Reg. No. 1—M

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL STAFF.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, May 16, 1921.

No. 145.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on his Personal Staff:—

Captain George Edward Rupert Edgcome, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), to be Extra Aide-de-Camp with effect from the afternoon of the 1st May 1921.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, May 11, 1921.

No. 146.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and letter from the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 188 O.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, Mr J. B. Brown, I.C.S., privilege leave for six months from about the end of July 1921.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 147.—M.R.Ry Rao Sahib P. T. Srinivasa Ashariar Avargal, to act as Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, *vice* Mr. J. B. Brown, I.C.S., granted leave or until further orders.

Fort St. George, May 16, 1921.

No. 148.—Under the provisions of sub section (3) of section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. J. E. Lancashire, I.C.S., to act as Additional Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, with effect from the 27th June 1921.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, May 11, 1921.

No. 149.—Mr. P. G. Sengodaiyan, I.C.S., on relief in the Bezwada division, to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Narasapur.

RESIGNATIONS.

Fort St. George, May 18, 1921.

No. 150.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Lieutenant Archibald Charles Edmondstone, 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, of his appointment as Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor with effect from the forenoon of the 26th April 1921.

Fort St. George, May 18, 1921.

No. 151.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Captain Hugh Ford Parbury, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, of his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Madras with effect from the forenoon of the 31st *May* 1921.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, May 2, 1921.

No. 152.—Rules 21 and 21 A of the Madras Government Servants' Conduct Rules, which correspond to rules 22 and 23 of the Government of India Rules as corrected up to December 1919, prohibit Government servants absolutely from taking part in political movements in India or relating to Indian affairs, from attending political meetings their presence at which is likely to be misconstrued, and from canvassing or using their influence in any way at elections.

2. Since these rules were framed conditions have changed owing to the inauguration, under the name of non-co-operation, of a campaign which has for its object the paralysis of Government and which seeks to attain this object by seditious and unscrupulous propaganda amongst the masses of the people. In addition it has been recognized that the restrictions on the participation of Government servants in elections interfere unduly with the political activities of persons who are not whole-time Government servants. The Government of India have accordingly decided to amend these rules. As they will now stand they are appended to this order.

3. It will be observed that participation in politics by Government officers is still discouraged and whole-time Government servants are still prohibited from the exercise of influence on elections. It will no longer be incumbent on them however to maintain silence in the face of a revolutionary movement such as, according to the utterances of many of its advocates, the preaching of non-co-operation tends to become. It will on the contrary be their duty to oppose this movement openly and by every legitimate means in their power and to take opportunities of contradicting the misstatements with which it is almost invariably accompanied. In the ordinary course of their duties occasions must frequently arise of which Government servants can take advantage to set right popular misconceptions. Further, while it is not desired that Government officers should themselves convene meetings to consist non-co-operation the Government would fully approve of their participation in such meetings when convened by non-official leaders of public opinion particularly by Members of the Legislative Council, upon whom the Government confidently rely vigorously to counteract a movement so opposed to the real interests of the people.

4. The general policy of the Government of India was set out in the Resolution of the 5th November 1920, which has received wide publicity. Briefly it is that freedom of speech should be allowed as far as possible and so long as there is no imminent fear of violence. Freedom of speech has hitherto however been almost all on one side and there is no doubt that it has been abused; and though there may have been comparatively few instances of overt incitement to violence, resort to intimidation has been widespread and systematic. Instances have been brought before the Legislative Council and many others have come to the notice of Government, but it has seldom been possible to take action because of the disinclination of the sufferers to make formal complaints to the authorities from fear of exposing themselves to further molestation. The Government therefore wish their officers to let it be understood that they are prepared to protect those who are subjected to intimidation and persecution because of their adherence to the principles of orderly Government and their rejection of revolutionary ideas. The measures to which they are subjected must often be such as to constitute an offence under section 503 or section 508 of the Indian Penal Code, and it is important that, if complaints are received, they shall be investigated promptly by responsible officers. Even when no actual complaint is received, it is legitimate under section 155 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code for a Magistrate of the first or second class to order a police inquiry, which may bring to light facts sufficient to form the basis of proceedings. It is not however so much on such prosecutions—or on punitive or preventive action under other provisions of the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code—as on active counter-propaganda that the Government rely to combat the spread of non-co-operation. They wish therefore to lay special emphasis on the fact that, whether in connexion with such counter-propaganda or not, they expect all their servants to stand forward openly as opponents of the movement.

APPENDIX.

AMENDMENTS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' CONDUCT RULES.

Rule 22.—(1) A Government servant may, for the purpose of removing misapprehensions, correcting misstatements and refuting disloyal and seditious propaganda, defend and explain in public the policy of the Government. Save, however, as provided in rules 17, 18, 19, a Government servant may not make any communications to the press in regard to the policy or acts of the

Government without the sanction of the local Government or such superior authority as the local Government may prescribe.

(2) In any action taken by them under sub-paragraph (1) Government servants should, so far as possible, refrain from making any references to the personality of parties or individuals who may be in opposition to the Government and when elections are impending, they must give no ground for the suggestion that any statements of facts or views made by them have been made with the object of influencing electors in favour of or against any party or individual candidate.

Note 23.—(1) Save as provided in rule 22 or when acting under the express Instructions of the local Government, a Government servant may not take part in, or subscribe in aid of, any political movement in India or relating to Indian affairs. Where there is room for doubt whether any action which a Government servant proposes to take will contravene this provision, he should refer the matter to the local Government in which, or to the Government servant to whom, he is immediately subordinate.

(2) A Government servant, who is a whole-time Government servant, may not, by canvassing or otherwise, interfere or use his influence in any way, in an election to a Legislative Council except that he may record a vote, if he is qualified to do so, and in that case he should, as far as possible, avoid giving any indication beforehand of the direction in which he intends to vote.

(3) A Government servant, who is a whole-time Government servant, may not, save to the extent permissible in the case of elections to Legislative Councils or unless he is himself a candidate, who is legally eligible and has obtained from proper authority such permission, if any, as is required to enable him to stand for election, take part in elections to Municipal Committees, District Boards and Local Boards.

No. 153.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd May 1921.

No. 1023.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that an additional executive appointment in the Indian Civil Service cadre in the Madras Presidency shall be added to the list of appointments open to members of the Madras Civil Service, and that the salary of a member of that Service while holding such a post will be regulated by the orders contained in the Home Department Resolution, No. 1260, dated the 24th June 1920, as subsequently amended.

Fort St. George, May 14, 1921.

No. 154.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 13th April 1921.

No. 3257.—The services of Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 20th March 1921.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

RESIGNATION.

Fort St. George, May 16, 1921.

No. 61.—The Reverend K. C. Macpherson resigned his appointment as a Probationary Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the afternoon of the 31st December 1920.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, May 16, 1921.

No. 18.—Mr. H. R. G. Hasted, acting Deputy Inspector General of Police, Central Range combined privilege leave and furlough for one year (privilege leave for three months and twenty-five

days, furlough on average salary for four months and five days and furlough on half average salary for the remaining period) from or after the 2nd May 1921 under articles 260, 283, 301 (1), 318-A, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919. This cancels Home (Judicial) Department Notification No. 140, dated the 18th February 1921, published at page 232 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 8th March 1921.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, May 13, 1921.

No. 19.—Mr. W. J. D. Rowley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for two months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Fort St. George, May 13, 1921.

No. 20.—Mr. C. E. Sweeny, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is permitted to return to duty before the expiry of his leave.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, May 14, 1921.

No. 21.—Mr. Frank Armitage, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, to act as Inspector-General of Police during the absence of Mr. P. S. Thomas on leave or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, May 7, 1921.

No. 22.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council directs that, with effect from 15th May 1921, the railway limits noted in column (1) of the schedule appended hereto shall cease to be under the jurisdiction of the Subdivisional Magistrate shown in column (2) and shall be included in the jurisdiction of the Subdivisional Magistrate shown in column (3).

SCHEDULE.

Railway limits.	Court in whose jurisdiction the limits lie at present.	Court in whose jurisdiction it is to be included hereafter.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Mile 353/10 to 362/11 between Madura East and Pattibanar railway stations.	Subdivisional Magistrate, Devakottai.	Subdivisional Magistrate, Ramnad.
Mile 361/21 to 377/0 between Tulukkapatti and Virudupatti railway stations.	Subdivisional Magistrate, Ramnad.	Subdivisional Magistrate, Sivakasi.

Fort St. George, May 12, 1921.

No. 23.—Whereas there is reason to believe that the class of persons commonly known as the "Jatur Mixed Gang", who reside in the Jammalamadugu and Proddatur taluks of Cuddapah district, and Tadpatri, Gooty and Anantapur taluks of Anantapur district, under the leadership of Rajoli Cheona Reddi of Penikalapad of Jammalamadugu taluk, and Kothamidde Ranga Reddi of Jatur of Tadpatri taluk, is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), hereby declares that the said Jatur Mixed Gang is a criminal tribe for the purposes of the said Act.

Under section 10 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased further to direct that every registered member of the said criminal tribe shall in the prescribed manner report himself at fixed intervals and shall also notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

Fort St. George, May 14, 1921.

No. 24.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st July 1921, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area of the police station noted in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Circle in which at present included. (1)	Police station to which at present attached. (2)	Names of villages. (3)	Circle in which hereafter included. (4)	Police station to which hereafter attached. (5)
Chodavaram ..	Vellampudi ..	Dalli	Chodavaram ..	Jami.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Salighattam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Uttarapalli	Do. ..	Do.

No. 25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 1st June 1921, the village noted in column (3) of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column (2) and shall form part of the local area of the police station noted in column (4).

SCHEDULE.

Circle in which at present included. (1)	Police station to which at present attached. (2)	Name of village. (3)	Circle in which hereafter included. (4)	Police station to which hereafter attached. (5)
Nellore	Indukurpet ..	Chintareddipalem ..	Nellore	Nellore (rural).

Fort St. George, May 16, 1921.

No. 26.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st July 1921, the village noted in column (3) of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column (2) and shall form part of the local area of the police station specified in column (5).

SCHEDULE.

Circle in which at present included. (1)	Police station to which at present attached. (2)	Name of village. (3)	Circle in which to be hereafter included. (4)	Police station to which hereafter to be attached. (5)
Dharm	Yaderi	Tembori	Dharm	Erandwana.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

(General.)

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, May 12, 1921.

No. 23.—The following postings of Sub-Judges are ordered consequent on the termination of the Additional Sessions Judge's Court, Kistna :—

M.R.Ry. Tasha Veeni Narayanan Nayar Avargal, to the Sub-Court, Tenevelly.

M.R.Ry Manjeri Subrahmanya Ananta Pattar Avargal, to the Additional Sub-Court, Tanjore, on relief by M.R.Ry. T. V. Narayanan Nayar Avargal.

Fort St. George, May 13, 1921.

M.R.Ry. Ayillath Narayanan Nambiyar Avargal, to the Second Additional Sub-Court, Madura, on relief as second District and Sessions Judge, South Kanara.

TRANSFERS.

No. 89.—The following transfers of Sub-Judges are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Kovath Subbarayo Ayyar Lakshminarasu Ayyar Avargal, to the Additional Sub-Court, Tinnevelly.

M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Ayyar A. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, on relief, to the Temporary Sub Court, Salem.

M.R.Ry. Vettakornmakan (Rao) Sama (Patter) Narayana Ayyar Avargal, to the Sub-Court, Negapatam. To join on the reopening of the Court.

Mr. Alexander Paul Peter Saldanha, on relief, to the Sub-Court, Tellicherry.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

No. 90.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Bagwada in the district of Kistna conferred on the undermentioned gentleman who has resigned his appointment :—

Muhammad Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.

No. 91.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Calicut, in the district of Malabar conferred on the undermentioned gentleman who has resigned his appointment :—

M.R.Ry. Damodar Ganapat Rao Avargal.

No. 92.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Cochin in the district of Malabar conferred on Mr. William Torr Anderson who has resigned his appointment.

Fort St. George, May 16, 1921.

No. 93.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Coimbatore in the district of Coimbatore conferred on M.R.Ry. Sekar Lakshmi Narasimha Ayyar Sobha Rao Avargal.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, May 9, 1921.

No. 94.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the area noted against their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 737, dated the 13th August 1919, published at pages 1040 and 1041 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th idem, as amended by Notification No. 9 S dated the 23rd October 1919, published at page 1242 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th October 1919 :—

M.R.Ry. Tambikottai Kayarohana Ramalingam Pillai Avargal M.R.Ry. Adirampatnam Venkatakrishna Nayudu Rajasya Nayudu Garu Naina Muhammad Lavvai Marakkayar Muhammad Mohi-ud-din Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur Chinna Tambi Marakkayar Muhammad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur	for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates constituted for the union of Adirampatnam in the district of Tanjore.

Fort St. George, May 10, 1921.

Veyyapurath Bangiayil Kunhammad Sahib Bahadur—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Tellicherry in the district of Malabar.

M.R.Ry. Kajana Ranga Rao Venkoba Rao Avargal M.R.Ry. Lagudaya Kuppayyar Mookaiah Ayyar Avargal M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Ayyangar Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal	for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Madura in the district of Madura.

Fort St. George, May 11, 1921.

M.R.Ry. Walajanagar Kandaswami Mudaliyar Varadaswami Mudaliyar Avargal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Wallajah in the district of North Arcot.

M.R.Ry. Subbarayar Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Ambur in the district of North Arcot.

M.R.Ry. Joseph Marudanayagam Pillai Avargal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Negapatam in the district of Tanjore.

M.R.Ry. Bodi Nayudu Venkataswami Nayudu Avargal M.R.Ry. Girie Ganthyar Pillai Chettiyar Avargal	for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Coimbatore in the district of Coimbatore.

Fort St. George, May 13, 1921.

M.R.Ry. Hemadri Venkatapayya Pantulu Garu—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Bezwada in the district of Kistna.

M.R.Ry. Ganapat Rao Sarvotama Rao Avargal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Calicut in the district of Malabar.

Fort St. George, May 10, 1921.

No. 95.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Lieutenant Percival Proctor is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class and under sections 4 and 6 of the Cantonment Act, 1910, he is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Bellary.

No. 96.—Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is empowered to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third class magistrates:—

M.R.Ry. Kodandarama Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Kurnool.

No. 97.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the town of Madura in the district of Madura and to confer on them all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and further to direct under section 15 (1) of the Code that they shall exercise these powers as members of the Bench of Magistrates established in the town of Madura:—

M.R.Ry. Madura Muthuswami Subbayya Avargal.

M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Natesa Ayyar Avargal.

Fort St. George, May 13, 1921.

No. 98.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Peter Morris Gillan to be Special Magistrate for the town of Cochin in the district of Malabar with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 205, dated the 23rd May 1893, and in Notification No. 335, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 1st September 1891, as amended by Notification No. 76, dated the 26th February 1892, and in Notification No. 346, dated the 15th September 1891.

No. 99.—Under the provisions of section 22 of Act V of 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Peter Morris Gillan to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories administered by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George exclusive of the Presidency town.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, May 8, 1921.

No. 100.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 1 (2) (*b*) and 58 of the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911 (V of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, with effect from the 1st June 1921, the provisions of the said Act to the union of Madanapalle and the Chinnatippasamudram, Kurabalakota and Angallu villages and the roads leading from Madanapalle to Chinnatippasamudram and Kurabalakota Railway stations in the Chittoor district and to appoint the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madanapalle, to perform the functions of the Commissioner under the Act.

Fort St. George, May 11, 1921.

No. 101.—Under sub-section (1) to section 49 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 64 cents out of 1·26 acres of land in Andanapet village, Negapatam taluk, published at page 413 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th April 1915, as having been required for house-sites for Panchamas.

Fort St. George, May 10, 1921.

No. 102.—The following amendments shall be made to the notifications published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* noted below:—

Notification number.	Date and page of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in which notification was published.	Amendment to be made.
226	Part I, page 833, dated 9th July 1919.	*After* the words "any officer in charge of Revenue Settlement Party No. V" occurring at the end, *add* "or any additional officer attached to the party."
294	Part I, pages 1367 and 1368, dated 2nd December 1919.	*After* the words "Settlement Party No. V" occurring in the third line at the top of page 1368, *add* "or any additional officer attached to the party."

Notification number.	Date and page of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in which notification was published.	Amendment to be made.
383	Part I, page 1839, dated 14th December 1920.	*After* the words "the officer in charge of Revenue Settlement Party No. V" occurring in the seventh line, *add* "or any additional officer attached to the party"
384	Part I, page 1840, dated 14th December 1920.	*After* the words "the officer in charge of Revenue Settlement Party No. V" occurring in the eighth line, *add* "or any additional officer attached to the party."

ADDENDUM.

Fort St. George, May 10, 1921.

To the notification published at pages 470 and 471 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 3rd instant, regarding the acquisition of land for provision of house-sites to Panchamas in Madras district, Purasawalkam (Dr. Swaminaikencheri) village—

	sq. ft.
Add after total 87,867 sq. ft.—	
"Add the area of streets and lanes in the block belonging to Mr. Muhammed Aziulla Sahib and his sister and Mr. Hajee Muhammed Akbar Sahib ..	26,828
Grand total ..	123,986

NOTE.—The total extent of the land, viz., 123,986 square feet, covered by this notification is reported to belong to Mr. Muhammed Aziulla Sahib and his sister and Mr. Hajee Muhammed Akbar Sahib. The individuals mentioned in the above statement are tenants and owners of superstructures.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, May 21, 1921.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·05 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for house-sites for Sittigas; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari, Amalapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Amalapuram taluk, Muramalla village.

	Acres.
Enfranchised service inam, dry, S. No. 79-3 B, belonging to Gandhi Sattiraju of Amalapuram, bounded on the south by S. Nos. 78 and 79; east by S. Nos. 79-1 & 2; south by S. No. 79-2 B; west by S. No. 80 ..	0·05

Fort St. George, May 6, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·40 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for provision of house-sites for labourers; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Aruthandavapuram village.

	Acs.
Poramboke, nattam, No. 467-B 2, belonging to M. M. Nagamma, 23. P. Arunachala Ayyar, 24. S. Srinivasa Ayyar and 26. M. Narayanaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 467-B 1	
Poramboke, nattam, No. 467-B 3, belonging to 23. P. Arunachala Ayyar, bounded on the south, east, south and west by No. 467 B 1	0·16
Poramboke, nattam, No. 467-B 4, belonging to 23. P. Arunachala Ayyar, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 467-B 1	0·61
Poramboke, nattam, No. 467-B 5, belonging to 173. S. Ayyavayyar, bounded on the south, east, south and west by No 467-B 1	0·63
Poramboke, nattam, No. 467-B 6, belonging to 7. Lakshmi Ammal, bounded on the north, east, south and west by Nos 467-B 1	0·12
Poramboke, nattam, No. 467-B 7, belonging to 12. P. Krishnaswami Ayyar and 2. M. Rama Ayyar, bounded on the north east, south and west by Nos. 467-B 1	0·06
Poramboke, nattam, No. 467-B 8, belonging to 27. A. Ramaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 467-B 1	0·12
	0·90

Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Aathandatoyam village—*cont.*

	Acs.
Poramboke, nattam, No. 457-B 9, belonging to R. Vaithyanatha Ayyar, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 457-B 1	0·15
Poramboke, nattam, No. 457-B 10, belonging to S. K. Lakshmi Ammal and S. M. Subrahmania Ayyar, bounded on the north, east south and west by No. 457-B 1	0·12
Poramboke, nattam, No. 457-B 11, belonging to Dr. P. Arunachala Ayyar, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 457-B 1	0·08
Poramboke, nattam, No. 457-B 12, belonging to T. A. Ekambaram Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 457-B 1 ; south by No. 481; west by No. 457-B 1	0·04
Poramboke, nattam, No. 457-B 13, belonging to 27 A. Ramaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No 457-B 1 ; south by No 481, west by No. 457-B 1	0·06
Poramboke, nattam, No 457-B 14, belonging to 39 N. Swami Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 457-B 1 ; south by No. 481 ; west by No 457-B 1	0·01
Poramboke, nattam, No 457-B 15, belonging to 41 R. Vaithinatha Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No 457-B 1 ; south by No. 481 ; west by No. 457-B 1	0·05
Poramboke, nattam, No 457-B 16, belonging to 12 P. Krishnaswami Ayyar, 16 V. Muthuvrishna Ayyar and 24 K. Narayanaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No 457-B 1 , south by No. 382; west by No. 457-B 1	0·03
Poramboke, nattam, No. 457-B 17, belonging to 67 N. Swami Ayyar and 24 V. Gnanambal Ammal, bounded on the north, east, south, and west by No 457-B 1	0·15
Poramboke, nattam, No 457-B 18, belonging to 12 P. Krishnaswami Ayyar, 81 R. Venjunatha Ayyar, and 52 V. Krishna Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 457-B 1, south by Nos. 456 and 457-B 1; west by No 457-B 1	0·51
Poramboke, nattam No 457 B 19, belonging to 27 A. Ramaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 457-B 1 ; south by No. 382 ; west by No. 457-B 1	0·03
Poramboke nattam, No 457 B-21, belonging to 19. V Srinivasa Ayyar, bounded on the north by No, 457 B-1 ; east by No. 455 ; south by No 382 , west by No. 457 B-1	0·07
Poramboke, nattam, No 457 B-22, belonging to 16. Hassan Mohammad Rawthar, bounded on the north by No 457 B-1 ; east by No. 456 ; south by No. 382 ; west by No. 457 B-1	0·04
Poramboke, nattam, No. 457 B-23, belonging to 24 K. Narayanaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No 457 B-1 ; east by No 456 ; south by No 382 ; west by No. 452	0·07
Poramboke, nattam, No. 457 B-24, belonging to 125 S. Sambasiva Ayyar and N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, bounded on the north by No 457 B-1 ; east by No. 456 ; south east by No 382	0·07
Dry, No. 456-37-A, belonging to 1. S. Somudayam, M. Narayanaswami Ayyar & Co., Proprietors 2. A. Ramalinga Asari, 3. S. Doraiswami Pathar, bounded on the north and east by No. 457 B-1 , south by No. 455-32 B and 32-C ; west by No. 455-5-6-7	0·55
Dry, No. 482 B-A, belonging to 18. Krishnaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 457 B-16 ; east by No 457-23 B ; south by No 482 B-E, west by No. 462-1	0·01
Dry, No. 457 23-A, belonging to 18 V Muthukrishna Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 457 B-16 ; east by No. 482-7 E ; south by No. 482-23-B ; west by No 482-3 A	0·01
Dry, No. 456-7-A, belonging to 25. K Narayanaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 457-1, south by No. 482-7 B ; west by No. 457 B-48	0·01
Total ..	2·40

Fort St. George, May 10, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·8 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house-sites for Panchamas of Kilkuludi Parachori; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 216. Manjanalli village.

	Acs.
Dry, No. 314 E, belonging to No 66, Annamalai Chetti, minor Rajagopala Ayyar, guardian Narayanaswami Ayyar, Sama Pillai, Chinnathamba Pillai and Ammayya Pillai, bounded on the north by Nos 316 C and 314 C ; east by No. 314 C ; south by No 316 A and B , west by No. 316 A	0·45
Dry, No 316 E-2, belonging to No 66, Annamalai Chetti, minor Rajagopala Ayyar, guardian Narayanaswami Ayyar, Sama Pillai, Chinnathamba Pillai and Ammayya Pillai, Dasapur Veeramatha, bounded on the north and east by No. 314 B ; south by No 316 A & E-3 , west by No. 316 E-1	1 10½
Dry, No 316 E-3, belonging to Annamalai Chetti, minor Rajagopala Ayyar, guardian Narayanaswami Ayyar, Sama Pillai, Chinnathamba Pillai and Ammayya Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 316 E-2 ; east by No 314 B; south by No 316 E-4 ; west by No. 316 E-1	0·2
Dry, No. 316 E-4, belonging to Annamalai Chetti, minor Rajagopala Ayyar, guardian Narayanaswami Ayyar, Sama Pillai, Chinnathamba Pillai and Ammayya Pillai, Ccompara Chetlan and Sivasubathan bounded on the north by No. 316 A & E-2, east by No. 316 E-1 ; south by Nos. 316 D-1 and 316 E-2 ; west by No 316 D-1	0·18½
Dry, No. 316 C-2 belonging to minor Rajagopala Ayyar, guardian Narayanaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No 316 B-2 east by No. 316 D-1, south and west by No. 316 C-1	0·12½
Dry, No 316 D-1, belonging to Sama Pillai, Chinnathamba Pillai and Ammayya Pillai, bounded on the north by No 316 E-3 ; east and south by No 316 D-2 ; west by No. 316 C-2	0·9
Dry, No. 316 E-2, belonging to No. 11, Annamalai Chettiyar, bounded on the north by No. 316 C ; east by No. 316 A-1 B & C , south by No. 317 E-1 ; west by No. 316 E-1	0·6½
Wet, No 317 E-1, belonging to minor Rajagopala Ayyar, guardian Narayanaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 316 A , east by No. 317 C ; south by No. 317 E-2 ; west by No. 316 E-2	0·2
Total ..	1 3

Fort St. George, May 6, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·03 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house-sites for Panchamas and caste labourers, for a path from the shore to the well and for a burning ground for the Panchamas ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 74, Tiruvadi village.

	Acs.
Inam, wet, No. 285-5 and reserve No. 286-5 A, belonging to His Holiness the Pandara Sannadi of Dharmapuram mutt and manager of Sri Panchanadeswaraswami temple, Tiruvadi, bounded on the north by No. 287-9 east and south by Nos. 286-3 B, west by No. 287-10	0-10
Village-site, No. 287 and R.S. No. 287-6, belonging to Sobhapati Pillai, P. Venkatarama Ayyar, G. Ramaswami Ayyar, P. Natesa Pillai, P. Sundaresa Pillai, Periyathambi Moopan and Bappa Ammal, bounded on the north by No. 287-1 B, east by No. 286-3, south by Nos. 285-3 A and 285-1 B; west by No. 287-1 B	0 34
Wet, No. 285-A and R.S. No. 287-1 B, belonging to P. R. Natesa Ayyar, vakil, West Main street, Tanjore, and manager of Annasigraharam Pattasala, Tiruvadi, bounded on the north by Nos. 287-1 A, 1-C and 270 ..	0-26
287 B and 304-6, south by Nos. 285-5 and 287-1 C; west by Nos. 287-1 A, 1-C and 270	
Wet, No. 285-B and R.S. No. 287-2, belonging to P. R. Natesa Ayyar, vakil, West Main street, Tanjore, and manager of Annasigraharam Pattasala, Tiruvadi, bounded on the north by No. 273; east by No. 274, south and west by No. 287-1	0-32
Dry, Nos. 261 and 262 and R.S. No. 261-4, belonging to P. Venkatarama Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 266-2; east by No. 266-23, south by No. 261-3; west by No. 261-2	0-06
Dry, R.S. No. 261-5, belonging to P. Venkatarama Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 261-6; east by No. 266-24; south by No. 261-7; west by No. 261-3	0-06
Dry, R.S. No. 261-6, belonging to P. Venkatarama Ayyar, bounded on the north by Nos. 261-3 and 266-24, south by Nos. 261-7 and 261-9 to 10, belonging to P. Venkatarama Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 261-11; west by No. 261-3	0-40
Dry, R.S. No. 261-9 to 10, belonging to P. Venkatarama Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 261-11; east by No. 266-24, south by Nos. 266-24 and 264; south by No. 263-11; west by No. 261-3	0-12
Dry, R.S. No. 261-17, belonging to P. Venkatarama Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 261-13, east by No. 264, south by No. 265-13; west by No. 261-3	0-13
Dry, R.S. No. 261-14, belonging to P. Venkatarama Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 261-13, east and south by No. 265; west by No. 261-3	0 09
Village-site, No. 278 and R.S. No. 266-10, belonging to G Ramaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 266-14; east, south and west by No. 266-2	0-07
Village-site, No. 268-17, belonging to P. Natesa Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 266-16, east by No. 266-2, south by No. 266-15; west by No. 266-2	
Village-site, No. 266-15, belonging to Periyatambi Moopan, Muttuswami Moopan, Tandava Moopan, Ariyambara Pillai, Chinnappa Pillai, Ramachandra Moopan, Ranganayaka Ammi, Sobapathi Pillai, P. Venkatarama Ayyar and G. Ramaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 266-17, east by No. 266-2, south by No. 266-13; west by No. 266-2	0-10
Village-site, No. 266-21, belonging to P. Venkatarama Ayyar and S. Tandavaraya Udaiyar, bounded on the north by No. 266-20; east by No. 266, south by No. 266-22; west by No. 266-2	0-13
Village-site, No. 266-20, belonging to P. Venkatarama Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 266-3, east by No. 266-21, south by No. 261-6 and 5; west by No. 261-5 and 6	0-10
Village-site, No. 266-25, belonging to G Ramaswami Ayyar and Tandavaraya Udaiyar, bounded on the north by No. 266-2, east by No. 266-26; south by No. 261; west by No 266-22	0-13
Total .	2-03

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·31 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-site in Kandukur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Amalapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Ramachandrapuram taluk, Kandara village.

	Acres.
Kanam, dry, S. No. 142/4, belonging to Mujo Aga Abbas Sahib bounded on the north by S. No. 142-4; east by S. No. 141, south by S. Nos. 142-4 and 142-3 B, west by S. No. 142-4	0-31

Fort St. George, April 27, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 6·82 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for jail cultivation; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Goomsur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Goomsur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Ganjam district, Goomsur taluk, No. 304, Gumandi village.

	Acs.
Ryotwari, wet, No. 107-1, belonging to Patnala Lakshayya Sahuddhi, bounded on the north by road; east by S. No. 107-2 to 4; south by S. No. 110, west by S. No. 109	0-19
Ryotwari, wet, No. 113, belonging to Patnala Lakshayya Sahuddhi, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 105 and 107-1, east by S. Nos. 111 and 112; south by S. No. 114; west by S. No 103	1-34
Ryotwari, wet, No. 114, belonging to Patnala Lakshayya Sahuddhi, bounded on the north by S. No. 110; east by S. Nos 112 and 113, south by S. No. 116; west by S. Nos. 104 and 103	1-70
Ryotwari, wet, No. 115, belonging to Patnala Lakshayya Sahuddhi, bounded on the north by S. No. 109; east by S. No 114; south by S. No. 116; west by S. Nos. 1 B and 122	0-31
Ryotwari, wet, No. 116, belonging to Patnala Lakshayya Sahuddhi, bounded on the north by S Nos. 110 and 114, east by S. Nos. 116 and 117; south by S. No. 120, west by S. No 122	1-44
Ryotwari, wet, No. 120, belonging to Patnala Lakshayya Sahuddhi, bounded on the north by S. No. 116; east by S. Nos. 119; south by S. Nos. 123 and 121; west by S. No. 122	0-13
Ryotwari, wet, No. 121, belonging to Patnala Lakshayya Sahuddhi, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 120; south by S. No. 685; west by S No. 122	0-32
Total ..	6-82

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Registration.)

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, May 10, 1921.

(With effect from the 12th May 1921.)

No. 10.—M.R.Ry. M. Sobbarayar Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, Chittoor district, on leave, to be Registrar of Assurances, Cuddapah district.

(With effect from date of joining.)

No. 14.—M.R.Ry. T. K. Srinivasa Ayyar, Sub-Registrar, first grade and acting Registrar of Assurances, Cuddapah district, to act as Registrar of Assurances, Kistna district.

No. 15.—M.R.Ry. A. Annaji Rao Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, Kistna district, to be Registrar of Assurances, Tinnevelly district.

No. 16.—M.R.Ry. K. S. Raghava Acharya Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, Tinnevelly district, to be Inspector of Registration Offices.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Fort St. George, May 9, 1921.

No. 17.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned gentlemen to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—

Reverend Joseph Israel Pramodam of the Manara Evangelical Mission residing at Perpala in the taluk of Karkal in the district of South Kanara.

Fort St. George, May 13, 1921.

The Reverend John James Ellis of the Wesleyan Mission residing at Trichinopoly in the taluk of Trichinopoly in the district of Trichinopoly.

The Reverend James Lionel Mullaney of the Indian Christian Mission residing at Ellore in the taluk of Ellore in the district of Kistna.

The Reverend Prattipati Ananda Das of the Salvation Army residing at Gudivada in the taluk of Gudivada in the district of Kistna.

Fort St. George, May 6, 1921.

No. 18.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the undermentioned gentleman to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

Mr. John Basil Wood of the Church Missionary Society residing at Bezwada in the taluk of Bezwada in the district of Kistna.

Fort St. George, May 16, 1921.

M.R.Ry. Peripogu Zachariah of the American Baptist Telugu Mission residing at Betapudi in the taluk of Guntur in the district of Guntur.

M.R.Ry. Gangavarapu Daniel of the American Baptist Telugu Mission residing at Satulur in the taluk of Narasaropet in the district of Guntur.

The Reverend John James Ellis of the Wesleyan Mission residing at Trichinopoly in the taluk of Trichinopoly in the district of Trichinopoly.

Fort St. George, May 14, 1921.

No. 19.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said section to Mr. Yandluri John of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, in the district of Nellore on the 20th December 1918, is hereby revoked.

Fort St. George, May 16, 1921.

No. 20.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licenses granted under the said section to M.R.Ry. Talluri Perayya and M.R.Ry. Pulugulapudi Benjamin of the American Baptist Telugu Mission in the district of Guntur on the 17th April 1916 and the 22nd June 1918, respectively, are hereby revoked.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, May 10, 1921.

No. 21.—Under the provisions of section 5 (1) of the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st June 1921, the village hereinafter mentioned in column (2) which now forms part of the registration sub-district named against it in column (3) be transferred to and form part of the registration sub-district named against it in column (4). The limit of the village shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes:—

(1) Survey number	..	..	10
(2) Name of village	..	..	Kallippalaiyam.
Transferred .. (3) From sub-district	Coimbatore Taluk,	Periyanayakkanpalaiyam.
(4) To sub-district	Government.	Coimbatore.

B. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Legislative.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, May 18, 1921.

No. 9.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20*th April* 1921.

No. 51.—The Governor-General is pleased to accept the resignation by Diwan Bahadur W. L. Venkataramayya of his appointment as Commissioner for the trial of the petition presented by Mr. Periaa Goundar and Mr. Perumalswamy Goundan against the election of Mr. Sambanda Mudaliyar by the Salem and Coimbatore *cum* North Arcot (Non-Muhammadan Rural) constituency as a member of the Legislative Assembly.

No. 52.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) (a) of Rule 84 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules the Governor General is pleased to appoint Mr. Mutta Venkata Subba Rao Garu as Commissioner for the trial of the petition presented by Mr. Periaa Goundar and Mr. Perumalswamy Goundan against the election of Mr Sambanda Mudaliyar as a member of the Legislative Assembly by the Salem and Coimbatore *cum* North Arcot (Non-Muhammadan Rural) constituency, *vice* Diwan Bahadur W. L. Venkataramayya resigned.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, May 13, 1921.

No. 43.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Governor in Council hereby declares that Tuesday, the 24th May 1921, shall be a public holiday on account of Empire Day.

Fort St. George, May 5, 1921.

No. 44.—Under section 3, sub-section (3) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the subjoined notification the draft of which was published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th February 1921, declaring certain ancient monuments in the district to be protected monuments.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the ancient monuments described in the annexed schedule to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act :—

SCHEDULE.

Name of the district, taluk and village.	Description—whether wet or dry with survey or private number	Name of owner.	Boundaries.	Extent.
Trichinopoly district, Kulittalai taluk, Vagalladiyur village.	S. F. No. 491-A, rock pornboke (north-western portion)	Government ..	North, S.F. No. 493, inam land; east and south, S.F. No. 491-A (portion); west, pond pornboke	Acs. 0·70
Trichinopoly district, Pattiri taluk, Srinivasanallur village.	S.F. No. 89-A, kovil pornboke.	Do. ..	North, S F. No. 89 B-3, coconut tope of Appuswami Ayyar; east, S.F. No. 89 B-2 of Appuswami Ayyar; south and west, S F. No. 89 B-1 of Appuswami Ayyar.	0·66
Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Puthur village.	Chakkaparai rock with inscription, new S. No. 30-1.	Do. ..	North, S F No. 29; east, S.F. No. 28; south, S F. No. 28; west, Kadamarti.	3·11
Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly town.	Fort gateway, T S. Nos 40, 41 and 42 of Ward No. V and T S. No. 1078 in Ward No. IV.	Do. ..	North, T S No 43 (road); east, road leading to Vazhappatarai; south, T.S. No 41, Main Guard road; west, T.S No. 2564, S P G College.	21·060 sq. ft.
Trichinopoly district, Musiri taluk, Musiri village.	Head sluice Periavaikal alias Nallavaikal, S F. No 285, vaikal pornboke.	Do. ..	North, Tamiyur road and river bank; east, vaikal; south, river bank and road; west, vaikal.	5 28 acres.

Fort St. George, May 14, 1921.

No. 45.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE (PUBLIC DEBT).

Simla, the 12nd April 1921

No. 1291-F.—In modification of the Notification in the Finance Department, No 1184-F., dated the 11th April 1921, it is hereby notified for public information that with effect from Saturday, the 23rd April 1921, the sale of six months Treasury Bills will be discontinued. The existing rates for nine months and twelve months Bills will continue unchanged.

Fort St. George, April 7, 1921.

No. 46.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of this notification is fixed up in a conspicuous place on or near the monuments mentioned in the annexed schedule.

2. Any objections to the issue of the notification which may be received by the Government of Madras within the one month mentioned above will be considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the ancient monuments described in the annexed schedule to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act :—

SCHEDULE.

Name of the district, taluk and village.	Name of the monuments and the survey numbers on which they stand.	Extent.	Boundaries of the monuments in case they do not stand on a complete survey number.	Names of the owners.
COIMBATORE DISTRICT.		Acs.		
Avanashi taluk.				
Avanashi village	Siva temple, S. No 63 ..	1·67	..	Murappa Kavundan and Avanashi Kavundan.
Kanyampudi village ..	Pre-historic sepulture popularly known as "Pandava graves" in S. Nos. 139, 140, 147/1, 141, 145, 148, 150 and 151.	..	....	Odaya Kavundan, Muthappa Kavundan, and Palani Kavundan, pattadars of the fields.
Thirumuruganpudi village	Arulmigunatha temple in S. No 210.	1·66	North and east, cocoanut topes, south, street leading to Sattipalayam; west, Thirumuruganpudi cathani.	Ram Kavundan.

* The graves are scattered about over the fields, the total extent of which is over 60 acres.

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, May 14, 1921

No. 24.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 38 (3) of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), as amended by the Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 1918 (VI of 1918), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following regrouping of ports shall be made against Tinnevelly in column I of the first schedule, Part II, Madras Presidency of the above Act :—

Part II Madras Presidency.

	Column I.
Tinnevelly	Vembar. Veippur. Tuticorin.

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, May 16, 1921.

No. 158.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G O No. 177, *Financial*, dated 7th March 1919, Mahomed Qasim Ali Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector, privilege leave for three weeks from 30th May 1921 with permission to avail himself of the holiday on 24th May 1921.

No. 159.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Achari Avargal, Deputy Collector, privilege leave for one month and ten days from 1st June 1921 or later date of relief.

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, May 6, 1921.

No. 160.—M.R.Ry. Kinnelinkara Kizhakepat Raman Nayar Avargal, on relief from special duty in connexion with the settlement of the Mysore South Kanara boundary, to act as Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. IV Party, and to be Special Deputy Collector in the districts of Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.

Ootacamund, May 12, 1921.

No. 161.—M.R.Ry. Ganesh Mahapatro, B.A., B.L., District Moonsif, to be Judicial Assistant to the Agency Commissioner on probation for a period of one year.

J. B. BROWN,
Under Secretary to Government.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, May 14, 1921.

No. 162.—The following posting of a deputy collector is ordered:—

M.R.Ry. Erode Sesha Ayyar Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal, from general duty, Cuddapah, to general duty, Tanjore, *vice* Mr. H. A. Watson, I.C.S., granted leave.

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PROMOTION.

Fort St. George, May 11, 1921.

No. 163.—Mr. John Schwartz Arthur Kohlhoff, Inspector, fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Inspector, fourth grade, permanent, with effect from 19th March 1921, *vice* M.R.Ry. C. Nilakanta Madhavyar deceased.

REVERSION.

No. 164.—M.R.Ry. Sesha Raghava Acharya Avargal, Inspector, third grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to revert as Inspector, fourth grade, with effect from 1st April 1921, consequent on the reversion of Mr. A. J. Giddens, Inspector, third grade, from his sub. *pro tem.* appointment as Superintendent, Preventive Service.

V. GOPALAKRISHNA AYYAR,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, May 14, 1921.

No. 165.—Under section 17 of Act II of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the enfranchisement of village service inams in and the payment of money salaries to the establishments of the proprietary villages specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall take effect from 1st June 1921.

SCHEDULE.

TIRUPPATTUR TALUK, NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Kanganis attached.

1. Kollupalli.
2. Iyttiganipalli.
3. Kuppganipalli.
4. Bigiganipalli.
5. Kadapalli.
6. Gudipalli.
7. Salachiatapalli
8. Kodathanapalli.
9. Nayenipalli.
10. Santhoor.
11. Collepalli.
12. Sounigownipalli.
13. Kuthangownipalli
14. Kadithipalli.
15. Nimmanapalli.
16. Rajupet.

Fort St. George, May 16, 1921.

No. 166.—Under section 17 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894, the Governor in Council directs that the enfranchisement of village service inams in the proprietary villages mentioned below and the payment of money salaries to the establishments of the said villages shall take effect from the 7th October 1919, the date on which Gandavaripalli and Akbarabad were handed over to the proprietor:—

Nellore District, Atmakur taluk—

Gandavaripalli and Akbarabad.

J. B. BROWN,
Under Secretary to Government.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, May 13, 1921.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 7·52 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing an assisted siding to serve Messrs. Binny & Co.'s Jute Mills at Nellimarla; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizianagram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizianagram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Vizagapatam district, Vizianagram taluk, Nellimarla village.

	ACS.
Zamindari, dry, S. No. 396-1, belonging to owner, Trustee Vizianagram estate; occupier, Messrs. Binny & Co., bounded on the north by S. No. 398; east and south by portion of S. No. 396, west by S. No 400	2·66
Zamindari, dry, S. No. 396-1, belonging to owner, Trustee, Vizianagram estate; occupier, Messrs. Binny & Co., bounded on the north by S. No. 399, east by portion of S. No. 396; south by S. No. 396; west by S. No. 400	1·42
Zamindari, dry, S. No. 396, belonging to owner, Trustee, Vizianagram estate; occupier, Messrs. Binny & Co., bounded on the north by S. No. 44; east by portion of S. No. 396; south by S. No. 396, west by S. No 400	2·02
Zamindari, dry, S. No. 44-1, Nil perambolu, belonging to owner Trustee, Vizianagram estate; occupier, Messrs Binny & Co., bounded on the north by boundary of Solipi Somayyapeta, east and south by portion of S. No. 44, west by S. No. 396	0·72

Solipi Somayyapeta village.

Perambolu, S. No. 44-1, belonging to owner, Trustee, Vizianagram estate, bounded on the north and east by portion of S. No. 44; south by S. Nos. 396 and 44 of Nellimarla; west by S. No. 44	1·07
Total ..	7·52

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·03 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for digging a field bathi in Deva; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Kistna district, Narsapur taluk, Deva village

	ACRE.
Enfranchised personal inam (dry), T.T. No 1141, Settlement wet R S. No. 176, belonging to Shaikadas Vahefati Govindayya Registered holders Mahant Gurulal, Mahant Rangayya and Vahefati Gurulayya, bounded on the north by Nos. 185-3 and 187-2; east by No. 176, south by No. 176; west by No. 183 ..	0·03

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·665 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the conversion of Pasupalli Kal trial station into a crossing station; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Papanasam taluk, Salamangalam 2nd sathi village.

	ACS.
Eyetwari tenure, part of wet S. No. 521 B-2 A, belonging to patnidar Pem Saraswati Ammal, guardian of Pem Rangarajulu, purchaser Sankara Swaminatha Ayyar, bounded on the north by Nos 535 B and 535 E; east by 521 535 B; south by Nos 536 B-2 A west by No. 542 B	0·045
Inam tenure, dry, No. 513 B (converted into wet), belonging to 1462, manager for the time being, village communeundaramam, bounded on the north by No. 543 A; east by No. 538 B 2 A, south by Nos. 513 B; west by No 514 A	0 99
Eyetwari tenure, wet, No. 514 A, belonging to occupier Sankara Swaminatha Ayyar and 80 Sri Sankara rajapperumal, bounded on the north by Nos. 543 A and 542 B; east by Nos. 513 B and 540 B; south by No. 540; west by No 538	0·25
Eyetwari tenure, wet, No. 516 B, belonging to Sri Kuthivareswaraswami, bounded on the north by No. 514 A; east by No. 542 B, south by No. 534 B and Gulamangalam 1st sathi; west by No. 538 ..	0·34
Eyetwari tenure wet, No. 542 A, belonging to 80 Sri Sankarajapperumal, bounded on the north by No. 516 B; east by No. 538, south by Gulamangalam 1st sathi, west by No. 516 A	0·31
Eyetwari tenure, wet, No. 540 B, belonging to 1. Sri Kuthivareswaraswami, bounded on the north by No. 540 A; east by No. 538; south by No. 516 A; west by No. 54 B	0·31
Total ..	1·665

Fort St. George, May 11, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·27 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kurnool, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kurnool, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kurnool district, Kurnool taluk, Chana Tekur village.

	ACRS.
Government, wet, S. No. 117 B B, belonging to Siva Reddy, bounded on the north by No. 117-1; east by No. 117-2 A; south by Nos. 118 and 133; west by No. 117-2 A	0·27

Fort St. George, May 13, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·518 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the conversion of Pasupathi Koil trial station into a crossing station; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Papanasam taluk, Sulamangalam 1st sathi (Ryotwari tenure) villages.

	Acre.
Dry, part of S. No. 358 L, belonging to Chidambara Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 365 H, east by No. 358 H, south by No. 358, west by No. 358	0·0125
Dry, part of No. 358 E, belonging to Annaswami Sastri, bounded on the north by No. 358 J; east by No. 358 E, south by No. 358 D; west by No. 358	0·014
Dry, part of No. 358 D, belonging to Annaswami Sastri, bounded on the north by Sulamangalam 2nd sathi, east by No. 358 E; south by No. 358 E, west by No. 358	0·012
Dry, part of No. 357 A, belonging to S. V. Narayanaswami Bhagvathar, bounded on the north by Sulamangalam 2nd sathi, east and south by No. 358, west by No. 357 E	0·03
Dry, part of No. 357 E, belonging to S. Viswanatha Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 357 B; east and south by No. 358; west by No. 357 C	0·13
Dry, part of No. 357 C, belonging to N. Sitarama Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 357 C; east and south by No. 358, west by No. 357 H	0·175
Dry, part of No. 357 E, belonging to Narayanaswami Sastri (owner), Annaswami Sastri (patadar), bounded on the north by No. 357 E, east by No. 357; south by No. 358; west by No. 357 F	0·026
Dry, part of No. 357 F, belonging to Venkatratna Sastri (owner), Ramaswami Sastri (patadar), bounded on the north by No. 357 F, east by No. 357 E; south by No. 358; west by No. 357 H	0·006
Wet, No. 360 B, belonging to M. S. Krishna Sastri, bounded on the north by No. 358; east by No. 358, south and west by No. 360	0·164
Dry, No. 360 A, belonging to M. S. Krishna Sastri, bounded on the north by No. 360 B, east by No. 358; south by No. 358; west by S. No. 340 C	0·0225
Wet, No. 360 B, belonging to M. S. Krishna Sastri, bounded on the north by No. 340 B; east by No. 358; south and west by No. 360 A	0·007b
Dry, No. 340 C, belonging to Thillainmal, guardian to minor Viswanathan, bounded on the north by No. 340 C; east by No. 358 A, south by No. 358, west by No. 360 D	0·0075
Wet, No. 358 A belonging to Swaminatha Ayyar (owner), Muthuswami Ayyar (pattadar), bounded on the north by No. 360; east by No. 358, south and west by No. 360 B	0·0315
Wet, No. 365 H, belonging to Thillainmal, guardian to minor Viswanathan, bounded on the north by No. 365 A; east by No. 358 C, south by No. 358; west by No. 358 D	0·0025
	Total .. 0·516

J. B. BROWN,
Under Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, May 11, 1921.

No. 63.—Under section 1 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act, 1866, the Government, Ministry of Development, hereby direct that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Kannivari in the Sattur taluk of the Sivakasi division of the Ramnad district from 19th May 1921 to 18th June 1921 (both days inclusive).

Fort St. George, May 12, 1921.

No. 64.—Under the proviso to clause 1 of the rule published in notification by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6750-25, dated 14th September 1912, as amended by notification of the Government of India, Board of Industries and Munitions, No. L. 914, dated 2nd February 1921, and republished on page 182 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th February 1921, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the manager of a factory in which work is carried on only during a certain season or certain seasons of the year, shall submit to the Chief Inspector of Factories, appointed under sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), the annual return therein referred to within fifteen days after the close of that season or of the last of those seasons, as the case may be.

Fort St. George, May 16, 1921.

No. 98.—Whereas by notification No. 826, dated 2nd June 1914, published at pages 926 and 929 of Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd June 1914, the Governor in Council has, under sections 26 and 32 (*c*) of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, made rules to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands in the Kurupam, Pedo Marangi and Chino Marangi estates of the Vizagapatam district and whereas by rule 14 of the said rules the Diwan of Kurupam estate has been appointed to discharge the functions of a forest officer under those rules and whereas the Zamindar of Kurupam has applied in writing under section 32 (*c*) of the Act that his Diwan should be empowered under sections 56 and 59 (*b*) of the Act to accept compensation for the breaches or infringements of the said rules which have been declared punishable under rule 12 of those rules,

the Governor in Council is pleased under section 89 (d) of the Act to empower the Diwan M.R.Ry. A. Ramascsha Ayyar Avargal, B.A., to accept under section 56 compensation for offences punishable under the said rules under section 56 of the Act.

2. Notification No. 239, dated 2nd June 1919, published at page 730 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th June 1919, is hereby cancelled.

Fort St. George, April 28, 1921.

No 85.—Under section 3, clauses (b) and (c) of the Act, the Government (Ministry of Development) direct that the plant known as "Water hyacinth" (Eichhornia speciosa Kunth) which has been declared as a noxious weed should be killed wherever found within the following additional villages in Malabar district :—

I. *Ponnani taluk*—	II. *Palghat taluk*—cont.	II. *Palghat taluk*—cont.
(1) Kadapuram.	(4) Varalliapuram.	(10) Vandazhi.
(2) Valappad.	(5) Kunnampattola.	(11) Pudiyankam.
(3) Ravimangalam.	(6) Mankapra.	(12) Vedakkethara.
II. *Palghat taluk*—	(7) Vadakkanthara.	(13) Mangalam.
(1) Tarur.	(8) Kunnambra.	(14) Kottussari.
(2) Kazhani.	(9) Kizhakkanchari.	(15) Kutallur.
(3) Karasseri.		

No 86.—In connexion with the destruction of water hyacinth (Eichhornia Speciosa Kunth) in the areas specified above, the following are appointed inspecting officers under section 18 of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919 : Revenue inspectors, overseers and sub-overseers of the Public Works and Local Fund departments and sanitary inspectors. Under section 21 (f) of the above-said Act, the Government (Ministry of Development) are pleased to direct that appeals under section 6 of the Act shall lie to the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge having jurisdiction over the water-sources or premises concerned.

J. M. TURING,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, May 14, 1921.

No. 96.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

EMIGRATION.

Delhi, the 23rd April 1921.

No. 127-S.—In pursuance of section 118-A, sub-section (4) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve, with effect from the 7th March 1921, of the election of Mr. J. A. MacBean and Mr W. N. C. Grant to be members of the Assam Labour Board as representatives of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, and of the Indian Tea Association, London, *vice* Messrs. A. D. Pickford and A. D'A. Willis resigned.

No. 129-S.—In pursuance of section 118-A, sub section (4), of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve, with effect from the 17th March 1921, of the election of Mr. T. C. Crawford to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, and of the Indian Tea Association, London, *vice* Mr W M. Fraser resigned.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAU,
Secretary to Government.

No 97.—

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, MADRAS.

RULES FOR THE LEVY OF FEES FOR WORK DONE IN CONNEXION WITH INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS, INCLUDING PUMPING AND BORING OPERATIONS.

No. 367.—Subject to the rules hereinafter mentioned the Department of Industries gives general information and advice, assists in the preparation of plans and in the purchase and erection

of machinery, undertakes the systematic inspection of installations, and places at the disposal of the public the following plant:—

(i) Hand-boring apparatus.
(ii) Power-drills.
(iii) Portable pumping plant
(iv) Blasting apparatus.

2. The services of the department are offered subject to the following general conditions:—

(i) All fees or other charges leviable under the rules governing departmental assistance are strictly payable in advance.

Note.—In exceptional cases, where the levy of fees is likely to operate as an undue burden on the slender resources of applicants, the Director of Industries may, at his discretion, remit such fees, wholly or in part.

(ii) All fees and other charges levied under these rules will be credited to Government.

(iii) Refunds of fees will not generally be made, but, in the case of advances, any surplus which may remain unspent after the work is completed will be returned.

(iv) Though every effort will be made to meet the reasonable demands of the public as promptly as possible, the department offers no guarantee whatever in respect of time.

(v) The acceptance of the services of the department implies the acceptance of the general rules and conditions laid down in this notification.

I.—Information and advice.

3. General information and advice is given free of charge so far as the information is available and advice can be given without local inspection.

4. In cases where information and advice can be given only after local inspection, such inspection can be arranged for on payment of a fee of Rs. 10.

5. When such an inspection is made in connexion with the installation of plant, but applicants do not desire to have the plant purchased or erected by the Department of Industries, the inspection report will include a statement of the class of plant required and a sketch plan.

6. In cases where the plant is to be purchased or erected by the department, the charges leviable are shown in Section II—"Purchase and erection of machinery."

II.—Purchase and erection of machinery.

7. The department will, on demand, undertake the ordering of plant, the preparation of plans and the supervision of the erection of machinery. In such cases a deposit of not less than Rs 250 or approximately 10 per cent of the value of the plant (whichever is greater) must be made. For the purposes of calculating fees, the value of second-hand plant will be taken to be its original cost or present value, whichever is higher.

The fee actually charged for this service is 1½ per cent on estimate plus Rs. 25 (which includes the inspection fee). If an inspection fee has previously been paid on account of the same scheme, the charge is reduced by Rs. 10.

8. If an applicant wishes to abandon his scheme after an inspection has been made and before any plant has been ordered, all fees and deposits paid will be refunded, except Rs. 25.

9. The department can take no responsibility for any losses arising from applicants changing their minds after orders have been placed.

10. These terms apply only to plant costing less than Rs. 10,000 in each case. All materials and labour must be found by the applicant. If building work is to be supervised or if the plant is to cost more than Rs. 10,000, special terms will be arranged.

11. No plans will be prepared and no plant will be ordered unless it is to be erected by the supplying firm or its erection is to be supervised by the Department of Industries.

12. Individuals who have already purchased plant may apply for the supervision of its erection by the department on the same terms as above. The Director, however, reserves the right of causing an inspection of the plant to be made (costing Rs 10) and notwithstanding such inspection, the Director may decline departmental assistance, if he considers the plant unsuitable, badly designed or in any other way open to objection.

13. When the engineering services of the department are required for purposes other than the original erection of plant, they will be charged for at daily rates as follows:—

For a supervisor, Rs. 15 for the first day, plus Rs. 7-8-0 for every subsequent day
For a mechanic, Rs. 10 for the first day, plus Rs. 5 for every subsequent day.

If there is any break in continuity, the first day's fee will again become chargeable for any subsequent visit.

III.—Systematic inspection of installations.

14. The department will arrange for the systematic inspection of installations. Inspections will be of two kinds, viz., "routine inspections" made at the convenience of the department and "special inspections" made on the urgent requisition of the applicant.

15. An initial fee of Rs 15 will be levied, which will cover the cost of three routine inspections, but no refunds will be made, if the value of the fee is not completely utilized. It will also cover the cost of special assistance in the case of not more than two sudden breakdowns per annum. Special inspections or visits in excess of those covered by the initial fee will be charged for at the rate of Rs. 5 per visit for a mechanic and Rs. 7-8-0 for a supervisor.

16. No installation will be inspected, unless the annual or special fee per visit is paid in advance. In cases of non-payment of the annual fee, a notice will be issued by the department.

17. The fees mentioned in rule 15 supra will not cover any actual outlay on any repair work carried out by the department, which must be paid for in addition, by the applicant.

18. Systematic inspection of a plant will be undertaken, only after it has been examined and found to be in good condition. If it is not in good condition, the applicant will be informed what repairs are required and systematic inspection will be undertaken only on completion of the repairs. If the applicant desires that the repairs should be executed under departmental supervision, fees will be charged for such supervision under rule 13.

19. The Director of Industries may, without assigning any reason, refuse to undertake systematic inspection of any plant or installation.

IV.—Boring plant—Hand-boring apparatus

20. The hand-boring tools with which the department is provided will drill to a depth of 100 to 150 feet in ordinary soils but are unsuitable for boring in rocky tracts. Where deeper borings or borings in rocky tracts are required, a power-drill—*vide* Section V *infra*—should be used.

21. Enquiries concerning boring should be addressed either to the maistry in charge of the local boring party, to the local Supervisor of Industries, to the Local Assistant Director of Industries or to the Director of Industries, Post Box No. 454, Egmore, Madras.

22. When a boring party is established in a taluk, the fact will be notified in the District Gazette. Applications for borings within the notified areas will be registered on payment of a transport fee of Rs. 7-8-0 and an advance of Rs. 10.

23. Borings outside the notified areas cannot be undertaken except by special arrangement and on special terms to be settled beforehand. Ordinarily applications for borings outside the notified areas will be recorded for future reference. They will not be registered and no fees and advances will be accepted therefor.

24. If the limits of the tract where a boring party established be extended at any subsequent time, the fact will be notified to all persons whose applications for borings in the extended area have already been recorded. If, on receipt of the notice, the applicants pay a sum of Rs. 17-8-0, as provided in rule 21 above, the applications will be registered. If no payment is made within a reasonable time after the receipt of the notice, the applications will be regarded as cancelled.

25. The order in which the registered applications will be attended to will be decided by the department with reference to the locality where borings have to be made, and the applicants will be duly informed when the boring tools can be placed at their disposal. The department will make arrangements to bring the tools to the site of the proposed boring. If the applicants do not accept the tools when offered, the transport fee will be forfeited and the advance returned.

26. The transport fee is intended to cover the cost of the carriage of the tools to the site proposed for boring. No part of it will be returned to the applicant whatever may be the cost of transport in any particular case nor on the other hand will any further charge be made should the cost of transport exceed the sum of Rs. 7-8-0.

27. The fee for the use of the hand-boring tools is Rs. 2-8-0 a day. This fee covers the hire of the tools and the wages of the maistry in charge thereof. All other charges connected with the work should be borne by the applicant.

28. The advance of Rs. 10 will cover the boring fees to the extent of its value. When the original advance is exhausted further advances not less than Rs. 10 each should be paid at once. As borings will as a rule be put down on credit the work will be stopped and the tools removed immediately the advance is exhausted, unless further advances are paid.

29. On the completion of the boring, any sum still to the credit of the applicant will be returned

30. Fees will be charged for the use of the boring tools for every day that they remain at the work spot, but as an act of grace, the fees may be remitted by the Assistant Director for the time during which they may be kept idle on account of accident, heavy rain or other causes beyond the control of the applicants. The time during which the tools are kept idle on account of the exhaustion of advance, lack of labour or other avoidable causes will be charged for in full.

31. The results of a boring will be communicated to the applicant who will be advised what steps he should take to utilise the water supply available.

32 In cases where sub-artesian water is met with, arrangements will be made, if the applicant so desires, to put down permanent lining tubes, the cost of which must be borne by him

33. Hand-boring plants may also be hired by the month on prepayment at the following rates :—

	Rs.
One month	60
Three months	155
Six months	280

In addition to these charges the usual transport fee of Rs. 7-8-0 has to be paid.

34. The Director of Industries may, without assigning any reason, decline to put down any boring and return to the applicant any sums that may have been paid by him.

V.—Boring plant—Power-drills

35. The power-drills with which the department is provided will ordinarily drill to a depth of 350 feet in any kind of rock.

36. Enquiries concerning power-drills should be addressed either to the local Supervisor of Industries or to the local Assistant Director of Industries or to the Director of Industries, Post Box No. 454, Egmore, Madras.

37. No fees or advances will, in the first instance, be demanded, but a register of applications for the use of power-drills will be maintained.

38. The order in which the registered applications will be attended to will be decided by the Director of Industries with reference to the locality where borings have to be put down, and applicants will be duly informed when a power drill can be placed at their disposal. Immediately on receipt of notice, the applicant should remit a transport fee of Rs. 50 and an advance of Rs. 100. If the amount is not paid within seven days after the receipt of the notice, the application will be regarded as cancelled.

39. The department will make arrangements to take the drill to the site of the proposed boring. The transport fee is intended to cover the cost of carriage, and no part of it will be returned, whatever may be the cost of transport in any particular case, nor, on the other hand, will any further charge be made should the cost of transport exceed the sum of Rs. 50. If the drill is not accepted when offered, the transport fee will be forfeited.

40. The fee for the use of a power drill is Rs. 8 a day subject to a minimum of Rs. 25. This fee covers the hire of the drill and the wages of the trained staff (mechanic and driver) necessary for its working. All other charges connected with the work should be borne by the applicant.

41. The applicant should supply coolie labourers and provide the fuel oil and other stores required for the use of the plant.

42. The original advance of Rs. 100 covers the hire of drill for ten days. When that sum is exhausted, further advances of at least Rs. 50 each must be paid at once. As boring will on no account be done on credit, the work will be stopped and the drill removed immediately the advance is exhausted, unless further advances are duly paid.

43. On the completion of the boring, any sum still to the credit of the applicant will be returned subject to the deduction of the minimum fee prescribed in rule 40.

44. Fees will be charged for the use of the drill for every day that it remains at the work-spot, but as an act of grace fees may be remitted by the Assistant Director for the time during which the drill is kept idle on account of accident, heavy rain or other causes beyond the control of the applicants. The time during which the drill is kept idle on account of the exhaustion of the advance, lack of labour, want of fuel oil or other stores, or other avoidable causes will be charged for in full.

45. The results of a boring will be communicated to the applicant who will be advised what steps he should take to utilise the water-supply available.

46. In cases where sub-artesian water is met with, arrangements will be made, if the applicant so desires, to put down permanent lining tubes, the cost of which should be borne by him.

47. The Director of Industries may, without assigning any reason, decline to put down any boring and return to the applicant any sum that may have been paid by him.

VI.—Pumping plant.

48. The engines with which the department is provided are capable of pumping from 150 to 325 gallons per minute on a total lift up to 50 feet.

49. Enquiries concerning pumping plant should be addressed either to the local Supervisor of Industries, to the local Assistant Director of Industries, or to the Director of Industries, Post Box No. 454, Egmore, Madras.

50. No fees or advances will, in the first instance, be demanded, but a register of applicants for the use of pumping engines will be maintained.

51. The order in which the registered applications will be attended to will be decided by the Director of Industries with reference to locality, and applicants will be duly informed when a pumping plant can be placed at their disposal. Immediately on receipt of the notice, the applicant should pay a transport fee of Rs. 25 and an advance of Rs. 25. If the amount is not paid within a reasonable time after receipt of notice, the application will be regarded as cancelled.

52. The department will make arrangements to carry the plant to the site. The transport fee is intended to cover the cost of the carriage of the plant. No part of it will be returned to the applicant whatever may be the cost of transport in any particular case; but on the other hand no additional charge will be made should the cost of transport exceed the above fee. The fee will be forfeited, if the plant is not accepted when offered.

53. The fee for the use of a pumping plant is Rs. 8 a day subject to a minimum of Rs. 15. This fee covers the hire of the plant and the wages of the trained driver in charge thereof. All other charges connected with the work must be borne by the applicant.

54. The applicant should supply coolie labourers and provide the fuel oil and other stores required for the plant.

55. The advance of Rs. 25 covers the hire of the plant for about eight days. When that sum is exhausted further advances of at least Rs. 25 each should be paid at once. As pumping will on no account be done on credit, the work will be stopped and the plant removed immediately the advance is exhausted unless further advances are duly paid.

56. On the completion of the pumping, any sum still to the credit of the applicant will be returned subject to the deduction of the minimum fee prescribed in rule 53.

57. Fees will be charged for the use of the pumping plant for every day that it remains at the work-spot, but, as a matter of grace, fees may be remitted by the Assistant Director for the time during which it is kept idle on account of accident, heavy rain or other causes beyond the control of the applicants. The time during which the pumping plant is kept idle on account of the exhaustion of the advance, lack of labour, want of oil fuel or other stores, or other avoidable causes will be charged for in full.

58. Certain special pumping plants working on liquid fuel are also available for monthly hire on prepayment on the following terms:—

	Rs.
For one month	
For three months	75
For six months	150
... ...	280

A transport fee of Rs. 25 will be levied in addition to cover the cost of carriage of plant. The conditions of monthly hire are otherwise the same as those governing daily hire. The Director will have the right to direct the removal of the plant when, in the Assistant Director's opinion, it is no longer required, but no refund will be made if the plant is not required for the full period for which

it is hired. Applicants may extend the period of hire by paying the difference according to the above scale, provided that the hiring is continuous. In the latter case no additional transport fee will be levied.

59. The Director of Industries may, without assigning any reason, decline to lease out the pumping plant and return to the applicant any sum that may have been paid by him.

VII.—Blasting apparatus.

60. The blasting apparatus with which the department is provided is intended for the explosion of walls or boreholes with a view to increasing the water-supply. Blasting will ordinarily be of use only in hard rocky soils.

61. Enquiries concerning the blasting apparatus should be addressed to the local Supervisor of Industries, to the local Assistant Director of Industries or to the Director of Industries, Post Box No. 454, Egmore, Madras.

62. Applications for the use of the apparatus will be registered on payment of an advance of Rs. 10. The order in which the registered applications will be attended to will be decided by the Director with reference to locality, and the applicants will be duly informed when the apparatus can be placed at their disposal. If the blasting apparatus is not accepted when offered, the advance will be forfeited.

63. The advance covers the cost of one blast. For each extra blast a fee of Rs. 5 will be charged.

64. The results of the blasting will be communicated to the applicants and they will be informed what further action the results obtained suggest.

65. The Director of Industries may, without assigning any reason, decline to carry out any blasting and return to the applicant any sum that may have been paid by him.

APPENDIX.

HEADQUARTERS OF OFFICERS.

District.	Assistant Director's Headquarters.*	Supervisor's Headquarters.*
Bezwada Division—		
Ganjam	Bezwada	Waltair.
Vizagapatam	Do.	Do.
Godavari	Do.	Bezwada.
Kistna	Do.	Do.
Guntur	Do.	Do.
Bellary Division—		
Bellary	Bellary	Bellary.
Anantapur	Do.	Do.
Kurnool	Do.	Cuddapah.
Cuddapah	Do.	Do.
Coimbatore Division—		
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris	Do.	Do.
Salem	Do.	Do.
Malabar	Do.	Calicut.
South Kanara	Do.	Do.
Madura Division—		
Ramnad	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
Tinnevelly	Do.	Do.
Trichinopoly	Do.	Trichinopoly.
Madura	Do.	Do.
Tanjore	Do.	Tanjore.
Madras Division—		
Madras	Madras	Madras.
Nellore	Do.	Do.
South Arcot	Do.	Chingleput.
Chingleput	Do.	Do.
North Arcot	Do.	Vellore.
Chittoor	Do.	Do.

* The charge of an Assistant Director is called a "Division," and the charge of a Supervisor is called a "Sub-division"; every charge takes its name from the headquarters of the officer in charge of it.

Fort St. George, May 16, 1921.

No. 98.—Whereas it appears to the Government that land is likely to be needed in Attapadi desam of Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district, for the purpose of opening bridle-paths (1) from Attapadi Reserved Forest Block VI to Chundali and (2) from the Chavat Nair Reserved Forest to

the Attapadi Reserved Forest Block VI, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby authorizes Mr. H. Tiremam, the Conservator of Forests, VI Circle, Coimbatore, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act.

Fort St. George, May 13, 1921.

No. 29.—The Governor in Council declares, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the areas the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule below shall be constituted "reserved forests" with effect from 1st July 1921:—

SCHEDULE.

Coimbatore District, Pollachi taluk.

Name of the village.	Name of reserve in which included.	Old survey number.	Revision survey number.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.
Nayampalli ..	Kothakota Dasaripalli ..	217	227	4·16	Bounded on all sides by the Kothakota Dasaripalli reserve.
			228	13·06	
			246	2·70	
		217-28	262	6·15	
		217-31	239	6·54	
		217-32	261	12·16	
Do ..	Kothakota Dasaripalli extension.	216	216	1·27	Bounded on all sides by the Kothakota Dasaripalli extension reserve.
		214	214	6·28	
		742-1	748	10·96	
Bahakkanta ..	Lankamalai extension reserved forest.	742-2	747	3·88	Bounded on all sides by the Lankamalai extension reserve.
		742 B	748	5·62	
		378	378	15·31	
Tellapad	Kothakota Dasaripalli extension reserved forest.	274-A	421	6·07	Bounded on all sides by the Kothakota Dasaripalli extension reserve.
		397	397	3·87	
		404	404	0·09	
		409-A and B	409	13·07	
		113-A	413-1	17·18	
		409	409	6·32	
			918	8·48	
		304-3 B			
			914	0·05	
Varikanda ..	Kothakota Dasaripalli reserved forest	502-19	516	0·76	Bounded on all sides by the Kothakota Dasaripalli reserve
		502-28	516*	16·03	
		502-3			
		502-4	909	15·93	
		502-5			

* Revision S No. 516 corresponds to old S. Nos. 502-28 to 34.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, May 12, 1921.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3·16 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a forest range office at Bhakarapet; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Vayalpad is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Vayalpad and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chittoor district, Vayalpad taluk, Bhakarapet village.

Government, dry, S. No. 66-1 B, belonging to Hemapuram Kamayya, bounded on the north by S. No. 66-1 E ; east by S. No. 65-3 B, south by S. No. 65-2 C ; west by S No 66 2	0·90
Government, dry, S. No 65-2 B, belonging to Hemapuram Ramayya, bounded on the north by S. No. 65-3 A ; east by S. No. 64 ; south by S No. 65-5 C ; west by S. No. 65 1 B	0·41
Government, dry, S. No. 65-3, belonging to Hemapuram Krishnayya, bounded on the north by S. No. 66-1 ; east by S No. 65-1 B, south by S No. 65-3 , west by S. No. 67-3 B	0·81
Government, dry, S. No. 67-1 B, belonging to Hemapuram Krishnayya, Ramayya, Venkatrayudu and Ramappa, bounded on the north by S. No 67-1 A ; east by S. No. 67-2 B ; south by S. Nos. 67-2 A and 68-1 , west by S No 68	0·16
Government, dry, S. No. 67-2 A, belonging to Hemapuram Krishnayya, bounded on the north by S. No. 67-1 B, east by S. No. 61 3 B ; south by S. No 67-2 B , west by S. No 68 1	0·17
Government, dry, S No. 67-3 B, belonging to Hemapuram Venkatrayudu, bounded on the north by S. No 67-3 A ; east by S No. 65-2 , south by S. No. 67-3 C ; west by S Nos 67-1 B and 67-3 A	0·48
Government, dry, S. No 68-1 , belonging to Nagayya bounded on the north by S. No 67-1 B ; east by S. No. 67-2 B ; south by S. No. 68-2 ; west by S. No. 69	0·48
Total ..	4·11

J. M. TURING,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(General.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, May 12, 1921.

Mr. William John Davis, B.Sc., A.C., Executive Engineer, West Coast division, is granted furlough up to the 7th March 1921 inclusive in extension of the combined leave granted to him in the notifications published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 3rd February 1920 and the 8th February 1921.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, May 11, 1921.

Mr. Ernest William Lane, Executive Engineer, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India, a further extension of furlough for six months from the 17th June 1921.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, May 10, 1921.

M.R.Ry. Narasimha Govindaraja Ayyangar Avargal, Officiating Executive Engineer, Kistna Western division, held charge of the office of the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, in addition to his own duties from 20th April 1921 afternoon to 30th April 1921 forenoon.

W. HUTTON,
Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General, Buildings and Roads).

(Irrigation.)

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, May 3, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·33 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an escentional above the dividing dam in the Bilukumarapa tank of Krishnapuram village; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Vizagapatam district, Sarvasidhi taluk, Pulaparty village.

	Acres.
Inam, wet, S. No. 224-1, belonging to Vemani Suryanarayana, bounded on the north by S. No. 99; east by S. No. 224-2; south by S. No. 210-2; west by S. No. 193	0·81

Krishnapuram village.

Inam, wet, S. No. 141-1, belonging to Yedida Sanyasiraju and Yedida Sanyasyya, bounded on the north by S. No. 116; east by S. No. 140; south by S. No. 141-2; west by S. No. 141-1	1·06
Inam, wet, S. No. 142-1, belonging to Yedida Sanyasiraju and Yedida sanyasyya, bounded on the north by S. No. 116; east by S. No. 142-f; south by S. No. 142-2, west by S. No. 142-1	0·69
Inam, wet, S. No. 115-1, belonging to Yedida Sanyasiraju and Yedida Sanyasyya, bounded on the north by S. No. 116, east by S. No. 142-1; south by S. No. 142-2; west by S. No. 116	0·17
Total ..	1·92

Fort St. George, May 11, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·72 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for flood bank to Kesadian anicut; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Ambasamudram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sermadevi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tinnevelly district, Ambasamudram taluk, Mela Ambasamudram village.

	Acres.
Government, dry, No. 503-1 A and 2, belonging to 102 Sankara Subbier, etc., bounded on the north by No. 503-2; east by No. 503-1 B-3, south by No. 516; west by No. 503-1 A-1	0·22
Government, wet, No. 503-1 B-1, belonging to 232 Ch. s. Rama Subbier, etc., bounded on the north by No. 503-2; east by No. 503-1 B-2; south by No. 506; west by No. 503-1 A-2	0·50
Total ..	0·72

Fort St. George, May 13, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·57 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for repairs to Veerasam tank of Gokavaram; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Rajahmundry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Rajahmundry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Rajahmundry taluk, Gokavaram village.

	acre.
Inam, dry, S. No. 19-2, belonging to Takkillapati Ramachandra Rao, bounded on the north, east and south by S. No. 19-3; west by S. No. 20	0·24
Jerayiti, dry, S. No. 21-1, belonging to Dasari Venkata Narsayya, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 21; south by S. No. 20; west by S. No. 31	0 33
Total ..	0 57

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·20 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Machara drain; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Ramachandrapuram taluk, Machara village.

	acre.
Eyelwari, dry, S. No. 110-C 3, belonging to Vytla Ramayya, bounded on the north by No. 143-A, E and C; east by Venkiya, south by Nos. 110 and 110-C 2; west by No. 124..	1·20

R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation).

PAPER PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

BETWEEN 10TH AND 17TH MAY 1921.

Pounis Samasanam—Improvements in pay—Orders passed. G.O. No. 28, Judicial, 4th April 1921. [1 a.]

[N.B.—*Copies of the foregoing paper can be obtained on payment of the price noted in brackets against it on application to the Superintendent, Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras.*]

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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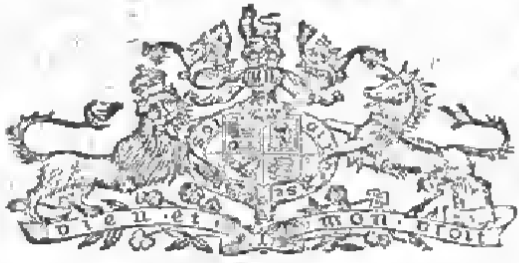

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 20.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1921. [Price, 1 anna.

Part I-A.—Local Self-Government.

CONTENTS.

SUPPLEMENT:

Rules regarding election of Presidents, Members of Standing Committees and the Chairman of Standing Committees, Madras Corporation—Telugu and Hindustani.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, May 9, 1921.

No. 545.—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Thalakkoti Madhathil Kunju Nedungadi Avargal, L.M. & S., combined privilege leave for six months and furlough on half average salary for two months from 11th April 1921.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 546.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Morita Thurston, I.M.S., on return from leave, to do duty in the Government General Hospital, Madras, and thus to resume his permanent appointments as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Superintendent, Medical School and Lunatic Asylum, and Medical Officer, Central Jail, Vizagapatam.

Fort St. George, May 17, 1921.

No. 587.—Under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Bodinayakanur:—

M.R.Ry. Irula Kudumban Ramaswami Kudumban Avargal.
" L. Subba Boyan Rama Boyan Avargal.
" Vanumalaikammanan Servai Ramalingam Servai Avargal.
" M. S. Bhaya Thevan Avargal.
Rev. Sowriappan Vedamanikkam.

No. 543.—Under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Conjeeveram:—

M.R.Ry. Ganapathi Agraharam Nana Ayyar Perumaiya Ayyar Avargal.
" Conjeeveram Margesayachari Vaidyalinga Achari Avargal.
" Venkatachala Nayakar Krishnaswami Nayakar Avargal.
Buran Khan Sahib Bahadur Amid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. M. Swaminatha Mudaliyar Avargal.
" A. Pedin Chetti Avargal.
" Duvvur Venkatasubba Reddi Garu.
" Nagalinga Pandaram Avargal.

No. 542.—Under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Dharapuram :—

Rev. W. A Sandford.
M.R.Ry. Anthonimuthu Thevar Selathappa Thevar Avargal.
" Parobaina Krishnan Avargal.
" Chidambara Udayar Dasappa Udayar Avargal.

No. 550.—Under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Nagapatnam :—

Mr. E. L. Richardson.
Dr. E. C. Foster.
M.R.Ry. T. C. Venkatachalam Avargal.
" Rattamally Rajaratnam Bramanantham Avargal.
" K. C. Subrahmanyam Chettiyar Avargal.
" V. P. Pakkirisawmi Pillai Avargal.
M. A. Muhammad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.
Rev. Daniel Abraham Samuel.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 551.—Notification No. 480 F, dated 30th March 1921, of the Government of India as modified by their notification No. 680 F, dated 28th April 1921, is republished :—

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY BOARD.

In the schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India, No. 330, dated 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the administration of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, *for* the existing entry " Hindupur ditto house tax " read " Hindupur municipality property tax ".

No. 552.—In modification of Notification No. 536, published on pages 293-299 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th May 1921, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published :—

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Bellary—		Coimbatore—contd.		Madura—contd.	
Hadagalli.	Singanahalli.			Melur ..	Melur.
					Tiruvatinr.
					Tumbupatti.
		Palladam	Pidaiyapalli.		Vellalapatti.
Coimbatore—			Selakkarachchal.		
			Tiruppur Municipality.		
					Kulasekharamkottai.
Bhavani.	Samballi.				Kaobchaikatti.
				Nilakottai	Mullipallam.
					Nedumkulam.
	Idigarai.		Anamalai.		Orattetta.
	Kumarapalayam.		Arasampalaiyam.		Solakkurichchi.
	Kurichchi.	Pollachi.	Eripatti.		Tenkarai.
	Madampatti.		Gomangalampudur.		
	Panniandai		Sirukkalapdi.		
Coimbatore.	Perur.		Vadakkipalaiyam.		
	Pilavuppatti.			Palni ..	Kavalapatti.
	Samakulam.				
	Singanallur.		Bodipatti.		
	Somampalaiyam.	Udumalpet.	Dali.		Andipatti.
	Tangarai.		Pallapalaiyam.		Allinagaram.
	Tennamanallur.		Ravanapuram.	Periyakulam.	Jangalpatti.
					Kottapatti.
Erode ..	Vadamugam.	Madura—	Kilamatur.		Periyakulam Town.
			Madura Municipality.		Rengapuram.
					Avalasurapatti.
	Danagai.		Pasuyar.		Kakulanjeri.
	Hosamalingi.		Pundi.		Kalkatti.
Kollegal.	Ikadahalli.	Madura.	Teppalangi.		Paraiyar.
	Mullur.		Tenur.	Tirumangalam.	Sattangudi.
	Palaiyam.		Usilampatti.		Somampatti.
			Virapandi.		Usilampatti.
					Vellaikkulam.

A.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Ramnad—		Salem—*cont.*		Salem—*cont.*	
Aruppukottai.	Vellipatri.		Manarpalaiyam.		
Sattur ..	Virudapatti Municipality.		Nagendapalli.		Mallur.
			Naganur.		Nirmalikkuttai
			Nallur.		Pallipatti.
Sivaganga.	Tiruppuvanam.		Puram.		Salem Municipality.
			Sahvaram.		Savadipuram.
		Hosur—*cont.*	Samandpalli.	Salem—*cont.*	Sarkar Nattamangalam.
Salem—			Sanamavu.		Sengepuram.
			Santanapalli.		Silamayakkanpatti.
Dharmapuri.	Pennagaram.		Sulagiri.		
			Uddurgam-Kottapalli.		
			Ulimamapalli.	South Kanara—	
	Agalkottai.		Upparahalli.		
	Aggondapalli.	Krishnagiri.	Boganapalli.		
	Arasakuppam.		Krishnagiri.	Mangalore.	Mangalore Municipality.
	Bagalur.		Marudapalli.		
	Ballapalli.		Kottamettupatti		
	Pegepalli.	Omalur.	Omalur.		
Hosur ..	Denkanikota.	Rasipuram.	Namagiripettai.		
	Devirapalli.			Trichinopoly—	
	Dodda-Ubbanur.				
	Hanumantapuram.		Hastampatti.	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly Town.
	Kalatti.	Salem ..	Kondamanayakkanpatti.		
	Komaramapalli.				

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. MYSORE.

The whole State.

II. BOMBAY.

1. *Northern Division*—
   (a) District—Thana.
   (b) Town—Bombay City.
2. *Central Division*—
   Districts—Satara and West Khandesh.
   Town—Poona.
3. *Southern Division*—
   Districts—Belgaum, Dharwar and Kolaba.
4. *Political Charge*—
   States and Agencies—Cutch, Kolhapur and Southern Maharatta Country States and Mewhas.

Sindh—

Karachi Town.

III. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(a) Districts—Champaran, Darbhanga, Gaya, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Purnea, Saharsa, Santal Parganas and Hazaribagh.

(b) Towns—Darbhanga and Patna.

IV. THE PUNJAB.

Districts—Amritsar, Attock, Gujranwallah, Gujarat, Jhelum, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan, Rawalpindi, Rohtak, Jind State, Shekhpura and Patiala State.

Town—Patiala City.

V. BURMA.

(a) Districts—Amherst, Bhamo, Hanthawaddy, Henzada, Insein, Kyaukse, Magwe, Maiktila, Myaungmya, Myingyan, Myitkyina, Pegu, Prome, Pyapon, Sagaing, Shwebo, Thayetmyo, Tharrawaddy, Thaton, Toungoo, Upper Chindwin and Yamethin.

(b) Towns—Bassein, Mandalay and Moulmein.

(c) Towns and ports—Akyab, Moulmein and Rangoon.

VI. THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Districts—Allahabad, Azamgarh, Bulia, Basti, Benares, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Fyzabad, Gonda, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Lucknow, Partabgarh, Pilibhit, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur and Unao.

VII. THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Districts—Akola, Amraoti, Bhandara, Chhindwara, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Narsinggpur, Nagpur, Sanger and Sironj.

VIII. THE HYDERABAD STATE.

The whole State.

IX. CENTRAL INDIA.

State—Panna.

X. COORG.

Towns—Gonicoppal and Suntiseppa.
State—Coorg.

XI. RAJPUTANA.

States—Bharatpur, Marwar and Mewar.

XII. BENGAL.

District—Hoogly.

No. 553.—Under section 366 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government direct that the term of office of the councillors of the Bodinayakanur municipality holding office under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, shall expire on 20th May 1921, and that the councillors newly appointed and elected for the said municipality under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, shall come into office on the same date.

No. 554.—Under section 366 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government direct that the term of office of the councillors of the Conjeevaram municipality holding office under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, shall expire on 13th May 1921, and that the councillors newly appointed and elected for the said municipality under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, shall come into office on the same date.

No. 555.—Under section 366 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government direct that the term of office of the councillors of the Dharapuram municipality holding office under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, shall expire on 20th May 1921, and that the councillors newly appointed and elected for the said municipality under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, shall come into office on the same date.

No. 556.—Under section 366 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government direct that the term of office of the councillors of the Negapatam municipality holding office under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, shall expire on 20th May 1921 and that the councillors newly appointed and elected for the said municipality under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, shall come into office on the same date.

No. 557.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby withdraw from the acquisition of 18 cents of land in S.F. No. 573/F in Nanjal Pugalur village, Karur taluk, Trichinopoly district, notified on pages 236 and 237 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th April 1920, as required for the construction of a school.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 558.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 2½ cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a path way in Ambasamudram taluk, Tinnevelly district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Divisional Officer, Sermadevi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Sermadevi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tinnevelly district, Ambasamudram taluk, No. 47. Thimmarajasamudram village.

	Cents
Government wet, No. 119, belonging to Kattumaiyar, bounded on the north by No. 97; east by No. 120; south by No. 170; west by No. 120-2 A	2½

No. 559.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·73 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a quarry and a way leading to the same in Palghat taluk, Malabar district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Malabar district, Palghat taluk, Purayiri village.

	Acres.
O.D. No. 7-393, belonging to (owner and occupier), T. V. Subramania Ayyar, bounded on the north by block S. No. 6; east by S. No. 391, south and west by block S No. 5	0·23
O.A. No. 7-395, belonging to (owner and occupier), T. V. Subramania Ayyar, bounded on the north by S. No. 394; east by S. No. 388, south by S. No. 396; west by block S. No. 5	0·37
Total ..	0·73

No. 560.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·17 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine for Paravas at Kimudi in the Ramnad district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Ramnad district, Mudukalattur taluk, Kamudi village.

	Acres.
Zamindari, pulmah, No. 145, belonging to 679, Pasai Narayanan (owner) Aswitham alias Alagammal daughter-in-law of the owner (enjoyer), bounded on the north and east by path, south by Parayankulam supply channel, west by ganja land of Muthumeya Nadan and old latrine at Paravas	0·17

No. 661.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 15,378 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a rest-house at Tiruvalur in the Tanjore district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, Tiruvalur municipality, Vijiyapuram village.

	sq. ft.
Minor inam, dry, T.S. No. 646, part, belonging to Sri Tyagarajaswami temple, Tiruvalur, Abishekakattalai, Singaram Pillai and Muthusami Pillai, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 643, part; east by T.S. No. 612, south by T.S. No. 649; west by T.S. No. 619	646
Minor inam, dry, T.S. No. 649, belonging to Sri Tyagarajaswami temple, Tiruvalur, Abishekakattalai, Singaram Pillai and Muthuswami Pillai, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 650, part; east by T.S. No. 652; south by T.S. No. 650, west by T.S. No. 618	2,100
Minor inam, dry, T.S No. 650, belonging to Sri Tyagarajaswami temple, Tiruvalur, Abishekakattalai, Singaram Pillai and Muthuswami Pillai, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 649; east by T.S. No. 652, south by T.S. No. 651; and west by T.S. No. 618	3,226
Minor inam, dry, T.S. No. 651, belonging to Sri Tyagarajaswami temple, Tiruvalur, Abishekakattalai, Singaram Pillai and Muthuswami Pillai, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 650; east by T.S. No. 652; south by South Indian Railway compound, and west by T.S. No. 618	6,007
Total ..	15,378

F. J. RICHARDS,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS, ETC.

Under rule 38 of the rules for the election of members of Taluk Boards, M.R.Ry. R. Venkatachala Kavundan Ramaswami Kavundan is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Pollachi Taluk Board for Tiruppur Circle.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
7th May 1921.

Under rule 36 of the rules for the election of members of the taluk boards M.R.Ry. Palathorai Arumuga Kavundan Ramaswami Kavundan is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Coimbatore Taluk Board for Madukkarai Circle.

Under rule 36 of the rules for the election of members of taluk boards, M.R.Ry. Kasturi-nayakkanpalayam Venkatagiri Ayyar Subrahmania Ayyar is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Coimbatore Taluk Board for Annur Circle.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
13th May 1921.

F. B. EVANS,
Collector.

Under rule 36 of the rules for the election of taluk board members M.R.Ry Kanchi Narapa Reddi Garu and M.R.Ry. Mallavarapu Pola Reddi Garu are hereby declared to be duly elected as members of the Atmakur Taluk Board in the district of Nellore.

Nellore Collector's Office,
11th May 1921.

J. F. HALL,
Collector.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Rule 11 (b) of Schedule X of Act XIV of 1920), M.R.Ry. Tirukhappana Srinivasa Ayyangar Govinda Ayyangar Avargal has been elected as a member of the Tuticorin Taluk Board for the Tenkarpuri circle.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
7th May 1921.

E. A. DAVIS,
Collector.

Under section 9 (4) (B) of the Madras Local Boards Act XIV of 1920, the President, District Board, Tinnevelly, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Palavoyperum Andi Kudumban Avargal to be a member of the Koilpatti Taluk Board.

Under section 9 (4) (B) of the Madras Local Boards Act XIV of 1920, the President, District Board, Tinnevelly, hereby appoints Rev. V. D. Vedamuthu of Kadiapatti to be a member of the Tuticorin Taluk Board.

Tinnevelly District Board's Office,
16th May 1921.

T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI,
President.

Under rule 7, clause (1), of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors M.R.Ry. Atmakuri Butchayya Chetti Garu has been duly elected as a councillor of the Berhampur municipality for ward No. VII.

Berhampur Municipal Office,
13th May 1921.

A. P. PATRO,
Chairman.

Under section 356 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act II of 1920 and 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of the election of Municipal Councillors, the undersigned hereby declares M.R Ry. Appaswami Pillai Doraiswami Pillai Avargal to have been duly elected as Municipal Councillor for the IV ward of Chidambaram Municipality.

Chidambaram Municipal Office,
7th May 1921.

SYED MEER HAMID SAHIB,
Chairman.

Under section 356 (3) (ii) of the District Municipalities Act of 1920, M.R Ry. C. Ekambara Mudaliyar Avargal has been duly elected as Chairman of the Municipal Council, Chingleput.

Chingleput Municipal Office,
14th May 1921.

P. K. WARRIER,
Presiding Councillor.

Under section 356 (3) (ii) of Act V of 1920, Mr. Frank Howard Landon, Civil Engineer, has been duly elected Chairman of the Coonoor Municipal Council.

Coonoor Municipal Office,
13th May 1921.

F. H. LANDON,
Chairman.

Mr. John Tapp has been duly elected as Chairman of the Municipal Council, Kodaikanal, under section 356 (3) (ii) of Act V of 1920.

Kodaikanal Municipal Office,
10th May 1921.

J. TAPP,
Vice-Chairman.

In accordance with the instructions issued in G O Mis. No. 739 L & M., dated 28th April 1921, and in accordance with the rule III (ii) of the election rules for Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the municipalities issued with G O No. 1891 M., dated 1st December 1920, municipal councillor M S. Ry. Muhammad Yahya Ali Saheb Bahadur, M.A., B.L., has been duly elected as Chairman of the Nellore municipality and under rule II (3) of the above rules, M.R Ry. A. Gurnada Reddi Garu has been duly elected as Vice-Chairman of the Nellore municipality.

Nellore Municipal Office,
13th May 1921.

M. NARASIMHA CHARI,
Chairman.

ERRATUM.

At the foot of the notification published on page 302 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th May 1921, appointing M.R.Ry. K. Perumal Samban Avargal and two others as members of the Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board *for* the name of the President "K Sitarama Rao" *read* "K. Sitarama Reddi."

South Arcot District Board's Office,
19th May 1921.

K. SITARAMA REDDI,
President

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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Supplement—
List of malt teachers whose certificates were completed by the Inspector of Schools, Tenth Circle, during the year 1920.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

LEAVE

Fort St. George, May 12, 1921.

No. 243.—Under articles 276, 278 and 316-A of the Civil Service Regulations (new rules), Mr. W. S. H. Thompson, Headmaster, Central High School, Mercara, privilege leave for two months and fourteen days and furlough on average salary for four months in continuation thereof with effect from the 28th May 1921.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, May 11, 1921.

No 244.—M.R.Ry. Sourapalli Radhakrishnan Avargal, to be Junior Professor, Government Training College, Rajahmundry, in the Indian Educational Service, with effect from the 11th April 1921, without prejudice to his appointment as Professor of Philosophy in the University of Calcutta.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, May 6, 1921

No. 245.—Under section 5 (1) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government are pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Chintalapati Venkata Surya Narasimha Raju Garu to be President of the District Educational Council for the district of Vizagapatam.

Fort St. George, May 9, 1921.

No. 246.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the undermentioned persons have been elected to be members of the District Educational Council for the district of Trichinopoly by the Perambalur Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. Vadivangam Swami Pasuliyar Arumuha Ayyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Palamu Muthuvenkatachala Reddiyar Avargal.

No. 247.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government are pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be members of the District Educational Council for the district of Coimbatore :—

Miss McLeod.
Mrs. Sivan.
M.R.Ry. R. Viriyan Avargal.
M.R Ry G. N. Bhavaneswara Ayyar Avargal.
E. A. Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.
M R Ry C. S. Chockalinga Pillai Avargal.

No. 248.—Under section 5 (1) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, the Government are pleased to appoint M.R Ry. Rao Bahadur M. G. Arunyanwami Pillai Avargal to be President of the District Educational Council for the district of Coimbatore.

Fort St. George, May 10, 1921.

No. 249.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, Mr. Jogi Williams and M R Ry. Bhaskara Viswesvarara Garu have been elected to be members of the District Educational Council for the district of Nellore by the Venkatagiri Taluk Board.

No. 250.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Reverend L. E. Rowland has been elected to be a member of the District Educational Council for the district of Guntur by the A.E. Mission (Protestant) in the district.

No. 251.—Under sub-section (1) of section 46 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby withdraw from the acquisition of 4,725 square feet of land in the village of Chittoor in the Chittoor taluk of the Chittoor district, specified in notification, dated 7th June 1920, published at page 409 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, as required for the extension of play-ground to Bungari ammudari school in Chittoor.

No. 252.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government are pleased to appoint Miss Elizabeth Vincent to be a member of the District Educational Council for the district of Malabar.

Fort St. George, May 13, 1921.

No. 253.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government are pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be members of the District Educational Council for the district of Madura :—

Mrs. Florence Louise Tremenheere.
M.R.Ry. Karumani Kalyanathevar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Karuppana Karuppana Kodumbai Avargal.
Haji Sayid Shamsuddin Sahib Bahadur.

Fort St. George, May 14, 1921.

No. 254.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government are pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be members of the District Educational Council for the district of South Arcot :—

M.R.Ry. K. Sundaresan,
Sahajanandaswami Avargal.
Sayyid Muhammad Ismail Sahib Albeia.
M.R Ry. K. Ramachandra Padayachi Avargal.

No. 255.—Under section 5 (1) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government are pleased to appoint M.R Ry. V. J. Samu Pillai Avargal to be the President of the District Educational Council for the district of South Arcot.

Fort St. George, May 16, 1921.

No. 256.—Major A. G. Ingram, M.D., I.M.S., has resigned his ordinary Fellowship of the Madras University with effect from the 6th May 1921 under the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), section 11, sub-section (1).

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, May 11, 1921.

In notification No. 106 published at page 295 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th March 1921, relating to the constitution of a District Educational Council for the district of Malabar, *for* the words 'Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Malabar Range' occurring under sub-clause (vi) *read* 'Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools of any range in the Malabar district.'

B. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL 1921.

ORAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, from time to time, the subjects, centres, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written Examination concerned.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered first against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for carpentry, fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below:—

[*N.B.—Blanks will be filled up in a later issue.*]

Days with dates	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

(1) FOR NELLORE, CUDDAPAH, CHITTOOR, VELLORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras

[Already notified.]

1921. ..	Carpentry ..	Elementary.	..	4	..	..	..

(2) FOR TINNEVELLY AND MADURA CANDIDATES.

At Madura.

[Already notified.]

(3) FOR BELLARY AND BANGALORE CANDIDATES.

At Bangalore.

[Already notified.]

(4) FOR NARSAPUR AND MASULIPATAM CANDIDATES.

At Masulipatam.

[Already notified.]

..	Carpentry ..	Intermediate.	..	..	..	..	..

(5) FOR BERHAMPUR, CHICACOLE, VIZAGAPATAM AND VIZIANAGRAM CANDIDATES.

At Vizianagram.

[Already notified.]

(6) FOR TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES.

At Trichinopoly.

Saturday, 21st May.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	4	Government School of Engineering, Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal (a) and M.R.Ry. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar Avargal.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	27	Do.	Do.
	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	Elementary.	4 p.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	4 p.m. ..	7	Do.	Do.
Monday, 23rd May	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	24	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	4 p.m. ..	7	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 24th May.	Surveying and Levelling.	Do.	7 a.m. ..	16	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 25th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a.m. ..	11	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Advanced.	7 a.m. ..	6	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 26th May	Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Mensuration	Do.	7 a.m. ..	26	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
.. ..	Carpentry	Elementary.	..	1	..	..

(a) Superintendent, Government School of Engineering, Trichinopoly.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grades of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—*contd.*

(7) FOR ELLORE, GUNTUR, TENALI, KURNOOL AND BEZWADA CANDIDATES.

At Bezwada

[Already notified.]

1921	Carpentry	Intermediate.	—	1		

(8) FOR CUDDALORE, KUMBAKONAM, NEGAPATAM AND TANJORE CANDIDATES.

At Tanjore.

[Already notified.]

(9) FOR BHIMACHALAM, COCANADA AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES.

At Dowlaishwaram.

[Already notified.]

	Carpentry	Elementary.	—	7		

(10) FOR PUDUKKOTTAI CANDIDATES.

At Pudukkottai.

Wednesday, 1st June.	Building Materials and Construction.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	4	H.H. the Maharaja's College, Pudukkottai.	M.R.Ry. K. Rangaswami Ayyar Avergal B.A., A.C.E., (a).
		Elementary.	4 p.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 2nd June.	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	Intermediate	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Advanced .	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Do.					
Friday, 3rd June.	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Bridgework	Elementary.	4 p.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Applied Mechanics ..	Do.	2 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 6th June.	Do	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Machine Construction ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Do ..	Intermediate	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Mensuration	Elementary.	4 p.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 7th June.	Surveying and Levelling.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(11) FOR TRICHUR, COIMBATORE, CALICUT AND ERNAKULAM CANDIDATES.

At Ernakulam.

Monday, 16th May.	Building Materials and Construction	Intermediate.	7-15 a.m. ..	1	Assistant Engineer's Office, Cochin State, Ernakulam.	M.R.Ry. M. D. Narayana Ayyar Avergal (b).
	Do. ..	Elementary	7-15 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 2nd June.	Earthwork and Road-making	Do.	7-15 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
	Mensuration	Do.	7-15 a.m.	16	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 31st May	Surveying and Levelling.	Do.	7-15 a.m.	10	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 1st June.	Do.	Intermediate	7-15 a.m.	14	Do.	Do
	Do.	Advanced .	7-15 a.m.	4	Do	Do

(12) FOR TRIVANDRUM CANDIDATES.

At Trivandrum.

Friday, 3rd June.	Building Materials and Construction	Elementary.	7-30 a.m.	1	H.H. the Maharaja's College for Boys, Trivandrum.	M.R.Ry. T. P. Janardanan Ayyar Avergal, B.A., A.M. (c).
	Do.	Intermediate	7-30 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Advanced	7-30 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 4th June	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary	7-30 a.m.	8	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 31st May	Surveying and Levelling	Elementary.	7-30 a.m.	9	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 1st June.	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. ..	1	Do	Do.
Thursday, 2nd June.	Do.	Advanced ..	7 a.m. ..	1	Do	Do.
Monday, 6th June.	Applied Mechanics ..	Intermediate	7-30 a.m.	1	Executive Engineer's Office, Trivandrum.	Do.
Tuesday, 7th June	Mensuration	Elementary.	7-30 a.m.	6	Do	Do.
	Do	Intermediate	7-30 a.m.	1	Do	Do.

(a) State Engineer, Pudukkottai.
(b) Assistant Engineer, Ernakulam.
(c) Do. Trivandrum.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates expected to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—*contd.*

(18) FOR MYSORE CANDIDATES

At Mysore.

1921, Monday, 30th May.	Building Materials and Construction	Intermediate	9 a.m. ..	3	Government Chemical (Technical) Institute, Mysore.	M.R.Ry. S. H. Lakshmianarayana Garu, B.A., C.E. (a)
Monday 6th June.	Mensuration	Elementary.	8 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Do.		Intermediate	8 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 31st May.	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Intermediate	9 a.m. ..	2	Do	Do.
Wednesday, 1st June.	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary.	9 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
Do.		Intermediate	9 a.m. ..	3	Do	Do.
Thursday, 2nd June.	Bridgework ..	Elementary	8 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Applied Mechanics ..		Do.	8 a.m. ..	2	Do	Do
Saturday 4th June	Surveying and Levelling.	Intermediate	9 a.m. ..	4	Do	Do.
Do.		Elementary.	9 a.m. ..	5	Do.	Do

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

FOR BEZWADA, TANJORE, PUDUKKOTTAI, TRICHINOPOLY, MADURA AND MADRAS CANDIDATES

At Madras.

Monday, 30th May.	Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	Intermediate	9 a.m. .	3	New College of Engineering Guindy (near Saidapet.	Mr. E. J. B. Greenwood (b).
Do.		Advanced ..	8 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 2nd June.	Practical Telegraphy ..	Elementary.	7-30 a.m.	4	No. 2, Commander-in-Chief's Road, Egmore.	Mr. V. R. Ayyangar (c).
Do.		Intermediate.	7-30 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE, BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE.

(1) FOR CHICACOLE (ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM—ELEMENTARY GRADE), VIZIANAGRAM (INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—INTERMEDIATE GRADE) AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES.

At Rajahmundry.

	Electricity and Magnetism.	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	2	Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.	M.R.Ry. V. Viswanadha Sarma Garu, B.A. (d).
Saturday, 14th May.	Inorganic Chemistry ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Do.		Intermediate	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Physiography ..		Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	3	Do	Do.
Do. ..		Intermediate	7 a.m. ..	1	Do	Do.
Animal Physiology ..		Elementary	7 a.m. ..	9	Do	Do.
Botany		Do	7 a.m. ..	12	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Rajahmundry.	M.R.Ry. K. Mangarayu Garu, L. Ag (e).
Monday, 16th May.						
Do.		Intermediate	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
Agriculture		Elementary	7 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do
Do.		Intermediate	7 a.m. ..	0	Do.	Do.

(2) FOR CUDDAPAH CANDIDATES.

At Cuddapah

Saturday, 14th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	12	Municipal High School, Cuddapah	M.R.Ry. M. Jaya Avargal (f).
Botany		Do.	7 a.m. ..	7	Do.	Do.

(3) FOR MYSORE, BANGALORE, PENUKONDA, BELLARY AND ANANTAPUR CANDIDATES.

At Anantapur.

Saturday, 14th May.	Physiography ..	Intermediate	7 a.m. ..	1	Government Training School, Anantapur.	M.R.Ry. N. V. Narayana Rau Avargal (g).
Animal Physiology ..		Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	20	Do.	Do
Botany		Do	7 a.m. ..	8	Do	Do.
Do.		Intermediate	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do
Agriculture		Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do

(a) Architectural Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Mysore.
(b) Chemist.
(c) Police Commissioner's Office Road, Vepery Post.
(d) Assistant Lecturer, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.
(e) Assistant, Government Training School, Cuddapah.
(f) Do. do. Chittoor.
(g) Do. do. Kurnool.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE, BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE—*cont.*

(4) FOR VELLORE CANDIDATES.

At Vellore.

1921						
Friday, 13th May.	Physiography	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	8	Voorhees College, Vellore.	M.R.Ry. V. Krishnamma Acharya Avargal (a).
	Animal Physiology ..	Do	7 a.m. ..	7	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Do.	7 a.m. ..	17	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture	Do.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.

(5) FOR CHITTOOR CANDIDATES.

At Chittoor.

Saturday, 14th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary	7 a.m. ..	9	Government Training School, Chittoor.	M.R.Ry. V. Krishnama Acharya Avargal (a).
	Botany	Do	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture	Do.	7 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.

(6) FOR AMALAPURAM, PEDDAPUR AND COCANADA CANDIDATES.

At Cocanada.

Monday, 16th May	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	11	F. B. College, Cocanada.	M.E.Ry. D. Venkatarammayya Garu (b).
	Botany	Do.	7 a.m. ..	16	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(7) FOR NARASAPUR CANDIDATES.

At Narasapur.

Friday, 27th May.	Botany	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	7	Government Training School, Narasapur.	M.E.Ry. D. Venkatarammayya Garu (b).
	Animal Physiology ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	5	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture	Do.	7 a.m. ..	11	Do.	Do.

(8) FOR ELLORE CANDIDATES.

At Ellore.

Wednesday 1st June and Thursday, 2nd June.	Physiography ..	Elementary	7 a.m. ..	1	Government Training School, Ellore.	M.E.Ry. D. Venkatarammayya Garu (b).
	Animal Physiology ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	12	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Do.	7 a.m. ..	42	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture	Do.	7 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.

(9) FOR NELLORE CANDIDATES.

At Nellore.

Friday, 20th May	Physiography	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	6	Government Training School, Nellore	M.E.Ry. M. Jesso Avargal (c).
	Animal Physiology ..	Do	7 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Do.	7 a.m. ..	6	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture	Do.	7 a.m. ..	3	Do	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do

(10) FOR COIMBATORE AND SALEM CANDIDATES.

At Salem.

Tuesday, 17th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	9	Government Training School, Salem.	M.R.Ry. S. V. Narayana Rao Avargal (d).
	Botany	Do.	7 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.

(11) FOR MANGALORE CANDIDATES.

At Mangalore.

Thursday, 19th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	10 a.m. ..	1	Government Secondary Training School, Mangalore.	M.R.Ry. M. V. Narayana Rao Avargal (d).
	Botany	Do.	10 a.m. ..	11	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture	Do.	10 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(a) Assistant, Government Training School, Saidapet.
(b) Headmaster, Model Section, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Rajahmundry.
(c) Assistant, Government Training School, Chittoor
(d) Do. do. Kurnool.

Days with dates	Subjects	Grade of examination	Hour at commencement of examination	Approximate number of candidates to be examined	Place of examination	Examiners

PHYSICAL SCIENCE, BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE—*cont.*

(12) FOR TAMIL, GUNTUR AND ELEWARU CANDIDATES

At Bezwada.

1921, Monday, 30th May.	Physiography ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	4	C.M.S. High School, Bezwada.	M.R.Ry. K. Mangarāja Garu, L. Ag. (a).
	Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	1½	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Do.	7 a.m. ..	7	Do.	Do.

(13) FOR KURNOOL CANDIDATES

At Kurnool.

Monday, 30th and Tuesday, 17th May	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	2-30 p.m.*	16	Government Training School, Kurnool	M.R.Ry. K. Jaga Avargal (b).
	Physiography ..	Do.	0-30 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Do.	1-30 p.m.	24	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	2-30 p.m.	3	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture	Elementary.	2-30 p.m.	6	Do.	Do.

(14) FOR MASULIPATAM CANDIDATES.

At Masulipatam.

Wednesday, 1st June.	Physiography ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	1	Hindu High School, Masulipatam.	M.R.Ry. K. Mangarāja Garu, L. Ag. (a).
	Animal Physiology ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	7	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Do.	7 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture	Do.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(15) FOR KUMBAKONAM, NEGAPATAM AND TANJORE CANDIDATES.

At Tanjore.

Wednesday, 18th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	11	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Tanjore.	M.R.Ry. S. Rāghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).
	Physiography ..	Do.	0-30 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate.	10 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Elementary.	10-30 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	11-30 noon.	1	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture	Elementary.	12-15 p.m.	3	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	12-15 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
	Inorganic Chemistry ..	Elementary.	12-15 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(16) FOR TRIVANDRUM, TINNEVELLY AND MADURA CANDIDATES.

At Madura.

Monday, 16th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	7	Madura College.	M.R.Ry. P. Rāghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).
	Physiography ..	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	16	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.
	Inorganic Chemistry ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(17) FOR PUDUKKOTTAI, MADURA, COIMBATORE AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES.

At Trichinopoly.

Monday, 16th May.	Electricity and Magnetism.	Elementary.	10 a.m. ..	2	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. A. D. Ānantanārāyana Ayyar Avargal, M.A. (d).
	Do.	Intermediate.	10 a.m. ..	0	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 17th May.	Electricity and Magnetism.	Advanced ..	10 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.

* 2-30 p.m. on the 16th May and 7 a.m. on the 17th.
(a) Assistant, Government Training School, Godavari.
(b) Do. do. Chittoor.
(c) Vice Street, Ambasamudram.
(d) Lecturer, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.

Page with date	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE, BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE—cont.

(18) FOR VIZAGAPATAM CANDIDATES.

At Vizagapatam.

1321. Wednesday, 18th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	6	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	M.R.Ry. K. Mangarajn Garu, L. Ag. (a).
	Botany	Do	7 a.m. ..	14	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(19) FOR VIZIANAGRAM CANDIDATES.

At Vizianagram.

Friday, 20th May.	Physiography ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	8	Municipal Secondary School, Vizianagram	M.R.Ry. K. Mangarajn Garu, L. Ag. (a).
	Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	11	Do.	Do.
	Botany ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(20) FOR CHICACOLE AND BERHAMPUR CANDIDATES.

At Berhampur.

Thursday, 19th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	8	Government Training School, Berhampur.	M.R.Ry. K. Mangarajn Garu, L. Ag. (a).
	Botany	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.
	Physiography ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	6	Do.	Do.

(21) FOR PALAKONDA CANDIDATES

At Palakonda.

Monday, 23rd May.	Physiography ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	1	Board High School, Palakonda.	M.R.Ry. K. Mangarajn Garu, L. Ag. (a).
	Animal Physiology ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	17	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Do.	7 a.m. ..	7	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(22) FOR CUDDAPAH, CHINGLEPUT, COIMBATORE, MYSORE, BANGALORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

Vide *Column 6.*

Monday, 13th June.	Electricity and Magnetism.	Elementary.	11 a.m. ..	9	Presidency College, Madras.	M.R.Ry. M.C.S. Anekapalmanitha Rao Avargal (d).
	Physiology	Do	1 p.m. ..	5	Do	Do.
	Inorganic Chemistry ..	Do	11 a.m. ..	1	The King Institute, Guindy (near Madras).	Rao Bahadur Dr. M. Ratna Pal (e).
Saturday, 18th May.	Do	Advanced.	11 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Organic Chemistry ..	Do.	11 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 13th June.	Agriculture	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	7	Jagannath Bagh (Raja Totaw), Guindy.	M.R.Ry. J. Chelvarangarajn Garu (c).
Tuesday, 14th June.	Do.	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	6	Do.	Do.
	Economic Entomology.	Do.	..	1	Agricultural College, Coimbatore	Mr. E. Ballard (c).
	Horticulture	Do.	..	2	Agri-Horticultural Society, St. George's Cathedral road, Teynampet.	Mr. H. E. Haughton (f).

(a) Assistant, Government Training School, Cudivada.
(b) Nandyal.
(c) Egmore.
(d) Jagannath Bagh, Saidapet.
(e) Coimbatore.
(f) Teynampet.

(By order.)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 4th May 1921.

D. A. ROBDAY,
Secretary.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE BOARD FOR THE BENEFIT OF TEACHERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN THE MATRICULATION OR THE UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION AND ARE DESIROUS OF BEING ADMITTED FOR SECONDARY GRADE TRAINING—MARCH 1922.

Notice.

Theory of Music and Geography.—The syllabuses for these subjects in connexion with the Special Examination for the benefit of teachers referred to above are those prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and published at pages 281 and 336 *et seq.* of volume I of the Madras University Calendar for 1920.

History of India.—Modern India is the *special* period prescribed for the examination of March 1922.

Note.—Acquaintance with the History of India in outline is also required.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1922.

History of England and British India.

The following special periods are prescribed for the Public Examination of 1922 :—

In History of England—in "(6) 1763—1837", the last item, viz, The Great period of Reform and in "(7) 1837—1902", to the end of "the Russo-Turkish War and the Treaty of Berlin", together with the Historical Geography of the period.

In History of British India—"(7) India under the Crown (to the end of Edward VII)".

Note.—Copies of the syllabus in the special period of the History of British India will be furnished to heads of institutions in due course.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 17th May 1921.

D. A. HOBDAY, *Secretary, S.L.C. Board.*

CEDED DISTRICTS COLLEGE, ANANTAPUR

I. Applications for admission to the Ceded Districts College should be sent in as soon as possible after the results of the Public Examination (Secondary School-leaving Certificate) and Intermediate Examination are known. No preliminary applications before these results are announced will be registered.

II. *First-year Class.*—With the application for admission a student should submit (1) the particulars called for in rule IV, and (2) his Secondary School leaving Certificate or a certified extract therefrom. An application with any other certificate should state the class of the certificate and the subject to which it certifies. Any distinction obtained should be mentioned. Applications unaccompanied by these documents will not be registered. For admission to the Ceded Districts College a student ordinarily must show high proficiency in English, Vernacular Composition (or Translation) and at least two of the subjects in the group which he proposes to take up.

In Group III the College provides for the following combinations only :—

(a) Ancient History, Modern History and a Classical or other Language.

(b) Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.

(c) Ancient History, Logic and a Classical or other Language.

III. *Third-year Class.*—Students will be selected on the results of the Intermediate Examination. Under part II the College provides for the following branches : Branch (i), Branch (v), Branch (vi).

IV. Applicants for admission should supply the following particulars in a tabular form :—

(1) Name in full and date of birth according to the Christian era ; (2) school or college in which the applicant studied in 1920-21 ; (3) his University or School-leaving Certificate Examination centre ; (4) his register number in the Matriculation, Secondary School-leaving Certificate, European High School or Intermediate Examination ; (5) the class in the College which he desires to join with the group he chooses in the first and third (pass) class—in the case of Group III of the first year course, the particular combination chosen should be specified, and (6) an address which will find the applicant when the selection is made.

V. Students desiring an acknowledgment of their applications should forward with them an addressed post-card.

VI. Each student selected for admission will receive a postcard to that effect which he should present to the Principal on the first day of the term.

Selected students who do not present themselves on that day without good reason previously explained, will be liable to lose the seats promised.

In any case, the selection will be provisional and will only be confirmed after the scrutiny of the accepted certificates.

There is a hostel attached to the College.

The College reopens on the 4th July 1921.

A. ARULANANTHAM,
Principal.

Oddal Chidambara College, Anantapur,
30th April 1921.

JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS OF THE KUMBAKONAM COLLEGE—JULY 1921.

A very high standard of proficiency in English will invariably be required.

Students proposing to take Vernacular Composition under Part II of the course of the Intermediate Examination should have shown proficiency in Vernacular Composition under Group A of the School Leaving Certificate Course.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Group (i) should have taken to the Public Examination at least two of the three following subjects under Group C, viz., (i) Algebra and Geometry, (ii) Physics, and (iii) Chemistry, and the certificate should show aptitude in Elementary Mathematics and in Elementary Science.

Every student proposing to take Group (iii) should have shown proficiency in at least two subjects in Group C. If he proposes to take a History subject his certificate should show aptitude in the History of India and Geography.

1. Applications containing the following particulars should be sent to the Principal so as to reach him not later than the 20th June 1921 :—

(a) Name in full (with his correct address) and date of birth.
(b) School or College in which the applicant studied with year.
(c) The number of his Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
(d) Subjects in Group (iii) which the applicant wishes to take.
(e) Whether he proposes to select Tamil Composition or Sanskrit Translation.

2. The following combinations of the subjects in Group (iii) will be provided :—

(1) Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.
(2) Ancient History, Modern History and Sanskrit.
(3) Ancient History, Modern History and Tamil.
(4) Ancient History, Logic and Sanskrit.
(5) Ancient History, Logic and Tamil.

3. Candidates wishing to know whether their applications have been registered should send an addressed stamped post card. No other form of reply will be sent.

4. Applicant's Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should be sent in original by registered post as soon as they are received from the Commissioner's office. The proper address of the student should be printed also on a separate slip to the S.S.L.C. thus sent. The last day fixed for selection will be 30th June.

5. Each student selected for admission, if he does not appear in person on the 30th June, will receive intimation of his selection by post, and if he does not come and join the College before the 5th July, no seat will be guaranteed for him after the latter date.

6. The School Leaving Certificate of a rejected candidate will be returned to him by unpaid packet immediately after the 30th June to the address given in his application.

7. In no case whatsoever will a student be admitted who has not a male guardian resident in Kumbakonam, or is not a resident of the Victoria Jubilee Hostel attached to the College. In the case of students who are not themselves natives of, or residents in, Kumbakonam, preference will be given to students who join the hostel.

8. Each student thus selected will be required to give an undertaking in writing to take part in some form of sport or else produce a medical certificate.

9. Students belonging to the backward classes enumerated in the Grant-in-Aid Code will be admitted at half the rate of fees, provided they produce certificates from an officer of the Revenue Department of not lower rank than a Sub-Magistrate or Deputy Tahsildar to the effect that their parents or guardians are so poor that the grant of the concession is necessary to enable them to continue their studies.

10. Remittance of fees by money orders will not, under any circumstances, be accepted.

11. Students first admitted at full rate of fees will not, under any circumstances, be allowed the concession rate contemplated in paragraph 9 supra.

12. The college re-opens on the 4th July 1921 after the summer vacation.

Junior B. A. Class.

Students for admission to the Junior B.A. class are informed that provision is made for imparting instruction in the following groups :—

Group I (Mathematics) Group II A (Physical sciences) Group IV (Mental and Moral sciences) Group V (History and Economics) Group VI (Sanskrit and Tamil) and Sanskrit and Tamil as subsidiary subjects under Groups IV and V.

Paragraphs 7 and 9 to 12 apply to students for admission to the Junior B.A. class also.

P. RAJAGOPALA AYYAR,
Acting Principal.

Kumbakonam College,
9th May 1921.

GOVERNMENT BRENNEN COLLEGE, TELLICHERRY.

Applications for admission to the Government Brennen College should be sent in as soon as possible after the result of the public examination (Secondary School-Leaving Certificate) are known. No preliminary applications before these results have been announced will be registered.

2. *First-year class.*—With his application for admission a student should submit (i) the particulars called for in rule 3 and (ii) his Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or a certified extract therefrom. An applicant with any other certificate should state the class of the certificate and the subject to which it relates. Any distinction obtained should be mentioned. Applications unaccompanied by these documents will not be registered. In group III the college provides for the following combinations:—

(i) Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.
(ii) Ancient History, Modern History and Malayalam.
(iii) Ancient History, Modern History and Sanskrit.
(iv) Logic, Sanskrit and Malayalam.

3. Applicants for admission should supply the following particulars in a tabular form:—

(i) Name in full and date of birth.
(ii) School or college in which the applicant studied in 1920-21.
(iii) His University or School-Leaving Certificate examination centre.
(iv) His register number in the Matriculation, Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, European High School or Intermediate Examination.
(v) Group chosen.
(vi) An address which will find the applicant when the selection is made.

Station———— ————————

Date———— Signature of the applicant.

4. Students desiring an acknowledgment of their applications should forward with them an addressed post card.

5. Each student selected for admission will receive a post card to that effect which he should present to the Principal on the first day of the term.

Selected students who do not present themselves on that day without good reason previously explained will be liable to lose the seats promised. In any case the selection will be confirmed after the scrutiny of the certificates.

6. No student will be admitted unless he has his parent or guardian resident in the town or is an applicant for admission to the college lodgings.

7. All applications for admission to the college lodgings should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of May.

8. The following scholarships and prizes are available for students of this college:—

(i) The Pattath Mavar Scholarship of the value of Rs. 60 a year payable in two instalments of Rs. 30 each in March and September of each year.
(ii) The Srimvasa Bagath Scholarships the yearly value of Rs. 40.
(iii) C. Kunhikannan's Churm Kannan (Victory) Prize and C. Kunhikannan's Charia Kannan (Victory) Prize of the yearly value of Rs. 10 each.

The college classes re-open after the midsummer vacation of 1921 on 8th June 1921.

Govt. Brennen College, Tellicherry, 24th April 1921.

S. V. VENKATESWARA AYYAR, *Principal.*

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS, SECOND CIRCLE.

The Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, hereby notifies for the information of Sub-Assistant Inspectors, Managers of aided schools in the circle, Presidents of Taluk Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils, that the candidates for the Elementary Grade will be admitted for training in July 1921 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge:—

Number and name of institution	Number of provincial stipends available.		
	Elementary Higher.	Elementary Lower.	Total.
1. Government Training School for masters, Rajahmundry.	40	40	80
2. Government Training School for masters, Amalapuram.	40	40	80

2. The period of training is two years' in the case of students of both the Elementary Higher and Lower Grades.

3. The undersigned will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officers. The Inspecting officers are requested to submit two lists, one of selected and the other of rejected candidates. The attention of the inspecting officers is invited to Rule 119 of the Madras Inspection Code.

4. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors are requested to be good enough to submit a consolidated statement of all the applications received having all the columns of the application form and the two lists referred to in paragraph 3 supra in the following form:—

(i) Serial number; (ii) Name of the candidate in full; (iii) Race; (iv) Age on 1st July 1921; (v) Caste; (vi) Present appointment (In this column the word 'teacher' merely will not do. The

name of the school should be mentioned and if a Board or Municipal School, the fact that the teacher holds a permanent or sub. *pro tem.* or acting appointment should be clearly noted); (vii) Length of service as teacher; (viii) Educational qualifications (here state the class or form in which the candidate came out successful, and not the class or form up to which the candidate studied) (ix) The school to which the candidate reports at the end of the training course; (x) Remarks (here state in the case of Board and Municipal teachers, whether provision for the teacher's training has been made in the Municipal or Local Fund Budget or whether the candidate will be given stipends from the Municipal or Local Funds).

5. The names of the selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the Sub-Assistant Inspectors wish they are to be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointments and the school from which they apply for training.

6. Candidates who do not satisfy the conditions of age limit prescribed in Rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in every special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated as far as possible by Rule 115 of the Madras Educational Rules. In the case of rejected candidates, the reason for rejection should be clearly mentioned against each candidate.

7. To provide for the contingency of some of the selected candidates not joining the training school, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the undersigned. All selected candidates who present themselves at the training school on the opening day will be admitted. Those who present themselves subsequently at the training schools will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned stipendiaries.

8. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is doubt as to whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

9. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were selected this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

10. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries candidates whose stipends are paid by local boards or municipalities will be admitted for training. Separate lists in the form given in paragraph 4 *supra* should be submitted for each training school and for each taluk board or municipality in duplicate by the Sub-Assistants.

11. Applications from candidates whose appointments are in the local board or municipal schools should be counter-signed by the Presidents or Chairmen concerned.

12. Candidates who hold permanent appointments in Board or municipal schools will not be given stipends from Provincial Funds. The attention of the inspecting officers will be invited to Rules 122-123 of the Madras Educational Rules, regarding their salaries.

13. Those who possess certificates of having passed the late Middle school or Lower Secondary Public Examination or transfer certificates of having passed Forms III and above or who have satisfactorily completed a course of instruction in Standards 6, 7 and 8 in recognised schools and possess Elementary School-Leaving Certificates, will be admitted into the Elementary Higher Grade. Those who hold Elementary School-Leaving Certificates not lower than the present fifth or the old fourth standard or Sessional School Certificates of having attainments to teach not less than the old III or the IV standard or transfer certificates of having passed the present fifth standard will be admitted into the Elementary Lower Grade.

14. A copy of the certificate of general education of each candidate should be attached to the application. The copy of the certificate should bear the attestation of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors. The original certificates will have to be produced at the time of actual admission into the school. Certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by candidates chosen as stipendiaries. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by inspecting officers, Presidents of taluk boards or chairmen of municipal councils.

15. Applications may be made in manuscript or on mylostyled forms if printed forms are not available.

16. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for which there is provision, the selection should be made on the results of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors. The number of candidates recommended for each range should not exceed 10 for each grade.

17. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions and arranged in the order in which the lists are drawn up should reach the undersigned before the 1st June 1921.

N B.—In selection attention is invited to Proceedings R.O. No. 449, dated 17th January 1921, communicating G.O. No. 1302, Home (Education), dated 5th November 1920, ordering to give preference to candidates belonging to local agricultural community, etc.

E. GURUSWAMI REDDIYAR,
Inspector of Schools, Second Circle.

Rajahmundry, 30th April 1921.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Industrial scholarships will be awarded by the Director of Industries to pupils learning a trade or profession in recognised industrial schools or to selected apprentices (boys or girls) serving properly arranged apprenticeships for a specified term of training in workshops or mills where provision is made for the apprentices receiving class instruction in working hours for not less than four hours per week in subjects calculated to improve their value as artisans or operatives on completion of their training. The aim of these scholarships is to encourage deserving apprentices and pupils to complete their whole apprenticeship or period of training at one institution or workshop and so to some extent check the present tendency of apprentices to move from workshop to workshop in search of a few annas increase in wages to the detriment of their training and the annoyance of their employers.

2. For the present, sixty scholarships will be awarded per annum tenable in approved schools or workshops or mills for a period of five years or such shorter term of apprenticeship as may be equal in the particular trade or occupation.

The scholarships will be of the value of—

Rs. 12 per month during the first year of training
" 2 " second "
" 3 " third "
" 5 " fourth "
" 7-8 " fifth "

A bonus equivalent to two months' average scholarship will be granted for each year of training to such of the apprentices as satisfactorily complete the whole period of training agreed on at the commencement of the scholarship.

The conditions of award will be as follows :—

(1) All scholarship-holders shall be on probation for six months, after which the scholarship will be confirmed or withdrawn after consideration of a report from the employer or teacher regarding the scholar's work. Scholarships will ordinarily be granted to members of the artisan castes or to others whose families are already in the trade.

(2) No scholarship will be granted to candidates who are over seventeen years of age at the commencement of their apprenticeships, but in the case of Mohammadan candidates, the age limit may be raised by two years.

(3) The general educational attainments of candidates should be such as would enable them to profit by the training provided. Ordinarily a standard V pass in the primary grade will be regarded as the absolute maximum, but the nature of the trade to be followed, the pecuniary circumstances of the candidate, and his general fitness for the work will be taken into account in deciding whether a candidate is qualified for the scholarship.

(4) The candidate and his guardians must enter into an agreement with the employer that he will faithfully fulfil the conditions of apprenticeship, and unless prevented by sickness or other circumstances beyond his control, serve the full term of apprenticeship that may be agreed on.

General Regulations.

3. Applications for scholarships tenable from 1st July 1921 should be submitted by the head of the institution in which a candidate is studying or intends to study or by the candidate's employer or his manager on or before the 1st June 1921. Applications should be accompanied by a 'clearance' certificate from the school last attended and by such other particulars as are likely to assist the Director in coming to a decision, and should be made on forms which may be obtained from his office.

4. The names of selected candidates will be notified by the Director of Industries in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Each scholarship will come into force on the 1st July 1921.

5. Any scholarship withdrawn during the period for which it is tenable may be awarded with the consent of the Director of Industries for the remaining period to any eligible applicant.

6. Heads of institutions and employers may grant leave for a period not exceeding one month to scholars who are absent in consequence of severe sickness; but if the leave exceeds this period no scholarship will be granted for the period exceeding one month. Casual leave may be granted for good and sufficient reasons for a period not exceeding fifteen days in the year. If a scholarship-holder absents himself without good reason on the reopening day after the vacation or holidays the scholarship for the vacation or holidays is liable to be withheld by the Director of Industries.

7. No person receiving a scholarship under this notification will be permitted to hold another scholarship, provided wholly or partially by Government, without the special sanction of the Director of Industries.

8. All scholarships are liable to forfeiture for idleness, misconduct, irregularity in attendance or failure to make due progress or to secure annual promotion.

9. A scholarship held in any class or year of apprenticeship shall run from the beginning of the month in which the holder joins the class and shall not be drawn after he ceases to attend the class or leaves the workshop. The scholarships are payable monthly.

10. In all cases where poverty has been made a condition of award, applications will be summarily rejected unless there is evidence to show that but for a scholarship the applicant will not be able to continue his studies.

11. In addition to any register maintained under rule 60 of the Madras Educational Rules no acquittance roll containing the following information shall be maintained by the heads of the institutions or employers concerned and should be produced at the time of any departmental inspection of the institution, or workshop or mill :—

(1) Number; (2) name of scholarship-holder; (3) standard of scholarship; (4) monthly value of the scholarship; (5) period tenable; (6) number and date of the order in which the scholarship was sanctioned; (7) month for which the scholarship bill was drawn; (8) date of the encashment of the bill; (9) date of disbursement of the scholarship money and amount; (10) signature of the scholarship-holder; and (11) remarks.

12. Government trust that employers of labour will co-operate with Government in this scheme to the extent of sanctioning recognized classes in their works during working hours or allow their apprentices time off duty to attend classes in the Madras Trades School or any other place where suitable training is provided.

13. Works schools and classes will be eligible for recognition and for a Government grant provided they are conducted to the satisfaction of the Director of Industries, irrespective of the number of scholarship-holders in attendance.

Madras, 6th May 1921.

C. W. E. COTTON,
Acting Director of Industries.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Cambridge Local Examinations will in future be held only once a year in the month of December both for European and Indian candidates.

2. Candidates (both Europeans and Indians) will be required to read for not less than two years in the High School standards of a recognised school before appearing for the Senior Cambridge Examination.

3. European private candidates will be permitted to appear for the examinations under conditions similar to those referred to in article 89 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

4. Indian private candidates will be allowed to appear for the examinations only on production of a certificate from an Educational Inspector that the student has pursued a regular course of study under proper popular discipline and has, after personal examination, satisfied the Inspector that he is fit to enter for the examination and has special reasons for requesting to appear for it.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European Schools, and Local Secretary for Cambridge Examinations, Madras.

Madras, 4th May 1921.

EX-STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MASTERS, ANANTAPUR.

Managers or heads of institutions and heads of other offices, public or private, in which the undermentioned ex-students of the Government Training School for Masters, Anantapur, are employed, are requested to be so good as to intimate the fact to the undersigned so as to enable him to take steps to see that the conditions of the bond executed by them while undergoing training are duly fulfilled by them.

Serial number (1)	History number (2)	Names of students (3)	Name of parent or guardian (4)	Occupation of parent or guardian (5)	Age at the time of admission (6)
1	169	Bandi Nallappa	Bandi Narappa ..	Pensioned Mail Overseer	Yrs. 25
2	126	Mutnuji Lakshmi Narasimhacharlu.	M. Ramachariu ..	Headmaster, Giant School, Rayadrug.	21

Residence (7)	Year of training (8)	Grade for which trained (9)	School in which last employed (10)	Approved service as per history records (11)	Stipends due (12)
Ibur	July 1918 to March 1917.	Lower Elementary grade.	Aided School, Venkatampalli.	Y. M. D. 1 9 7	Rs. A. P. 33 1 0
Thimmanayanapet (Kalikiri taluk).	September 1919 to March 1919.	Do.	Headmaster, Girls' School, Devarakonda.	1 6 28	65 0 0

Govt. Training School, Anantapur,
16th April 1921.

Y. S. HANUMANTHA RAO,
Headmaster.

EX-STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, BELLARY.

Managers or heads of institutions and heads of other offices in which the undermentioned ex-students of the Government Training School, Bellary, are employed, are requested to be so good as to intimate the fact to the undersigned so as to enable him to take steps to see that the conditions of the bond executed by them while under training are duly fulfilled by them.

Serial number	History number	Name of the student	Occupation of the parent	Name of the parent	Native place or the village	Age under training	Years of training	Grade for which trained	School in which last employed	Period of service yet to be completed	Amount of stipends received during training
1	49	B. Rama Rao ..	..	Bhimsena Rao ..	Hosdrug, Chitaldrug.	Yrs. 21	1913-1919	Higher.	Karnul, Alur ..	Yrs. M. D. .. 9 16	Rs. A. P. 263 0 0
2	314	B. Lazarus ..	..	Raghavulu ..	Tarapatri ..	20	1914-1916	Lower.	Board Panchama school, Rajampet.	2 3 19	157 1 5
3	78	P. Viswamma ..	..	Tirupalayya ..	Velpanur, Nandyal taluk.	30	1912-1914	Do.	S.P.G. Tamil school, Bellary	1 7 ..	205 0 0
4	377	B. Venkata Rao ..	..	Narasayya ..	Bangalore ..	21	1918-1917	Do.	H. Baba Fatmahi, Bangalore	.. 5 19	170 12 10
5	25	K. Gundachar ..	Pagari	Hanumanthachar.	Madagatira.	18	1912-1914	Do.	Board school, Madagatira.	1 6 19	197 3 9
6	25	S. Gundachar ..	..	Raghavendrachar.	Hospet ..	..	1913-1915	Do.	Board school, Kampli.	1 3 8	198 19 5

Bellary, 1st May 1921.

A. RAMA RAO,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA BOARD.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Government Diploma Examination in Accountancy held by the Board in April 1921 :—

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION

Register number and name of candidate.

6. Robert Scharer .. .. .. Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay.
7. Anukal E. Srinivasa Raghavachar, B.A. .. Do.
35. Gibikote Madhava Rao, B.A. .. .. Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay.

PASSED (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER).

32. Babri, Hakim Roy .. .. .. Allahabad.
33. Chaudhury, Narendranath Datta, B.A. .. Do.
2. Desai Vidyadhar Lakshmanker .. .. Sydenham College, Bombay.
3. Kotwal, Anusji Gurnao .. .. Do.
22. Kshirsagar, Keshav Shrikrishna .. Davar's College, Bombay.
23. Kulkarni Vinayak Shridhar .. .. Do. do.
70. Narayana Ayyar, Vaidyanatha, B.A. .. Madras.
73. Nirendrakumar, Majumdar, M.A. .. Calcutta.
4. Srinivas, B. G. Nagoo .. .. .. Sydenham College, Bombay.
54. Subbaraman, Tarakad, R. .. .. Institute of Commerce, Madras
57. Subrahmaniyam, K. Muthu Pattar .. Do.

The above will become eligible for the Government Diploma in Accountancy, on the basis of which permanent unrestricted Auditors' certificates are granted, on their satisfying the Board that they have received the prescribed practical training under recognized practising Accountants.

Bombay, 13th May 1921.

K. S. AYYAR,
Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA OF L.M.P.—MARCH 1921

The following final year L.M.P. pupils of the various medical schools have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras, to have passed the final qualifying examination for the diploma of L.M.P. held in March 1921 :—

Rank.	Name	Medical school in which studied.	Rank.	Name	Medical school in which studied.

FIRST CLASS.—Nil.

SECOND CLASS.

1	H Varadarazu	Vizagapatam.	29	T. Chidambaram	Rayapuram.
2	T. N. Duraiswami	Madura.	30	D. Surya Rao	Vizagapatam.
3	C. Appalaswami	Vizagapatam.	31	V. Viswa	Rayapuram.
4	R. G. Krishnan	Madura.	32	N V Sambamurti ..	Do.
5	P. S. Ramaswami	Rayapuram.	33	T Perumal	Vizagapatam.
6	M. Vasudeva Rao	Do.	34	L. Chokkalingam	Tanjore.
7	M. Sridhara Murti	Vizagapatam.	35	P. V. Narayana Nayar ..	Rayapuram.
8	T. K. Viswanatha Ayyar ..	Madura.	36	S. V. Ramasayya	Vizagapatam.
	N. S. Papaiswami ..	Do.	37	Miss Mathevi Ammal ..	Rayapuram.
10	M. A. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.	Rayapuram.	38	J. W. Martin	Do.
11	C. S. Venkatasubbaramayan..	Madura.	39	R. K. Narayanan	Madura.
12	T. S. Sivaramakrishna Ayyar	Do.	40	N. Srikantha	Vizagapatam
13	M Subba Rao	Vizagapatam.	41	M. Lakshmanaswamy ..	Do.
	P. Panchapakesan ..	Tanjore.	42	M. Vasudeva Rao	Do.
	T. G. Anandan	Madura.	43	Miss Theodora Manual ..	Rayapuram.
16	M Jacob	Tanjore.		T. Kodandaramayya ..	Do.
17	P. Balasubramam	Do.	46	N. S. Natarajan	Madura.
	M. Varadharam Perumal ..	Madura.	45	G. W. Gramer	Rayapuram.
19	M. S. Srinivasa Bhandarkar .	Rayapuram.	47	I T. Moses	Madura.
20	N Venkatachari	Vizagapatam.		D. Satyanarayana	Vizagapatam.
21	Mrs Jacob	Rayapuram.		B. Sankara Rao	Do.
	G. Raghavendra Rao ..	Do.	50	A. Sankaran	Tanjore.
23	M. C. Paulose	Do.	51	S. Paul	Rayapuram.
24	M. Sundaram	Do.		N. Ranganatha	Do.
25	M Venkatachalam Chetti ..	Madura	53	B. V. Sanjivarayana	Vizagapatam.
26	P. V. Anantanarayana Ayyar.	Trichy.	54	M. Mananga Rao	Madura.
27	M Govinda Kamath ..	Do.		G. Sriraman Rao	Rayapuram.
	K. V. Narasimha Rao ..	Rayapuram.			

W. C. GRAY, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General

Madras, 9th May 1921.

UNCLAIMED RECORDS.

The service book and record of service of S. Veeraraghava Rao who was an attender in this office in 1919 remain yet unclaimed. Notice is hereby given that if they are not claimed within three months from the date of the publication they will be destroyed.

V. KOTHANDARAMA AYYAR,
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fullakon Large.

Tirupur, 9th May 1921.

The documents noted against each of the following individuals are lying unclaimed in this office for a long time. The owners or their heirs are informed that in case they are not claimed within a month from the date of this notification they will be destroyed :—

1.	M.R.Ry. J. Bhaskararamamurthi	Service Register.
2.	M.R.Ry. J. Sundararamayya	Service Register and record of service.
3.	M.R.Ry. T. Nagabhushanam	Record of service.
4.	M.R.Ry. G. Dasarathi Pantulu	Service book.
5.	M.R.Ry. V. Tarakabrahmam	Do.
6	Abdul Azeez Khan Sahib	Do.
7.	M.R.Ry. V. Bhaumurthi	Do.
8.	M.R.Ry. T. Mrityunjayudu	Do.
9.	M.R.Ry. K. Ramanarayana	Do.
10.	M.R.Ry. M. Sanagameswara Rao	Record of service.
11.	M.R.Ry. A. L. Narasimham	Service book and record of service.

H. A. HART,
Inspector of Schools, First Circle.

Visagapatam, 11th May 1921.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Government Museum during the month of April 1921 was as follows:—

	Visitors from												Total number of visitors.	Daily average number of visitors.	Number of		
	Madras.	Outside.	Miscellaneous.	Tamil.	Telugu & Canarese.	Malayalam.	Oriya.	Hindustani.	Uriya.	Bengalese.	Burmese.	Arabic.			Males.	Females.	
Natural History and Archæological sections.																	
Week days	1,979	243	73	898	1	31	6	..	..	..	16	..	3,250	3,250	2,413	1,837	376
Sundays	446	87	26	240	..	2	2	..	..	..	12	..	815	815	2,250	1,563	853
Art, Industrial and Ethnological sections.																	
Week days	1,976	243	63	780	5	..	21	..	..	..	9	..	3,098	3,098	1,674	1,424	349
Sundays	446	87	16	235	2	..	9	..	..	..	10	..	805	805	2,278	1,228	972

F. H. GRAVELY,
Superintendent.

Govt. Museum, Egmore, Madras,
12th May 1921.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the Headmaster, Board First-grade Muhammadan Elementary School, Elayangadi, on a salary of Rs. 25 plus the usual allowances from candidates possessing a trained teachers' certificate of the secondary grade. Preference will be given to Muhammadans or to those who can read and write Hindustani.

S. GHULAM DASTAGHIR,
Sub-Asst. Inspector of Schools, Malabar Muhammadan Range.

Tondi, 26th April 1921.

WANTED for the Secondary School for Girls, Anantapur, a trained woman teacher of the secondary grade on a salary of Rs. 60 and temporary additions to pay.

Applications stating age and accompanied by certificates of conduct should reach this office before the 30th May 1921.

WANTED for the Government Girls' School, Kollar, a Hindu trained woman teacher of the secondary grade on Rs. 25 plus Rs. 10 per mensem.

Applications stating age and accompanied by testimonials of conduct should be submitted at once to the undersigned.

M. C. E. KARNEY,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ceded Districts Circle.

Bellary, 2nd May 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the Industrial Instructor's posten Rs. 30 plus Rs. 10 in the Government Training School for Women, Tellicherry.

Applicants should be trained teachers with technical examination qualifications or should hold technical teacher's certificates and be able to teach all kinds of needlework in the school.

Full particulars regarding age, caste, examinations passed, service, etc., should be furnished. The certificates possessed should also be sent in *original*.

The applications should reach the Inspectress not later than the 25th May 1921.

R. McLEOD,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Western Circle.

Coimbatore, 5th May 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from the trained Anglo-Indian woman teachers of the secondary grade for the following posts:—

(1) Fourth Assistant on Rs. 60—3—75 plus 15.

(2) Temporary Additional Assistant on Rs. 60 plus 15.

Applications stating age, present employment, together with testimonials of good conduct and character, should be submitted before the 20th June 1921.

E. PLATOSHE,
Acting Supt., Presidency Training School for Mistresses.

Egmore, 5th May 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Matriculates or S.S.L.C. certificate holders for the second clerk's place in this office on Rs. 35 per mensem. Men who have passed the Account test and have clerical experience will be preferred.

C. T. PARTHASARATHI MUDALIYAR,
Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.

Dharmavaram, 6th May 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from teachers who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or from experienced Anglo-Indian teachers of the secondary grade for the First and Second Assistants' posts in the Government Middle Girls' School, Salem, on Rs. 40 plus 15 (temporary additions to pay).

The applications should contain particulars as to age, language, general and professional qualifications of the applicants, their service, the community to which they belong and be accompanied by certificates and testimonials in original.

R. McLEOD,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Western Circle.

Coimbatore, 7th May 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chemistry Graduates (B.A. Honours or M.A.'s in Chemistry preferred) for the post of an Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry in this College on a salary of Rs. 75+15 (temporary additions to pay). The appointment at present is only an acting one lasting for about nine months from July 1921 to March 1922.

The applications should contain the following particulars and should be submitted so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 31st instant:—

(1) Name, (2) age, (3) qualifications (both general and professional), (4) present appointment and pay; (5) previous experience.

Govt. Arts College, Rajahmundry,
9th May 1921.

C. A. WILKINSON,
Acting Principal

APPLICATIONS are invited from experienced Muhammadan teachers holding complete trained teacher's certificate of the elementary higher grade or from candidates holding Secondary School-Leaving Certificates for the Headmaster's post, Municipal Muhammadan Higher Grade Elementary School, Tadpatri (Anantapur district). Salary Rs. 25+4 additional allowance. Trained teachers are eligible for capitation allowance also. Applications should contain the following particulars and reach the office of the undersigned before the end of this month:—

(1) Name of candidate; (2) age; (3) present appointment with salary; (4) total service as teacher; (5) full address.

Camp Rayachoti,
12th May 1921.

J. MUHAMMAD ABDUL HUCK SAHIB,
Sub-Asst. Inspector of Schools, Cuddapah, Rachamandra Range.

APPLICATIONS are invited from women with technical qualifications for the post of Senior Industrial Instructor, Government Training and Secondary School for Mistresses, Coimbatore, on Rs. 45 plus Rs. 10 per mensem. Preference will be given to trained teachers.

Applications stating (1) age, (2) caste, (3) qualifications, and (4) present employment, if any, with salary, together with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned before 31st May 1921.

E. SCHOFIELD,
Supdt., Govt. Secondary and Training School for Mistresses.

Coimbatore, 6th May 1921.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE BOTANICAL BULLETIN.

The Presidency College Botanical Bulletin consists of illustrations with descriptions of common flowering plants of Madras

Nos. 1—50—a limited number available for Rs. 2.

Nos. 51—75 issued 1918—19 still available for Rs. 2.

Nos. 76—100 now being issued at Re. 1 payable in advance.

Applications for copies accompanied by a money order for the necessary amount should be addressed to the Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras.

1925

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasa Rau, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Re. 3-8-0 a copy.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

MADRAS LAW COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1920-21. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 s.).

GOVERNMENT VICTORIA COLLEGE, PALGHAT: CALENDAR, 1920-21. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12. (1 s. 6 p.).

GOVERNMENT BERHAMPORE COLLEGE, TELLICHERRY: CALENDAR FOR 1920-21. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 s.).

HANDBOOK OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS BY A. G. NORMAN, 1920. Re. 1 (1s. 6 p.).

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 20.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1921. [Price, 6 *pies.*

List of male teachers whose certificates were completed by the Inspector of Schools, Tenth Circle, during the year 1920

Serial number.	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date of completion of the certificate.	Class.	Teachers' certificate number.
		SECONDARY GRADE.		1920.		
1	Rajagopalan, K. S. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1918	9th March.	Second ..	19297
2	Ramanathan, S. M. ..	Do. do.	1919	Do.	Do. ..	19295
3	Swaminathan, S. K. ..	Do. do.	1917	6th March.	Do. ..	19288
4	Sundaresa Ayyar, K. S ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1917	Do.	Do. ..	19147
5	Krishnamurti Ayyar, M. B.	Government Secondary Training School, Tanjore.	1919	Do.	Do ..	19304
6	Muruswami Ayyar, P. ..	Do. do.	1919	Do.	Do ..	19331
7	Ramachandran, M. V. ..	Do. do.	1919	Do.	Do. ..	19336
8	Rangaiyatha Ayyar, T. V. ..	Do. do.	1918	26th March.	Do. ..	19292
9	Namasivaya Nadar, S ..	Do. do.	1917	Do.	Do ..	18139
10	Ramaswami Ayyangar, S. ..	Government Training School, Tirunelly.	1919	Do.	First ..	19302
11	Kothandaraman, K. R. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1919	29th Feb. ..	Second ..	19299
12	Tiruvengadatha Ayyangar ..	Do. do.	1919	22nd April.	Do. ..	19287
13	Krishna, P. N.	Do. do.	1919	Do. ..	Do. ..	19298
14	Venkatesa Ayyar, G. ..	Do. do.	1918	Do. ..	First ..	19293
15	Subrahmanyan, C. S. ..	Do. do.	1918	28th April ..	Do. ..	14097
16	Ramaswami Ayyar, S ..	Government Training School, Pudukottai.	1917	7th June ..	Second ..	19347
17	Annaswami Ayyar, V. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1918	9th Sep. ..	Do. ..	19700
18	Muthusami, V. b ..	Do. do.	1918	Do. ..	Do. ..	19306
19	Ramanuja Ayyangar, K. ..	Do. do.	1919	18th Sep. ..	Do. ..	19318
20	Krishnaswami Ayyar, V. ..	Do. do.	1918	3rd Oct. ..	Do ..	19283
21	Rajagopalacharya Ayyar ..	Do. do.	1919	Do. ..	Do. ..	19324
22	Sundaram Ayyar, T. K. ..	Do. do.	1919	Do. ..	Do. ..	19307
23	Krishna Ayyar, S.	Do. do.	1918	Do. ..	Do. ..	19256
24	Subrahmanya Ayyar, R. ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore	1918	25th Oct. ..	Do. ..	19475
25	Rangaswami Ayyangar, S.	Government Training School, Pudukottai	1919	8th Nov. ..	Do. ..	19310
26	Krishnaswami Sastri, S. ..	Teachers College, Saidapet ..	1919	Do. ..	Do. ..	19321
27	Krishnaswami Ayyar, R. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1919	22nd Nov. ..	First ..	19289
28	Rama Ayyar, P. R. ..	Do. do.	1919	Do. ..	Second ..	19309
29	Srinivasa Achari, R. ..	Do. do.	1919	Do. ..	Do. ..	19315
30	Krishna Ayyar, A. ..	Do. do.	1919	Do. ..	Do. ..	19312
31	Chakrapani, S.	Government Training School, Tirunelly	1918	2nd Dec. ..	Do. ..	19336
32	Gnanaprakasam, D ..		1919	23rd Dec. ..	Do. ..	21997
33	Rama Rao, M	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1917	30th Nov. ..	Do. ..	18193
34	Santanam Ayyangar ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1919	23rd Dec. ..	Do. ..	21849
35	Subrahmanian, N. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1918	Do. ..	First ..	22315

Serial number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date of completion of the training.	Class.	Teachers' certificate number.
		ELEMENTARY SCHOOL GRADE.				
				1921		
35	Srinivasa Ayyangar, K. ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1916	1st Jan. ..	Second ..	14605
37	Venkataraman, R. S ..	Do. do.	1916	Do. ..	Do. ..	14592
38	Rajagopala Ayyangar, S. ..	Government Training School, Dindigul.	1916	Do. ..	Do. ..	14580
39	Krishnamurti Ayyar, L. ..	Government Training School Trichinopoly.	1916	Do. ..	Do. ..	19726
40	Nagaraja Ayyar, A. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1916	Do. ..	Do. ..	14538
41	Ramakrishna Ayyar, S. ..	Government Training School, Triplicane.	1918	Do. ..	Do. ..	19770
42	Ramamurti, K.	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1916	Do. ..	Do. ..	14628
43	Rajagopalaswami Sastri, S. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1908	10th Jan. ..	Do. ..	3881
44	Krishnaswami Nayakar, S.	Do. do.	1916	Do ..	Do. ..	21181
45	Krishnamurti Ayyar, R. ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1916	Do. ..	Do. ..	14496
46	Nagaraja Ayyar, S ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1916	Do. ..	Do. ..	19868
47	Ramachandra Rao, B. ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1908	27th Jan. ..	First ..	797
48	Samuel, A. V. ..	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1911	9th Feb. ..	Second ..	7681
49	John Asthigan, A. ..	Do. do.	1917	9th March ..	Do. ..	16891
50	Gopala Ayyar, R. G. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1916	9th March ..	Do. ..	19818
51	Sundaram Ayyar, M. R. ..	Do. do.	1916	10th March.	First ..	19873
52	Rajagopala Ayyar, S. ..	Do. do.	1917	Do.	Second ..	18459
53	Venkataraman, G. S. ..	Do. do.	1916	10th March.	Do. ..	19905
54	Guruswami Ayyar, L. ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1916	Do.	Do. ..	19837
55	Subrahmanyan, N. P. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1913	19th March.	Do. ..	19846
56	Rajagopala Ayyar, T. S. ..	Do do.	1916	Do	Do. ..	19905
57	Narayanaswami Rao, V. ..	Do, do	1916	Do	First ..	19868
58	Viswanatha Pillai, D. ..	Do. do	1916	23rd April.	Second ..	19869
59	Sivasubrahmanyan, M. R. ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1913	Do.	Do. ..	19782
60	Srinivasa Ayyangar, A. K.	Do. do.	1916	23rd April ..	Do. ..	14479
61	Ramachandra Ayyar, S. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore	1916	Do ..	Do. ..	19864
62	Ranganatha Rao, A. S. ..	Do. do.	1913	Do ..	Do. ..	19867
63	Gopala Ayyar, S.	Do. do.	1916	28th April ..	First ..	19862
64	Sabyalamma, S. ..	R.C. Boarding Training Institute, Trichinopoly.	1917	Do. ..	Second ..	16287
65	Ramanuja Ayyangar, T. N.	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	1906	Do. ..	Do. ..	872
66	Subrahmanyan, S. ..	Government training School, Tanjore.	1916	22nd May ..	First ..	19876
67	Subrahmanya Sastri, T. V	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1916	Do. ..	Second ..	14469
68	Seshiraja Ayyangar, B. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1916	Do. ..	First ..	19846
69	Ratnaboshan, A. ..	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar	1917	7th June ..	Second ..	16758
70	Srinivasachari, M. ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1916	23rd July ..	Do. ..	6783
71	Devasikamani, J. ..	Do. do.	1917	Do. ..	Do. ..	16773
72	Ramakrishna Pillai, P. T. .	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1910	Do. ..	Do. ..	14528
73	Chockalingam Pillai ..	Do do.	1910	Do. ..	Do. ..	19814
74	Mahammad Sultan ..	Government Training School, Dindigul.	1916	30th July ..	Do. ..	19903
75	Muthusami Pillai, G. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1907	16th Aug. ..	Do. ..	2126
76	Ramamurthan Ayyar, S ..	Do do.	1916	27th Aug. ..	Do. ..	19877
77	Krishnamurti Ayyar, V ..	Do. do.	1916	Do. ..	Do. ..	19815
78	Viswami, S	Do do.	1916	Do. ..	Do. ..	19850
79	Narayanaswami Ayyar, K.	Do. do.	1916	Do. ..	Do. ..	19882
80	Dandapani Ayyar, S. V ..	Do do.	1916	6th Sep. ..	Do. ..	19855
81	Vaidyanathaswami Ayyar, S. S.	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1917	23rd Sep. ..	Do. ..	16774
82	Panchapakesa Ayyar, K. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1916	3rd Oct. ..	Do. ..	11114
83	Venkatachalam Pillai ..	Do. do.	1916	7th Oct. ..	Do. ..	14844
84	Krishnamurti Ayyar, M. ..	Do. do.	1916	10th Oct. ..	Do. ..	19857
85	Srinivasa Ayyar, T. S. ..	Do do.	1916	21st Nov.	Do. ..	34512
86	Swaminatha Ayyar, M. S. ..	Do do.	1916	Do.	Do. ..	34524
87	Venkatarama Ayyar, S. ..	Do do.	1907	23rd Dec.	Do. ..	3072
88	Ramaswami Ayyar, T. V ..	Do do.	1916	Do.	First ..	32422
88a	Vedanayakam U. ..	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar.	1917	29th March.	Second ..	19785

Serial number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date of completion of the certificate.	Class.	Teachers' certificate number.
		ELEMENTARY LOWER GRADE.				
89	Rathnam, K. ..	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar.	1918	1920 18th Jan.	Second ..	15818
90	Vela Modali, M ..	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	1917	Do.	Do. ..	16490
91	Gnanaprakasam, J. ..	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar.	1918	Do.	Do ..	11850
92	Ramaswami Chetti, S. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1917	Do.	Do. ..	16492
93	Ranjivi Ayyah	Do. do.	1917	Do.	Do. ..	16490
94	Pandaji Rao, M.	Do. do.	1917	Do.	Do. ..	15491
95	Sayed Mastal Hussain ..	Government Training School for Mahomedans, Madras.	1906	Do.	Do. ..	3486
96	Sundaram, T. V. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1919	Do.	Do. ..	21190
97	S. Fernando	R.C. Boarding and Training	1918	Do.	Do. ..	15847
98	Arokiaswami, G	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar.	1918	Do.	Do. ..	15812
99	Thingarya Ayyar, P ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1917	10th Jan.	Do. ..	15471
100	Vijayachellappa, K. ..	Do. do.	1918	Do.	Do. ..	15526
101	Arokiam, S.	Do. do.	1917	Do.	Do. ..	15412
102	Kuppuswami Pillai, S. ..	Do. do.	1918	Do	Do. ..	21106
103	Sitharam, T. S. ..	Do. do.	1918	Do	Do. ..	21127
104	Srinivasa Ayyar, T. S. ..	Do. do.	1918	27th Jan.	Do. ..	19351
105	Ramanatha Ayyar, K. ..	Do. do.	1918	6th Feb.	Do. ..	6172
106	Anthonisamy, S. ..	R.C. Boarding and Training Institution, Trichinopoly.	1918	16th Feb.	Do. ..	15879
107	Narayanaswami Sastri, K	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1918	Do.	Do. ..	14516
108	Radakrishna Ayyar, M. ..	Do. do.	1918	6th March	Do. ..	21181
109	Narayanaswami, T. R. ..	Do. do.	1918	21st March.	Do ..	14871
110	Rajendram, E	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	1918	28th March.	Do. ..	20099
111	Mahalinga Pillai, N. ..	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	1918	Do.	Do. ..	21136
112	Swaminatha Pillai, T. G. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1917	Do.	Do. ..	18446
113	Raja Ayyar, M.	Do. do.	1918	25th March.	First ..	21184
114	Adaiyam, P.	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar.	1914	28th March.	Second ..	11443
115	Ramanuja Ayyangar, G. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1918	Do.	Do. ..	21172
116	Tirupuna Sambanda Mudaliyar.	Do. do.	1917	Do.	Do. ..	18476
117	Perumal Pillai, S ..	Do. do.	1914	29th March.	Do ..	21419
118	Sivapurantha Pillai T. P. ..	Do. do.	1918	31st April	Do. ..	15776
119	Ramaswami Ayyar, K. ..	Do. do.	1918	Do.	First ..	21148
120	Kandaswami Pillai, R. ..	Do. do.	1917	23rd April.	Second ..	18473
121	Pakirisami Nainar, V. ..	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	1917	Do.	Do ..	16124
122	Radakrishna Mayudu, N. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1918	Do.	Do. ..	13567
123	Subrahmania Ayyar, P. S...	Government Training School, Trichinapoly.	1917	Do	Do. ..	18488
124	Viswanatha Ayyar, R. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1918	Do.	First ..	21164
125	Palanivelu Pandaram, T. ..	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	1905	Do	Second ..	1482
126	Krishnaswami Ayyangar, T. R.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1918	Do	Do. ..	21165
127	Anthonisamy, A. ..	R.C. Boarding and Training Institution, Trichinapoly.	1917	Do.	Do. ..	18509
128	Kuthandaraju Pillai, S ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1917	26th April	Do. ..	18478
129	Ramachandra Ayyar, T. D.	Do. do.	1918	Do.	Do. ..	21183
130	Kumaraswami Pillai ..	Do. do.	1917	Do	Do. ..	18446
131	Gurusharana Ayyar, P. ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1917	Do.	Do. ..	18427
132	Ganapathy, R.	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	1918	Do.	Do. ..	20985
133	Arokyam R. Rayappan ..	Do. do.	1900	9th May.	Do. ..	23885
134	Muthia Nainar, N. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1918	23rd May	Do. ..	9071
135	Rahimathulla Sahib, S. ..	Do. do.	1918	Do.	Do. ..	1845
136	Ingathiraja Rao, K. ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1917	Do.	Do. ..	18461
137	Sathayada Pillai, V. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	Do.	7th June	Do. ..	16453
138	Venugopala Raju, G. ..	Do. do.	1918	21st June.	First ..	21187
139	Swaminatha Modali, M. ..	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	1918	Do	Second ..	21041
140	Radakrishnan, N. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1916	22nd July.	First ..	13567
141	Sesayakam Doulkar, P. ..	Do. do.	1918	Do.	Second ..	21103

Serial number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date of completion of the certificate.	Class	Tamil and Telugu certificate number.
		ELEMENTARY LOWER GRADE—*cont.*				
				1920.		
143	K. Eyappan ..	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar.	1906	15th Aug.	Second ..	4179
147	Sundaresa Ayyar, N. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1916	Do.	Do. ..	23169
144	Devapalakam, S.	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar.	1916	17th Aug.	Do. ..	15514
145	Nallamuthu Pillai, C. ..	Government Training School, Saidapet	1912	Do.	Do. ..	9430
146	Narayanaswami Ayyar, N. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1917	6th Sep.	Do. ..	18470
147	Dharmaraja Ayyar, R. ..	Do. do.	1919	13th Sep.	Do. ..	31393
148	Ramalingavandar, T. M.	Do. do.	1918	Do.	Do. ..	31157
149	S. Viswanatha Ayyar ..	Do. do.	1913	23rd Sep.	Do. ..	9057
150	Gunasekharam, L. ..	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar.	1918	Do.	Do. ..	31461
151	Varadaraja Pillai, R. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1908	Do.	Do. ..	4295
152	Sundararajulu Nayudu, M.R.	Do. do.	1918	8th Oct.	Do. ..	31170
153	Vridachalam Ayyar, M. S.	Do do.	1918	3rd Oct.	Do. ..	31179
154	Srinivasa Ramanujam Pillai	Do. do.	1918	7th Oct	Do ..	13571
155	Devasundaram, D. ..	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1907	Do	Do ..	2559
156	Chinnayan, W.	R.C. Training School, Trichinopoly.	1909	12th Oct.	Do. ..	9249
157	S. Sitarama Ayyr ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1918	Do.	Do ..	31179
158	Vaidyanatha Doshar, M. ..	Do do.	1917	Do	Do. ..	18458
				1921		
159	Viswanatha Ayyar, R. ..	Do. do.	1909	24th Oct.	Do. ..	31448
160	Venkatarao, B.	Do. do.	1918	25th Oct.	Do. ..	16496
161	Varadarajulu Nayudu ..	Do. do.	1919	Do.	Do. ..	155058
162	Kumaraswami Pillai ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1902	Do	Do ..	30489
163	Ramaswami Pandaram ..	Government Training School for Panchamas, Madras.	1904	Do	Do ..	1686
164	Pichaimuthu, C.	R.C. Boarding and Training Institution, Trichinopoly.	1918	10th Nov.	Do. ..	31280
165	Gabriel, S.	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	1919	Do.	Do ..	21328
166	Kerappa Pillai	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1919	Do.	Do. ..	23548
167	Arogyaswami R. ..	Do do.	1916	29th Nov	Do. ..	18681
168	M. Kothandaswami Pillai ..	R.C Boarding and Training Institution, Trichinopoly	1919	22nd Nov	Do. ..	23506
169	Manickam, P. E.	E.L.M Training School, Tranquebar.	1916	26th Dec.	Do. ..	15019
170	Vaithilingam Pillai, S. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1919	Do.	Do ..	23489
171	Perumal, R.	Government Training School for Panchamas, Madras.	1919	Do.	Do. ..	19779
172	Muthuswami Ayyar, S. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1919	Do.	Do. ..	18699
173	Krishnaswami Ayyar, A. ..	Do. do.	1919	Do.	Do. ..	23548

Tanjore, 6th May 1921.

P. RAGHAVA ACHARYA,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Tenth Circle.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

Registration.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. P. Narasinga Rao Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, Bellary district, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days from date of relief by M.R.Ry. R. S. Maddamappa, Joint Sub-Registrar, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. R. S. Maddamappa, Joint Sub-Registrar, Bellary, is appointed to act as Registrar of that district during the absence of M.R.Ry. P. Narasinga Rao Avargal, District Registrar, on leave or until further orders.

Madras, 9th May 1921.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. K. S. Raghava Acharya Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, Tinnevelly district, is granted privilege leave for one month from date of relief under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Madras, 11th May 1921.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Board of Revenue.

Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and with reference to G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, Mr. John Balair Chatterton, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for four months from or after 15th May 1921.

Posting.—Mr. Joliua Vas, Assistant Inspector, first grade, sub. *pro tem.*, from the Calicut Port to the charge of the Cochin Customs, *vice* Mr. J. B. Chatterton, Inspector, granted leave. To join on or after 16th May 1921.

Postings.—(1) Mr. Charles James Bradbury, Inspector, on return from leave, to the Nanpada Circle.

(2) Khan Sahib Muhammad Sadukh Ali Sahib Bahadur, Inspector, from the Nanpada to the Tiruvallur Circle. To join on relief.

(3) M.R.Ry. Kalpathi Ramaswami Ayyar Chidambara Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, from the charge of the Tiruvallur to the charge of the Ishapalli Circle. To join on relief.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
10th May 1921.

Curtailment of leave.—The furlough on full average salary granted to Inspector, M.R.Ry. T. K. Sivarama Sastri Avargal in Board's Notification dated 22nd April 1921, is hereby cancelled.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
13th May 1921.

L. N. STRATHIE,
Acting Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. A. R. Subbaswami Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, is, on return from privilege leave for four months granted with effect from 28th January 1921 forenoon, posted to Kistna Eastern division for the charge of the Southern subdivision (headquarters Masulipatam). This cancels the posting of M.R.Ry. S. Adikalaswami Pillai to Kistna Eastern division ordered in this office notification No. 1442 M., dated 24th January 1921.

C. PEDDIE,
Bezwada, 12th May 1921. *Offg. Superintending Engineer, II Circle.*

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations (*Revised*), and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, privilege leave for five months from date of relief is granted to M.R.Ry. K. R. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer and Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919, privilege leave for six months from the 1st June 1921 or date of relief is granted to M.R.Ry S. Venkatratnam Nayudu Garu, Assistant Engineer, Nellore division.

Posting.—M.R.Ry Mahalinga Sastrigal Ganapati Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, transferred to the V Circle from the II Circle in Public Works Department Notification No. 1723-O, dated the 2nd May 1921, is posted to the Drawing branch of the Circle office as Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

S. BHASKARA AYYAR,
Madras, 13th May 1921. *Offg. Superintending Engineer, V Circle.*

Transfers.—The following transfers of Assistant Engineer's are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. T. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, from the Vennar to the T.R.S. division, for charge of the Tiruvarambudi subdivision.

M.R.Ry. A. Rama Ayyar Avargal, from the T.R.S. to the Vennar division for charge of the Mannargudi subdivision.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Madras, 14th May 1921. *Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.*

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Mr. S. Kanthimathinathan, L.M.S., on return from military duty, was re-entertained as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department, on Rs. 100 plus allowances attached to the appointment, placed on reserve duty in the Surgeon-General's Office, Madras, on 25th April 1921 (forenoon) and permitted to proceed on leave from 26th April 1921 (forenoon) in anticipation of sanction.

Madras, 7th May 1921.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Kuwan Nayar, L.M.S., temporary Assistant Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, is hereby granted privilege leave for one month from or after 13th May 1921.

Madras, 8th May 1921.

Leave.—In modification of the orders contained in this office order No. 45 Es/3262, dated, 16th April 1921, temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon C. R. Krishnaswami, M.B.B.S., acting Assistant to the Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Madras, is granted privilege leave for two months and fourteen days from 16th February 1921 (privilege leave on full pay for one month and twenty-two days only and the remaining period on half pay).

(By order)

Madras, 12th May 1921. W. C. GRAY, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

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J. A. CHAPMAN,
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ERRATUM.

Remove the name, etc., on page 66, serial number 741, Registration Certificate No. 2151 in the Madras Medical Register for 1920, published at page 44 of Supplement to Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd March 1921, as this has been entered erroneously.

A. WELLS,
Madras, 10th May 1921. *Registrar, Madras Medical Council.*

NOTIFICATION.

The Registrar hereby cancels the registration of Ratana Co-operative Credit Society No. 3514 under section 39 (i) of Act II of 1912 and appoints the Assistant Registrar, Kurnool section, as liquidator under section 42 of the Act.

2. This order shall take effect two months from this date, i.e. (1st May 1921).

A. VEDACHALA AYYAR,
Madras, 1st May 1921. *Acting Registrar of Co-operative Societies.*

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 9 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued, approximately at Rs. 17-3-0 was found by Moodikai Avanashi Mudali and seven others in the cattank poramboke of Periyapalayam, hamlet of Palangarai village, Avanashi taluk, on or about the 15th November 1920 :—

Nos.	Names of articles.	Approximate value. Rs.	A.	P.
5	East India Company 1 rupee silver coins	8	3	0
11	Muhammadan 1 rupee silver coins	11	3	0
1	half and 1 quarter rupee Muhammadan silver coins	0	12	0
1	gold Virarayan panam	0	7	0
19	Total ..	17	3	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office on the 15th June 1921 with a view to the matter being inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
18th January 1921.

It is hereby notified under section 9 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued approximately at Rs. 65 was found by Uruma Nayakkan and Ponga Nayakkan in S.F. No. 132-2 of Kanjappalli village, Avanashi taluk, Coimbatore district, on or about the 26th October 1920 :—

Nos.	Names of articles.	Approximate value. Rs.	A.	P.
92	Virarayan panams	40	0	0
6	Golds wires weighing 1½ sovereigns	25	0	0
	Total ..	65	0	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office on the 30th June 1921 with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with provisions of the Act.

F. B. EVANS,
Coimbatore Collector's Office, *Collector.*
18th January 1921.

It is hereby notified under section 6 (*a*) of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued approximately at Rs. 228 was found by Chinna Bala Ashada and Pata Naik in the site belonging to Bukamma in Bandimanipalem, hamlet of Gummalakonta in Atmakur division, Nandikotkur taluk, Kurnool district, on or about the 20th February 1921.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kurnool at his office at Kurnool on the 20th day of October 1921 when the matter will be inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Names of articles.	Approximate value. Rs. A. P.
213 old Mogal coins	215 0 0
2 Two pieces of silver weighing 3½ tolas	10 0 0
Total ..	228 0 0

Kurnool Collector's Office,
12th May 1921.

F. W. STEWART,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 6 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878 (VI of 1878), that on or about the 28th December 1920 a treasure consisting of two sets of gold ornaments (தாலிச் சரடு மஞ்சள் கொம்பு—1, தாலிச் சரடு மஞ்சள் கொம்பு—1) generally worn by the females of the Odda community valued at Rs. 15 was discovered in a small earthern vessel hidden on the ground in S. No. 384-1 of Nagur village, Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on 6th September 1921 in order to have the matter enquired into and determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
16th March 1921.

H. F. B. L. GUPPY,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 6 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles of treasure are reported to have been found by Rama Kavandan and seven others at Thothakadi North, Tirutturaipundi taluk, while making a well in S. No. 47-M of the village classed as 'dry' and belonging to Periamathi Kavandan :—

Names of articles.		Estimated value. Rs. A. P.
1, 2	தங்கதகடு.. (Gold plates)	9 14 3
3	வெள்ளிதகடு.. (do.)	5 6 0
4.	பொன்னாலானது (do.)	1 4 3
5.	தங்கமணி. (Gold gundus)	2 4 0
6.	Thali (gold)	1 12 0
7.	தங்கதாலிசரடு மஞ்சள். (Gold thalithoa)	2 13 3
8.	கவரம்பாள் (Cavarambu) (Kavandan, bell metal)	0 6 0
9.	தம்பலம் (Cambalam) (Thambalam, bell metal)	0 13 0
	Total ..	22 12 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by authorized agent before the Collector of Tanjore in his office on 29th August 1921 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
11th March 1921.

P. O. DUFF,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 6 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles of treasure were found on 6th December 1920 by Pal Nadan, son of Mookan of Krishnaperam village, Tenkasi taluk, while he was herding cattle in the vacant Government Nathan S No. 254-3 near the village cattle-pound.

Names of articles	Estimated value. Rs. A. P.
1, Eight Gold male earrings of which 2 set with ruby	7 0 0
2, Two Gold thalis	8 0 0
3, Five Gold female earrings	5 0 0
4. Twenty-nine Gold (coin) kasu	7 0 0
44	
Total ..	20 0 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tinnevelly at Kattalam on 4th July 1921 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
13th January 1921.

E. A. DAVIS,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 6 of Act VI of 1878 (India) that in the month of November 1920 a treasure consisting of old silver coins (whole rupees and four and two-anna pieces) worth Rs. 73-4-0 was found in a vacant manai in Olayur village, Udaiyarpalayam taluk.

2. All persons claiming the above or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office at Trichinopoly on 1st July 1921 for the purpose of inquiry and determination.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office,
25th January 1921.

E. W. LEGH,
Collector.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS.

Return showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 7th May 1921.

(Note.—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	For the corresponding week of previous year.		For the current week.			Total from 1st February to the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the current year from 1st February to date.			Exports by rail from the Madras Presidency from January to March 1921 (both months inclusive).	Imports by rail into the Madras Presidency from January to March 1921 (both months inclusive).	Total of columns (14) and (15) minus columns (10).
	Received at mills (a)	Exported by sea.	Received at mills (b)	Mill exports by sea. (c)	Total.	Consumed at mills.	Exported by sea.	Received at mills.	Mill exports by sea.	Total.			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Tinnevelly	1,749		2,382			7,217		7,029					
Salem	7	1,885	14	2,100	3,023	2,018	14,762	1,429	4,887	21,023			
Cambodia	859		804			6,383		9,248					
Northern and Western	856	153	954	580	1,971	5,810	9,238	10,863	(f) 1,073	17,938			
Ceconadas	3		17			160		38					
Outside cotton	903	Nil	224			4,834	Nil	8,363					
	3,546	2,038	4,395	2,676	7,096	26,917	23,999	37,287	9,142	52,961	(d) 19,781	(e) 2,756	53,068

(a) Returns have been supplied in the corresponding week of the previous year by eleven mills.
(b) ten. current week by ten mills.
(c) Exports by sea in the current week are—Madras 215; Cocanada 484; Tuticorin 2,156.
(Exports to the Bombay Presidency—to places on the Great Indian Peninsular line 6,760, to places on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line 2,328; to places on the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway line 16. Exports to (1) Pondicherry 2,50); (2) Bengal (including Calcutta 1,102; (3) Mysore 20
(e) Imports to places on the Madras Presidency on the South Indian Railway line—from the Bombay Presidency 2,178. from the Hyderabad state 1,361. Imports to places in the Madras Presidency on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line—from the Bombay Presidency 16, from the Hyderabad State 160. Imports into the Madras Presidency from the Hyderabad State via Wadi and Secunderabad as recorded by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway 80.
(f) Includes imports of 119 bales not noted in the week ending 23rd April 1921.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the pressing factories and of unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 7th May 1921.

[Note.—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.]

Variety of cotton.	In the previous year.				In the current year.				Director's estimate of the 1920-21 crop.
	Number pressed in week ending 8th May 1920.	Number pressed from 1st February to 8th May 1920.	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills from 1st February to 8th May 1920.	Total cotton accounted for from 1st February to 8th May 1920.	Number pressed in the current week.	Number pressed from 1st February to date.	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills from 1st February to date.	Total cotton accounted for from 1st February to date.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Tinnevelly	2,672	25,047	1,837	16,284	6,779	(a)14,942	6,061	17,034	148,400
Salem	Nil.	Nil.	415	415	Nil.	201	697	898	21,200
Cambodia	2,191	28,458	1,804	32,762	5,014	(b)18,811	1,819	21,831	97,200
Northern and Western	2,264	22,315	Nil.	24,305	2,005	(c)29,912	Nil.	32,917	97,100
Ceconadas	720	6,315	151	9,166	778	1,791	56	5,627	86,100
Total	13,617	82,132	3,707	84,362	14,180	86,567	6,882	88 044	365,300

(a) Includes 24 bales not reported before.
(b) Includes 641 bales not reported before.
(c) Includes 86 bales not reported before.

G. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 12th May 1921.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the week ending 18th February 1922.

District.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1921.	BIRTHS.								DEATHS.																			
			Class.						Total.																					
			Europeans and Eurasians.	Anglo-Indians.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others (Parsis).	M.	F.	Total.	Class.						Total.			Cause.									
												Europeans and Eurasians.	Anglo-Indians.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others (Parsis).	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
Ganjam	Chatrapur	17,852	..	..	..	10	..	..	4	6	10	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Berhampur	51,456	..	..	..	13	1	2	7	9	16	..	..	..	12	..	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	3
	Parlakimedi	18,370	..	..	..	16	..	..	8	2	10	..	..	..	13	..	..	9	5	13	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	9
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	44,618	..	..	..	15	1	..	5	11	16	..	..	..	13	..	..	7	6	13	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	8
	Bimlipatam	9,814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Vizianagram	37,650	..	..	..	25	1	..	13	13	26	..	..	..	16	2	..	8	10	18	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	7
	Anakapalle	20,625	..	..	..	8	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Godavari	Cocanada	54,110	..	..	..	20	..	..	10	10	20	..	..	..	24	..	..	10	15	25	..	..	..	4	2	1	1	..	..	17
	Rajahmundry	43,417	..	2	1	24	2	..	20	8	28	..	..	..	24	..	..	12	13	25	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	18
	Pedd-puram	18,158	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Kistna	Ellore	42,031	..	..	..	15	3	..	14	6	20	..	..	..	11	1	1	8	5	13	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Masulipatam	42,128	..	..	..	11	1	..	6	6	12	..	..	..	10	1	..	11	8	19	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	16
	Bezwada	32,867	..	..	..	15	3	..	6	13	19	..	..	..	25	4	..	14	14	28	2	..	..	3	0	..	..	..	..	22
	Palakole	12,065	..	..	..	7	..	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	5	1	6	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Guntur	Guntur	65,822	..	..	..	17	5	..	7	10	17	..	..	1	8	1	..	23	20	43	3	1	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	33
	Ongole	15,280	..	..	1	6	..	..	6	3	8	..	..	..	6	1	..	6	6	12	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	6
	Tenali *	18 196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Narasaraopet *	6,743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chirala *	15 615	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	Nellore	33 240	..	..	2	14	4	..	17	3	20	..	..	..	10	2	..	9	13	22	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	19
Madras	Madras	518,660	1	4	24	266	38	..	176	157	333	3	0	33	473	68	..	396	283	683	38	..	..	93	110	120	0	243	..	..
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	63,864	..	..	..	18	..	..	11	7	18	..	..	..	91	1	..	17	15	32	2	..	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	19
	Chingleput	12,928	..	..	..	6	1	..	2	5	7	..	..	..	10	4	..	7	9	16	9	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6
South Arcot	Cuddalore	56,574	..	..	..	32	9	..	23	11	34	..	..	1	81	1	..	12	14	26	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	..	..	25
	Chidambaram	21,327	..	..	1	12	2	..	8	6	15	..	..	1	12	2	..	9	6	15	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	10
	Villupuram	16,187	..	..	1	5	2	..	4	4	8	..	..	1	5	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	124,512	..	..	10	65	10	7	45	42	93	..	..	10	81	22	6	68	63	131	6	..	1	12	18	30	2	63	..	..
	Srirangam	26,799	..	..	..	12	..	..	6	6	12	..	..	..	10	..	..	6	10	16	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	7	..	..
	Karur	27,679	..	..	..	12	..	..	4	8	12	..	..	..	10	..	..	4	7	11	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	6
Tanjore	Tanjore	60,341	..	..	..	36	5	..	25	16	41	..	..	6	61	12	..	40	33	73	13	..	..	6	14	6	..	39	..	..
	Kumbakonam	68,647	..	..	2	15	..	1	9	9	18	..	..	..	68	8	..	46	34	80	13	..	..	10	7	2	..	37	..	..
	Mayaveram	27,121	..	1	3	42	3	..	8	8	16	..	..	2	78	..	..	16	15	30	7	..	..	4	1	..	..	18	..	..
	Negapatam	50,168	..	1	4	22	3	..	18	14	32	..	..	4	36	18	..	36	21	57	7	..	..	3	3	6	..	35	..	..
	Mannargudi	21,398	..	..	..	18	..	..	10	8	18	..	..	..	82	..	..	23	16	39	16	..	..	9	3	1	..	14	..	..
	Tiruvalur *	21,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	Madura	134,130	1	..	7	121	4	..	74	64	138	..	..	3	156	8	..	78	61	157	..	..	60	18	18	10	1	31	..	..
	Periyakulam	15,716	..	..	1	12	..	..	4	9	13	..	..	..	18	2	..	7	6	13	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	5	..	..
	Dindigul	26,092	..	..	3	14	0	..	13	7	20	..	..	1	15	2	..	6	12	18	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	12	..	..
	Palni	13,211	..	..	..	14	1	..	8	8	16	..	..	..	8	4	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
	Kodaikanal	2,904	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	Bodinayakanur	20,143	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

* Not received.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency for the week ending 10th February 1921—contd.

District.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Caste. Anglo-Indian.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other classes.	Total. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Caste. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Americans.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other classes.	Total. M.	F.	Total.	Causes. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Affections.	Injuries.	All other diseases.
Ramnad	Srivilliputtur*	28,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Virudupatti	21,858	..	..	..	..	13	1	1	7	12	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
	Sivakasi	14,022	..	..	1	..	18	0	..	5	0	10	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	44,868	..	..	..	..	38	0	..	18	21	41	..	..	3	28	4	..	8	20	28	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	20
	Palamcottah	44,309	..	..	..	..	17	12	..	10	10	32	..	..	..	18	7	..	12	13	25	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	16
	Tuticorin	41,186	..	..	..	12	8	1	..	14	8	22	..	..	..	10	6	..	10	6	16	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	7
Kurnool	Kurnool	24,040	..	..	..	..	11	15	..	9	14	23	..	..	..	12	12	..	14	11	25	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	8
	Nandyal*	16,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,907	..	..	..	1	8	4	..	8	4	7	..	..	..	4	3	..	5	5	10	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	5
	Proddatur	15,758	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	5	1	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
Bellary	Bellary	34,038	..	..	..	1	18	7	..	14	10	29	..	..	..	9	8	..	8	9	17	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	10
	Adoni	21,045	..	..	..	..	13	5	..	4	9	13	..	..	..	9	2	..	8	3	11	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	4
	Hospet	17,871	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	3	4	7	..	..	..	3	2	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
Anantapur	Anantapur	9,457	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	3	2	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
	Tadpatri	11,729	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	2	6	8	..	..	..	4	1	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
North Arcot	Vellore	49,746	..	..	..	..	18	8	..	10	22	27	..	..	..	18	6	..	12	10	22	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	16
	Gudiyattam	33,880	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	4	7	11	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
	Walajapet	9,696	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	8	9	..	..	..	9	2	..	8	3	11	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	5
	Tiruvannamalai*	21,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tirupattur	10,470	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	6	7	..	5	11	16	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	14
	Vaniyambadi	20,406	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	4	9	13	..	..	..	6	3	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	4
Chittoor	Tirupati*	16,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittoor	15,709	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	6	5	11	..	..	..	6	3	..	6	4	9	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	4
Salem	Salem	69,153	..	..	..	1	18	6	..	14	11	25	..	..	4	147	10	..	82	85	167	..	4	132	2	..	1	..	27
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	47,007	..	..	..	1	52	1	..	28	28	56	..	..	4	81	3	..	21	17	38	..	1	7	7	..	1	..	22
	Dharapuram	17,920	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
	Erode	16,701	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	5	4	9	..	..	..	6	1	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
	Udumalpet	10,465	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
	Tirupur	8,429	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Pollachi	7,238	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	3	4	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	18,629	..	..	..	2	8	..	6	4	7	11	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
South Kanara	Coonoor	9,933	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Mangalore	48,413	..	..	..	11	39	2	..	28	19	47	..	..	10	24	1	..	8	18	26	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	22
	Tellicherry	29,258	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	6	8	14	..	..	..	7	10	..	10	7	17	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	14
Malabar	Calicut	78,417	..	..	..	2	21	11	..	17	17	34	..	..	..	18	21	..	21	19	40	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	32
	Palghat	44,919	..	..	..	2	10	0	..	17	14	31	..	..	..	25	2	..	15	8	23	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	15
	Cochin	24,025	..	..	1	..	9	4	..	1	14	15	..	..	0	2	3	..	4	6	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8
	Cannanore	28,887	..	..	..	..	7	0	..	7	7	14	..	..	0	0	..	..	3	7	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9
	Total	2,894,087	0	0	110	1,208	213	17	855	783	1,638	0	6	102	1,821	300	13	1182	1093	2,245	136	0	242	282	280	217	18	1,029

* Not received.

Madras, 7th May 1921.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency for the week ending 26th February 1921.

Districts.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.																				
			Class.					Total.										Total.			Causes.									
			Europeans and Eurasians.	Europeans.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.			
Ganjam	Chicacole	37,852	..	..	..	8	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	11	..	..	7	4	11	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	3			
	Berhampur	31,466	..	..	..	10	..	1	7	4	11	..	..	..	10	..	..	9	2	11	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	3			
	Parlakimedi	18,370	..	..	..	9	..	..	6	4	9	..	..	..	10	..	..	8	2	10	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	1			
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	43,418	..	1	..	18	2	..	12	9	21	..	..	..	20	..	..	11	9	20	..	..	..	7	3	1	..	7			
	Bimlipatam	9,814	..	..	..	3	1	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3			
	Vizianagram	37,850	..	..	..	23	..	..	17	8	25	..	..	..	23	..	..	12	11	23	..	..	..	9	4	1	1	13			
	Anakapalle	20,625	..	..	..	6	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	10	..	..	6	4	10	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4			
Godavari	Cocanada	54,116	..	..	..	21	..	..	12	9	21	..	..	1	22	1	..	13	11	24	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	16			
	Rajahmundry	48,417	..	..	..	14	2	..	7	9	16	..	..	..	26	..	..	13	13	26	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	16			
	Peddapuram	13,439	..	..	..	8	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2			
Kistna	Ellore	42,531	..	..	1	24	4	..	14	15	29	..	..	..	10	5	1	8	7	15	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	14			
	Masulipatam	42,128	..	..	..	18	2	..	13	8	18	..	..	1	18	4	..	9	14	23	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	16			
	Bezwada	32,867	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	25	3	..	19	10	29	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	18			
	Palakole	12,863	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1			
Guntur	Guntur	43,812	..	..	..	8	2	..	4	4	8	..	..	1	17	3	..	14	7	21	..	1	..	5	2	..	..	15			
	Ongole	15,283	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3			
	Tenali[a]	18,193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Narasaraopet[a]	9,743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Chirala [a]	10,618	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Nellore	Nellore	63,246	..	..	1	18	4	..	11	12	23	..	..	3	19	3	..	15	9	24	..	..	1	9	1	..	..	17			
Madras	Madras	518,660	..	2	10	204	40	..	109	102	211	..	4	19	138	61	..	271	250	521	13	1	..	84	107	126	4	214			
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	53,804	..	..	..	19	..	..	10	9	19	..	..	..	43	7	..	27	28	55	6	..	..	3	6	13	..	23			
	Chingleput	11,622	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	5	6	..	..	..	6	1	..	2	5	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4			
South Arcot	Cuddalore	55,574	..	..	1	33	..	..	22	12	34	..	..	..	34	1	..	23	15	38	..	..	..	2	4	4	..	28			
	Chidambaram	21,527	..	..	..	10	..	..	6	4	10	..	..	..	23	3	..	16	10	26	4	..	..	4	2	..	..	16			
	Villupuram	18,157	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	7	2	..	6	3	9	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	4			
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	123,512	..	..	16	51	7	2	38	47	85	..	..	3	80	13	3	53	51	104	2	..	3	7	21	20	..	49			
	Srirangam	24,780	..	..	..	14	..	..	9	5	14	..	..	..	19	..	..	8	11	19	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	7			
	Karur	17,674	..	..	..	11	2	..	5	6	11	..	..	..	9	..	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4			
Tanjore	Tanjore	60,341	..	..	3	28	..	..	13	16	29	..	..	4	24	3	..	37	27	64	11	..	..	19	19	6	1	40			
	Kumbakonam	64,647	..	..	..	28	..	..	14	9	23	..	..	9	68	3	..	69	73	142	20	..	..	40	3	8	3	40			
	Mayaveram	27,121	..	..	..	12	..	..	8	4	12	..	..	..	34	1	..	19	16	35	12	..	..	2	5	5	..	13			
	Negapatam	60,168	..	..	2	18	6	..	15	10	25	..	1	2	63	30	..	34	32	66	12	..	..	12	19	3	..	20			
	Mannargudi	21,398	..	..	..	10	..	..	8	6	14	..	..	..	33	..	..	21	12	33	10	..	..	3	..	1	..	19			
	Tiruvalur	21,090	..	..	..	15	1	..	10	8	18	..	..	..	25	2	..	19	13	32	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	21			
Madura	Madura[a]	134,130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Periyakulam	18,735	..	..	2	11	1	..	9	6	14	..	..	1	25	3	..	9	19	28	..	..	..	17	2	1	..	7			
	Dindigul	26,052	..	..	2	17	1	..	8	12	20	..	..	2	14	1	..	5	12	17	..	..	..	3	3	3	1	6			
	Palni	10,211	..	..	..	7	2	..	3	4	9	..	..	..	6	0	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8			
	Kodaikanal	2,806	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Sedumayakkanur	30,183	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	9	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	9			

[a] Not received.

Return showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the week ending 26th February 1921—*contd.*

Districts.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class: Europeans	Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Others	Total: M.	F	Total	DEATHS. Class: Europeans	Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Others	Total: M.	F	Total	Causes: Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Diarrhœa and Bowel complaints	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	All other causes
Ramnad	Sivilliputtur	23,168	..	..	2	31	..	..	8	15	23	..	..	1	14	..	..	7	8	15	..	..	..	8	1	2	..	9
	Virudupatti	21,355	..	..	..	13	1	..	7	7	14	..	..	..	38	1	2	18	23	41	..	..	23	1	8	1	..	10
	Sivakasi	14,672	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	44,805	..	..	1	38	2	..	25	16	41	..	..	..	37	3	..	18	23	41	..	..	1	7	3	..	..	33
	Palamcottah	44,809	..	..	3	19	10	..	16	17	33	..	..	3	23	3	..	18	18	36	..	..	..	8	3	3	..	16
	Tuticorin	40,115	..	..	3	15	..	..	8	16	24	..	..	7	11	1	..	9	11	18	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	11
Kurnool	Kurnool	32,048	..	..	..	5	17	..	13	9	22	..	..	..	5	3	..	8	9	17	..	2	..	4	3	3	..	5
	Nandyal [a]	12,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,207	..	..	..	4	3	..	2	7	9	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	8	9	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	4
	Proddatur	15,756	..	..	..	3	4	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	4	3	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6
Bellary	Bellary	34,958	..	..	1	11	11	..	13	10	23	..	..	..	14	6	..	7	13	20	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	11
	Adoni	31,646	..	..	..	10	4	..	7	7	14	..	..	..	8	3	..	3	11	14	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	2
	Hospet	17,871	..	..	..	11	2	..	8	5	13	..	..	..	7	1	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3
Anantapur	Anantapur	8,687	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	1	3	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
	Tadpatri	11,725	..	..	..	3	1	1	4	1	5	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1
North Arcot	Vellore	43,748	..	..	1	28	9	..	18	14	32	..	..	..	21	3	..	13	18	31	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	23
	Gudiyattam	23,880	..	..	..	8	3	..	8	6	11	..	..	..	10	3	..	8	7	15	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	3
	Walajapet	8,682	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Tiruvannamalai	21,241	..	..	1	10	..	..	3	8	11	..	..	..	11	3	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	4
	Tirupattur	10,470	..	..	..	9	3	..	3	9	12	..	..	..	8	2	..	2	6	8	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	2
	Vaniyambadi	20,466	..	..	..	4	7	..	4	8	12	..	..	..	4	4	..	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Chittoor	Tirupati [a]	16,781	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..
Salem	Chittoor	25,769	..	..	..	12	1	..	8	4	13	..	..	..	6	1	..	5	5	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
	Salem	59,186	..	..	..	33	1	..	8	6	14	..	..	1	38	3	..	13	21	34	..	3	23	..	2	..	..	12
	Coimbatore	47,007	..	..	..	37	3	..	21	19	40	..	..	2	44	1	..	23	24	47	..	2	11	8	3	..	..	23
	Dharapuram	17,926	..	..	..	6	1	..	3	4	7	..	..	..	7	3	..	3	4	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4
Coimbatore	Erode	13,701	..	..	1	7	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	6	1	..	5	4	9	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
	Udumalpet	10,115	..	..	..	8	..	..	3	5	8	..	1	..	10	..	..	5	7	10	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	5
	Tiruppur	9,429	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	5	6	..	..	1	8	..	2	5	6	11	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	7
	Pollachi	7,233	..	..	..	7	..	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	18,823	..	..	3	3	3	1	1	7	8	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	4	7	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	2
South Kanara	Coonoor	9,253	2	2	2	3	3	..	10	3	13	..	..	3	6	..	..	4	3	8	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	3
	Mangalore	43,412	..	..	7	14	3	..	14	8	22	..	..	4	13	3	..	9	13	22	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	12
	Tellicherry	28,256	..	..	2	4	6	..	12	2	12	..	..	..	8	3	..	3	5	8	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4
Malabar	Calicut	43,417	..	..	2	36	31	1	45	22	67	..	..	2	28	10	1	26	31	57	..	..	..	8	1	1	1	11
	Palghat	44,813	..	..	4	27	6	..	19	18	34	..	..	4	24	7	..	14	20	33	..	..	..	12	8	..	..	13
	Cochin	20,023	..	1	3	4	4	..	8	9	17	..	1	4	1	2	..	6	3	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5
	Cannanore	28,957	..	..	3	3	11	..	7	10	17	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	1
	Total	2,964,097	2	11	55	1,185	222	7	783	725	1,508	..	1	78	1,327	294	18	1,150	1,024	2,224	186	16	156	535	166	326	18	1,023

[a] Not received.

Madras, 7th May 1921.

N. ANNAJI RAO,
for Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras (Sanitary).

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1896 to 14th May 1921.

[D = Deaths ; S = Seizures.]

—		Anantapur.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Cuddalore.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	Nilgiris. The	North Arcot.	Ramnad.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Kanara.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Godda State.	Kanker State.	Travancore State.	Nalgonda.	Pudukkottai State.	Total.
First period (August 1896 to June 1899).	D	726	504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,230
	S	899	373	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,272
Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).	D	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
	S	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).	D	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
	S	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	D	180	8,383	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,563
	S	183	6,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,783
Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	D	1,033	9,050	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,083
	S	1,206	7,004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,210
Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).	D	1,713	10,971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,684
	S	1,366	8,707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,073
Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	D	7	2,670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,677
	S	7	1,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,137
Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	D	18	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220
	S	4	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206
Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	D	582	2,780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,362
	S	570	2,041	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,611
Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).	D	34	1,140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,174
	S	33	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	D	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	D	10	1,109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,119
	S	10	810	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	820
Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	D	338	11,667	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,005
	S	338	10,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,578
Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	D	392	6,904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,296
	S	392	6,904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,296
Sixteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	D	90	547	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	637
	S	90	891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	981
Seventeenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	D	304	1,960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,264
	S	304	1,640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,944
Eighteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	D	304	1,264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,568
	S	176	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,376
Nineteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917).	D	110	10,877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,987
	S	110	8,891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,001
Twentieth period (July 1917 to June 1918).	D	6,382	10,426	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,808
	S	4,295	10,447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,742
Twenty-first period (July 1918 to June 1919).	D	597	1,943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,540
	S	594	2,063	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,657
Twenty-second period (July 1919 to June 1920).	D	597	2,773	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,370
	S	597	3,413	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,010
Twenty-third period (1st July 1920 to 14th May 1921).	D	124	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,124
	S	83	1,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,883
Grand Total	D	15,281	91,050	105	404	10,975	1,101	14	30	1,135	30	1,001	199	18,722	1,970	20	8,747	20,291	506	41,531	1,344	220	875	1,010	348	693	11	118	1,211	16	11	247,327
	S	10,253	68,451	90	444	10,918	82	14	30	788	24	2,124	132	8,661	1,939	11	1,660	14,618	243	32,997	1,208	182	875	1,010	347	693	11	118	1,211	16	11	184,824

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 14th May 1921 as compared with two previous weeks.

District, town and port	Reported during the week ending 30th April 1921.						Reported during the week ending 7th May 1921.						Reported during the week ending 14th May 1921.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur District																		
North Arcot district																		
Bellary district																		
Bellary town																		
Chingleput district																		
Chittoor district																		
Coimbatore district																		
Coimbatore town																		
Dharapuram town																		
Erode town																		
Karapuram town																		
Palacid town																		
Udumalpet town																		
Godavari district																		
Ganjam district																		
Kurnool district																		
Cocanada town and port																		
Guntur district																		
Kistna district																		
Nellore district																		
Madras City																		
Salem district																		
Madura town																		
Rajahmundry town																		
Palghat town																		
Palni town																		
Pennyakonda town																		
Malabar district																		
Calicut town																		
Jaigad town																		
Chemmye port																		
Cochin port																		
Tellicherry port																		
Malabar district																		
The Nilgiris																		
Tiruppattur town																		
Vaniyam town																		
Ramnad district																		
Ramnad town																		
Tiruvadigai town																		
Salem district																		
Salem town																		
South Arcot district																		
South Canara district																		
Mangalore port																		
Tanjore district																		
Kumbakonam town																		
Negapatam town																		
Tanjore town																		
Tinnevelly district																		
Tinnevelly town																		
Tuticorin port																		
Trichinopoly district																		
Trichinopoly town																		
Srirangam town																		
Manapparai town																		
Tiruppattur port																		
Vizagapatam district																		
Bandar Beach																		
Total																		

Madras, 16th May 1921.

A. J. H. RUSSELL, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which no appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

M.R.By. Alampoondi S. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, District Judge, Trichinopoly.
M.R.By. Tadakalam Jivaji Rao Avargal, Sub-Judge, Additional Sub-Court, Ellore.
M.R.By. Pundi Parthasarathi Ayyangar Avargal, First Additional District Munsif, Guntur.
M.R.By. Kalapathi Srinivasa Ayyar Venkata Rowju Avargal, Second Additional District Munsif, Guntur.

High Court, Madras,
9th May 1921.

Under section 169 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an

appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyangar Gopala Ayyangar Avargal, Revenue Divisional Officer, Pollachi.

High Court, Madras,
9th May 1921.

M.R.Ry. Duvvetti Chinnabasa Rao Pantulu Garu, District Munsif under orders of transfer to Gudivada.

High Court, Madras,
19th May 1921.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION, APRIL 1921.

The following candidates have been declared by the Pleadership Examination Board to have passed the First-grade Pleadership Examination held in April 1921.

Order of merit.	General number.	Names.	Father's name	Maximum marks obtained.
1	69	K. Venkata Rao	K. Kotheswaramayya	910
2	67	V. S. Venkatasubba Ayyar	K. V. Sivaswami Ayyar	903
3	22	Pattayya, V.	V. Ramayya Guru	601
4	20	Lakshmanarachari, A. R.	A. Rangaswami Ayyangar	595
5	10	Gurusami, N. S.	M. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar	589
6	66	Suriyanarayana Murti, P.	P. Subbayya Garu	587
7	0	Gopalakrishnan, R.	N. Hanta Ayyar	580
	67	Swami Sastri, D.	D. Subramania Sastriyar	580
8	46	Sivasubramania, T. P.	Duraiswami Ayyar	575
9	43	Ratnambapati, N.	M. Narasaja Pillai	568
10	18	Kothandaswami Ayyar, A.	A. Ananta Ayyar	565
	30	Padmanabham, P.	P. Sathiraju Garu	565
11	47	Srinivasa Achari, R.	Krishnachar	564
12	27	Narasimha Rao, B.	Chinna Padma Raja, B.	563
13	2	Rajaraja, K.	K. Gopa Raju	556
14	59	Thumpiayam, S. C.	Chandra Ayyar	552
15	35	Narasimham, K.	K. Lakshminarayanapathi Sastri	551
16	42	Ramaswami Ayyangar, M.	Madavacheryar	544
17	65	Sundaramaraja, V.	V. Venkatraja	540
18	6	Dandapani, R.	R. Rangaswami Ayyar	537
19	64	Venkatratnam Ayyar, D. S.	Subbaraya Ayyar, D. V.	535
20	61	Vaidyanathan, S.	T. S. Sesha Ayya	530
21	24	Nagendra Rao, S.	S. Sriniwasa Rao	529
22	9	Ganda Achari, K.	K. Srinivasa Acharia	523
23	32	Venugopalam, S.	V. Sivasubramanya Ayyar	510
24	60	Thiruvengadathan, K.	V. Krishna Ayyangar	514
25	45	Ratnam, V.	S. Varkataramu Ayyar	513
26	38	Ramanuja Achari, K.	K. Venkatachari	510
	51	Lakshminarayana, N.	N. Siva Rao	510
27	8	Desika Achari, V.	V. Narasimha Achari	508
28	10	Kandaswami Ayyar, V.	Vaidyanatha Ayyar	502
29	4	Chandrasekharam, V.	Venkatarama Sastri, V.	497
30	7	Gopala Rao, A. S.	A. Rammurti	494
	19	Krishna Rao, G.	G. Madavagopala Rao, ...	494
31	15	Nagaswami, A.	A. Venkatam Ayyar	492
32	3	Chakkrapani Pradhan	Keshava Pradhan	489
	40	Subbarayan, A. E.	K. Kasturiranga Ayyar	486
33	33	Muttaswami, N.	M. V. Rangaswami Pantula	480
34	49	Somasundaram, V. M.	Muthirulappa Pillai	479
35	63	Subbayya, S.	Somasundaram Pillai	476
36	36	Manu Ayyar, V. N.	V. K. Narayana Ayyar	473
37	16	Ramakrishni Chetti, C.	C. Chokalingam Chettiyar	471
38	12	Suribabu Ayyar, P. M.	P. S. Mahadeva Ayyar	467
39	29	Narayana Rao, V. N.	V. N. Nagara Rao	456
40	54	Sundara Rao, Y.	Y. Chandra Sekha Rao	451
	53	Tirumalai, K. S.	Sesha Ayyangar	451
41	1	Balasubramanyan, T.	T. Ramaswami Pillai	449
42	13	Subrahmanyan, T.	Thyagarajpa Mudaliyar	449
43	14	Jagannadha Rao Nayudu, T.	T. Venkatanjulu Nayudu	438
44	26	Ramaprakasam, K.	K. Swami Ayyar	434
45	52	Jagannadham, K.	K. Kannayya Sastri	429
46	58	Sundara Achari, C. T.	C. S. Tiruvenkatacheriyar	426
47	23	Jaganadha Rao Nayudu, P.	P. Venkatakrishnamma Nayudu ..	415
48	17	Krishna Menon, M. M.	M. K. Krishna Menon	403
49	28	Raghavan, G.	N. Gopala Ayyangar	408
50	31	Padmanabha Mendi, V. C.	V. Govinda Panikkar	393
	44	Sampath Ayyangar, P. S.	P. Vijayaraghavacheryar	391
51	37	Ramanuja Nayudu, E. N.	E. N. Venkataperumal Nayudu ..	345
52	50	Narayana, R.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar	344
53	21	Subrahmanyam, S.	A. Sambamurti Ayyar	337

N.B.—The above candidates should apply for their pass certificates to the officer through whom they send their applications for admission to the examinations.

List showing the subjects in which candidates failed in the Pleadership Examination held in April 1921 :—

a. Civil Procedure Code and Law of Evidence.
b. Criminal Procedure Code and Law of Evidence.
c. Indian Penal Code.
d. Hindu Law
e. Law of Landlord and Tenant and Transfer of Property.
f. Law of Contracts.
g. Law of Torts and Easements.
h. Failed to obtain a minimum total of 40 per cent a—the aggregate marks.

General No.	Subjects failed in.	General No.	Subjects failed in.	General No.	Subjects failed in.	General No.	Subjects failed in.
39 ..	b, c, h.	48 ..	c, e, d, h.	60 ..	c, e, d, h.	68 ..	h, c.

High Court, Madras,
14th May 1921.

G. S. WHITE,
Secretary, Pleadership Examination Board.

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1921.

Candidates intending to present themselves for the Pleadership Examination to be held in Madras in October-November 1921 are reminded that, under rules 13 and 14 of the rules framed by the High Court under the Legal Practitioners Act XVIII of 1879, applications for admission to the examination should be filed on or before the 15th August 1921, (a) in the case of candidates residing or employed either in foreign territory or within the limits of the original jurisdiction of the High Court, in the office of the Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, and (b) in the case of other candidates, in the District Courts within whose jurisdiction the candidates respectively reside or are employed

Applications for admission to the examination should be in the following form :—

Application for admission to the Pleadership Examination, First Grade, to be held in October-November next.

(1) Name of candidate (*in full*).
(2) Father's name (*in full*).
(3) Age.
(4) Fixed place of residence and address showing the name of the district, taluk, town or village, etc. (*in full*).
(5) Class or community to which candidate belongs. (The candidate will here enter Brahmin, Other Hindu, Mahammadan, Native Christian, European or European, as the case may be.)
(6) Candidate's present occupation.
(7) Detailed statement of qualification for admission to examination as defined in rule 10. *
(8) Signature of forwarding officer, showing that the entries have been verified as far as possible.

* Candidates should file their certificates of attendance at the Law College, Madras, with the application, if possible.

Date of application. *Signature of applicant.*

N.B.—Printed forms of application can be obtained from the office of the Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Madras, from the several District Courts of the Presidency and from the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

High Court Madras,
13th May 1921.

C. K. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court, Madras, and gentlemen of the Civil Service, of not less than three years' standing, who may be desirous of being appointed Examiners for the Pleadership Examination to be held in October-November 1921, are requested to forward their applications to the address of the undersigned so as to reach him on or before the 15th August 1921.

The following table shows the subjects prescribed for the examination under rule 7 of the Legal Practitioners' rules as now in force and the number of marks assigned to each subject :—

Number.	Subject.	Number of marks.
1.	Law of Landlord and Tenant and Transfer of Property	120
2.	Civil Procedure Code and Law of Evidence	120
3.	Criminal Procedure Code and Law of Evidence	120
4.	The Indian Penal Code	120
5.	The Hindu Law	120
6.	Law of Contracts	120
7.	Law of Torts and Easements	120

Applicants are requested to state the subject or subjects in which they desire to examine.

None but those who reside in Madras need apply.

High Court, Madras,
19th May 1921.

C. K. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
Secretary, Pleadership Examination Board.

APPRENTICES EXAMINATION, APRIL 1921.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Apprentices Examination held in April 1921 :—

Certificate number.	General number.	Name.	Marks.
1	1	Abdula Hadi, K. P. ..	139
2	2	Achuta Menon, K. ..	107
3	3	Ayyan Ayyangar, R. ..	164
4	4	Alwarswamy, G. ..	103
5	5	Appaji Rao, T. ..	138
6	7	Arunachalam, C. V. ..	104
7	8	Balachandrakrishnaa, M. C.	138
8	9	Bhaskaran, A. P. ..	120
9	10	Damiswamy Ayyangar, M. A.	118
10	11	Damiswamy, T. ..	127
11	12	Kasava Menon, M. ..	164
12	14	Ganesan, P. ..	128
13	15	Gnanthanayagam Pillai, T. R.	128
14	16	Gopalchariu, M. ..	104
15	17	Gopalsamy, T. V. ..	118
16	18	Govindar, M. ..	118
17	19	Gunadas Nair, K. ..	147
18	20	Gurudas Rajah, E. ..	109
19	22	Hamid Ali	108
20	23	Jagannatha Rao, K. J.	158
21	24	Kalyanasundara Mudali, N. P.	129
22	25	Karunakara Nayar, K. K.	148
23	26	Kuttiswamiatham, G. ..	148
24	27	Krishnamurthy, A. ..	135
25	28	Krishna Menon, C. ..	139
26	30	Krishna Nambiyar, K. N.	99
27	31	Krishnaswami, T. ..	93
28	32	Krishnaswami, T. V. ..	131
29	33	Krishnaswami, W. S. ..	131
30	34	Krishnaswami Ayyar K.	149
31	35	Krishnaswami Rao, P. B.	121
32	36	Kuhaiyaiya, M. ..	127
33	37	Kuppuswami, K. ..	109
34	39	Kuriyan, George ..	109
35	40	Lakshmanarayana Rai, B.	134
36	41	Lowry, N. A. ..	129
37	43	Mahadeva Ayyar, K. P.	108
38	44	Mangapathi Nayudu, N.	112
39	46	Narayana Ayyar, K. ..	108
40	52	Panchapagesan, N. ..	104
41	53	Saheddin Ahmed ..	152
42	54	Raghava Menon, R. ..	131
43	55	Rajagopalachari, T. S. ..	114
44	56	Rajagopalan, K. S. ..	158
45	58	Rahmadat, M. K. ..	145
46	59	Ramanatha Dayar, S. ..	127
47	60	Ramaswamy, A. ..	128
48	61	Ramaswamy, V. M. ..	135
49	62	Rangaswamy Ayyar, N.	129
50	63	Ramaswamy Ayyar, R.	158
51	64	Ramayya, B. ..	110
52	66	Sambandam, V. ..	124
53	67	Sankaranarayanan, P.D.	124
54	68	Sankunni Nayar, K. ..	149
55	69	Seetaraman, K. ..	123
56	71	Seshadri, R. ..	120
57	72	Seshagiri Rao, D. ..	91
58	74	Soundram, S. ..	108
59	75	Srikanta Ayyar, P. ..	102
60	76	Srinivasan, T. S. ..	118
61	78	Srinivasaraghavachari, K.	130
62	79	Subramanya Ayyar, S. M.	123
63	80	Subramanyan, E. R. ..	134
64	81	Subramanyam, G. K. ..	152
65	83	Sundararaj, Peter N. ..	134
66	87	Sundaram Ayyar, N. ..	104
67	88	Sundaresan, S. ..	148
68	89	Swaminathan, C. ..	132
69	90	Swetaranyam, C. P. ..	133
70	91	Syed Imamuddin Ahmed.	139
71	99	Tambuchetia Mudaliar, E. N	108
72	94	Velautachari, N. ..	147
73	96	Venkatachalam, C.R. ..	104
74	99	Venkataraman Ayyar, V.	148
75	100	Venkataraman, S. ..	102
76	101	Venkatarayanna Ayyar, M.	149
77	105	Vijayaka Rao, T. S. ..	129
78	107	Zaldanha, J. A. ..	126

High Court, Madras,
13th May 1921.

G. S. WHITE,
Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 6 of 1921 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ambasamudram.

Madaswamia Pillai, son of Andia Pillai, residing at Panaijadi, Ambasamudram taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Ramaswami Ayyar, son of Subbier, residing at Rangasamudram, Ambasamudram taluk, and two others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 10 of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 13th July 1921 for hearing.

R. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Ambasamudram, 9th May 1921.

No. 11 of 1920 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Palghat.

V. Arumugham Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
P. Mayan and fourteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed petitioner V. Arumugam Pillai, son of Veerappa Pillai of Kunnarkavu, Kathathara amsam, Palghat taluk, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 3rd March 1921 and that the insolvent is directed to apply for discharge within six months from the said date. The Official Receiver of South Malabar shall be the receiver of the assets of the insolvent. The creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or by sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules to the said Receiver.

T. S. NARAYANA AYYANGAR,
Function Officer in charge.

Palghat, 7th May 1921.

No. 18 of 1920 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Palghat.

A. Muthu Moothan .. .. *Petitioner.*
K. Parvathi Moothan and four others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed petitioner Muthu Moothan, son of Anna Moothan, residing in Vadakanthara amsam and desam, Palghat taluk, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 30th March 1921 and that the insolvent is directed to apply for discharge within six months from the said date. The Official Receiver of South Malabar shall

be the receiver of the assets of the insolvent. The creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules to the said Receiver,

Palghat, 10th April 1921. K. R. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 1 OF 1921 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF, PALGHAT.

C. Chathar Ezhuthassan .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. Annatanarayana Ayyar and eleven others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed petitioner Chathar Ezhuthassan, son of Chami Ezhuthassan, residing in Ambikapuram, Pethanamcode, Palghat taluk, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 11th April 1921, and that the insolvent is directed to apply for discharge within one year from the said date. The Official Receiver of South Malabar shall be the Receiver of the assets of the insolvent. The creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules to the said Receiver.

No. 2 OF 1921 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF, PALGHAT.

Parakkatte alias Pandikasala Sankaran Nayar of Thekkamannam agd
dasam, Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Y. Meenakshi Amma and five others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 12, clause (2) of the Insolvency Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared insolvent, that the said application is posted for hearing to 9th June 1921 and that the creditors wishing to oppose the application should do the needful either in person or by a duly authorised pleader on the said date of hearing.

Palghat, 6th May 1921. T. S. NARAYANA AYYAR, *Vacancies Officer in charge.*

No. 8 OF 1920 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, VIZAGAPATAM

Katta China Bangarayya, son of Kamayya, 45 years, Komati, Trader,
Anakapalle .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given under section V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court, dated 6th May 1921, and that the creditors should prove their debts on or before 28th June 1921.

Vizagapatam, 7th May 1921. G. MAHAPATRO, *District Munsif.*

No. 68 OF 1920 (No. 12 OF 1920 ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT, COCANADA)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, GODAVARI.

Mandapati Purushottam Raju . .. . *Petitioner,*
Marla Jagannadhulu and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this court dated 19th April 1921, the above named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent. The creditors of the above named insolvent should prove their debts on or before 22nd July 1921, by delivering or by sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. III of the Madras Provincial Insolvency rules, 1908. Insolvent to apply for discharge on or before 2nd January 1922.

Rajahmundry, 8th May 1921. A. KANAKA RAJU, *Official Receiver.*

No. 42 OF 1921 (No. 9 OF 1921 ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, NORTH ARCOT)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, NORTH ARCOT.

Govindarajulu Mudali, son of Mothiah Mudali and Srinivasa Mudali,
son of first petitioner, merchants, Wallajanagar .. .. *Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 10 (2) of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 13th day of June 1921. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

Chittoor, 12th May 1921. G. SRINIVASA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 19 OF 1916 (No. 9 OF 1916 ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, SOUTH ARCOT)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Subbarayalu Nayudu .. .. *Insolvent.*
Ramanjulu Nayudu and seven others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 54 of Act V of 1920, that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 4th July 1921 at 7 a.m. failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

No. 103 OF 1919 (No. 11 OF 1919 ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT, VRIDHACHALAM), IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Chakrapani Chetti .. .. *Insolvent.*
Vythilinga Chetti and twenty-four others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 54 of Act V of 1920, that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 5th July 1921 at 7 a.m. failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

No. 144 OF 1919 (No. 24 OF 1919 ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT, PANRUTI)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Ratna Padayachi .. .. *Insolvent.*
Ramaswami Reddi and fifteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 54 of Act V of 1920, that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 13th July 1921 at 7 a.m. failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

No. 156 of 1918 (No. 21 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Chidambaram), in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Swaminatha Pillai	..	*Insolvent.*
Perumal Padayachi and thirteen others	..	*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 34 of Act V of 1920, that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 8th July 1921 at 7 a.m. failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

No. 97 of 1920 (No. 16 of 1920 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Ambalavana Pillai		*Petitioner.*
Raghava Ayyangar and eight others		*Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 of Act V of 1920, that Ambalavana Pillai, son of Sundaram Pillai residing at Naduvalu, Chidambaram taluk, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 26th April 1921, and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 11th July 1921 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909. The insolvent should apply for discharge within one year from the date of adjudication.

No. 139 of 1920 (No. 16 of 1920 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Villupuram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Duraiswami Chetti		*Insolvent.*
Manikanami Pillai and five others		*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 34 of Act V of 1920, that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 11th July 1921 at 7 a.m. failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

No. 166 of 1920 (No. 31 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Narayanaswami Nayudu and another		*Petitioners*
Annamalai Chetti and sixteen others		*Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 of Act V of 1920, that Narayanaswami Nayudu son of Vijayaraghappa Nayudu and Jayaramaia Nayudu, son of first petitioner, both residing at Vadakkilasam, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioners above named were adjudged insolvents by this Court on 29th March 1921 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 18th July 1921 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909. The insolvents should apply for discharge within one year from the date of adjudication.

No. 5 of 1921 (No. 1 of 1921 on the file of the Sub-Court, Cuddalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Rangaswami Chetti		*Petitioner.*
Sabapathi Chetti and eleven others		*Respondents*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 of Act V of 1920, that Rangaswami Chetti, son of Kappa Chetti residing at Panruti, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 26th April 1921 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 16th July 1921 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909. The insolvent should apply for discharge within one year from the date of adjudication.

No. 10 of 1921 (No. 1 of 1921 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tirukkoyilur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Kesava Kavundan		*Petitioner.*
Appavoo Naicker and five others		*Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 of Act V of 1920, that Kesava Kavundan, son of Muthu Kavundan residing at Kachikuppam, Tirukkoyilur taluk, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 27th April 1921 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 13th July 1921 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909. The insolvent should apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 22 of 1921 (No. 3 of 1921 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tirukkoyilur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Panchanatha Ayyar and another		*Petitioners.*
Narayanaswami Mudali and fourteen others		*Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 of Act V of 1920 that Panchanatha Ayyar and Muthuswami Ayyar, sons of Venkatadri Ayyar residing at Kandachipuram, Tirukkoyilur taluk, have applied for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 9th July 1921. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

No. 23 of 1921 (No. 3 of 1921 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Vriddhachalam)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Vadivelu Mudali .. .. *Petitioner.*
Venkatachala Chetti and eight others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 of Act V of 1920 that Vadivelu Mudali, son of Janakammal, residing at Vriddhachalam, Vriddhachalam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 4th July 1921. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader, at 7 a.m. on the said date.

No. 28 of 1921 (No. 3 of 1921 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Villupuram)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Vythinatha Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chidambaram Chetti and five others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 of the Act V of 1920, that Vythinatha Ayyar, adopted son of Panchavirr residing at Villupuram, Villupuram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 15th July 1921. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

No. 31 of 1921 (No. 1 of 1921 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Chidambaram)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Perumal Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Bhavanagoa Chetti and six others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 of Act V of 1920, that Perumal Chetti, son of Ramudu Chetti, residing at Shavanagori, Chidambaram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 7th July 1921. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

No. 43 of 1921 (No. 7 of 1921 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Panruti)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Ramakrishna Ayyar and another .. .. *Petitioners.*
Chidambaram Chetti and seventeen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 of Act V of 1920, that Ramakrishna Ayyar and Ramakrishna Ayyar, sons of Subbiar, residing at Lakshmanarayanapuram, Cuddalore taluk, have applied for being declared an insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 15th July 1921. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

Cuddalore, 10th May 1921.

No. 118 of 1920 (No. 59 of 1920 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH KANARA.

Salvador Souza, son of Kaifan Souza, residing near Gori in Mangalore town .. .. *Petitioner.*
M.C.C. Society and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court dated 30th April 1921 under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 22nd July 1921. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in Form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 122 of 1920 (No. 12 of 1920 on the file of the District Court, South Kanara)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH KANARA.

Dorabail Lakshminarayana Tantri, son of Krishna Tantri residing in Dorabail village of Mangalore taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramchandra Tantri and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court dated 22nd April 1921 under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 22nd July 1921. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court, an affidavit in form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 132 of 1920 (No. 14 of 1920 on the file of the District Court, South Kanara)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH KANARA.

Albert Lobo, son of Lawrence Lobo, residing at Kadri of Mangalore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
U. Lakshmana Rao and thirty four others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court dated 26th April 1921 under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 22nd July 1921. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court, an affidavit in form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 1 of 1921 (No. 16 of 1920 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Kasaragod) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Ashvlen Amboo, nephew of Kero Uniyan Kurpa residing at No. 1, Kinnroor village, in Kasaragod taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kunnora Kombre and three others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court, dated 20th April 1921, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 22nd July 1921. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 16 of 1921 (No. 2 of 1921 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Kasaragod) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Narayana Kamthi, son of Talpadi Devappa Kamthi, resides at Manjeshwar Kasba in Kasaragod taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Srinivasa Kamthi and seven others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court dated 2nd May 1921 under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 22nd July '921. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 60 of 1921 (No. 8 of 1921 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Lawrence Pinto, son of Antony Pinto, residing at Kadri village in Mangalore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mangalore Catholic Co-operative Credit Society and twelve others .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court dated 7th May 1921 under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 22nd July 1921. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 24 of 1921 (No. 6 of 1921 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Damappa Pujari, nephew of Nanjappa Pujari, residing near Kodialguthu Daya Shetty's house, Kodialbail, Mangalore .. .. *Petitioner.*
B. R. Albuquerque and four others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court, dated the 16th April 1921 under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 11th July 1921. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 30 of 1921 (No. 9 of 1921 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Kasaragod) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Kamappa, nephew of Billa Kanna, resides near Ferry at Bangramanjeshwar in Kasaragod taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Trustee Padmanabha Bhat and four others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court, dated 6th May 1921, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 22nd July 1921. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 34 of 1921 (No. 11 of 1921 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Jacob D'Souza, son of Peter D'Souza, Tandel at Sea Customs Office, Mangalore .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mangalore Catholic Co-operative Credit Society and two others .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court, dated 7th May 1921 under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 22nd July 1921. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 49 of 1921 (No. 8 of 1921 on the file of the District Court, South Kanara)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH KANARA.

Basti Ramaraya Shenai, son of Padmanabha Shenai, residing in Mangalore .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vittal Kamthi and forty-three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing to 16th July 1921. Creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date at 8 a.m.

No. 48 of 1921 (No. 19 of 1920 on the file of the District Court, South Kanara)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH KANARA.

Shikaripi Manjunath Naik Trust Seshgiri Shanbog and Company by partner Tirth Seshgiri Shanbogue, Mangalore town .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
H. Kenaga Poonja, son of Harchal Guthu Sankappa Poonja, residing at Bolar in Mangalore Thota village .. .. .. *Respondent (Insolvent).*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the abovenamed respondent has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of South Kanara District Court, dated 18th April 1921 under section 37 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before the court on or before the 27th July 1921. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court, an affidavit in form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1920. Insolvent has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 53 of 1920 (No. 28 of 1920 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH KANARA.

Vag Narasimha Shanbhoga, son of Sarvotham Shanbhoga, residing in Mangalore town .. .. *Insolvent.*
Ujlal Subraya Dasappa Naik and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under clause (2) of section 27 of Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that as per order passed on I.A. No. 47, dated 20th April 1921 filed by the insolvent time extended from 20th April 1921 to 20th July 1921 for filing petition for discharge.

B. M. HEGDE,
Official Receiver.

Mangalore, 7th May 1921.

NOTICE.

No. 23 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Ganjam.

The President, District Board, Ganjam .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ayyagari Lakshmiayamma, Tiruvenumma and Narayanamma .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied for grant of probate of the will, dated 23rd September 1920 of the late Ayyagari Sitaramaswami who died on 28th September 1920 at Chatrapur, Ganjam district, and that as the said application stands posted to 11th July 1921 for hearing, all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased may come and see the proceedings before the grant of probate.

S. RUNGANADA MUDALIYAR,
Acting District Judge.

Berhampur, 27th April 1921.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).

Whereas the Registrar has reasonable cause to believe that the affairs of the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, are fully wound up and as the liquidator in his letter dated the 8th April 1921 has stated that it is not possible to get together the shareholders in general meeting as required by section 247 (1), notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247 (4) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that, at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

Madras, 10th May 1921.

THE NATIONAL WAREHOUSE (LIMITED).

Whereas communications addressed to the National Warehouse, Limited, at its registered office remained unanswered.

And whereas the Managing Director of the said company stated in reply to the notices under section 247, sub-sections (1) and (2), that the company had ceased to carry on business and that it never did any business.

And a notice dated the 9th February 1921 was published on page 363 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated the 15th February 1921, pursuant to section 247 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to the effect that unless cause were shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of that notice the name of the said company would be struck off the register and the said company would be dissolved.

And whereas the said company has not shown such cause within the time allowed which expired on the 8th May 1921. Therefore the name of the company has, under section 247 (5) of the Act, been struck off the register.

T. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Madras, 13th May 1921.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ON THE 9TH MAY 1921.

Liabilities.	Amount.	Assets.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Subscribed Capital	9,70,00,000	Government Securities	18,21,78,000
		Other authorised securities under the Act	1,38,40,000
Capital paid up	4,11,27,000	Loans	16,46,12,000
Reserve	3,63,43,000	Cash Credits	21,05,29,000
Public Deposits	14,93,25,000	Inland bills discounted and purchased..	14,79,50,000
Other Deposits	52,69,78,000	Foreign bills discounted and purchased	71,000
Loans against securities per contra	16,10,000	Bullion	5,000
Contingent liabilities	..	Fixed Stock	9,07,00,000
Sundries	1,63,35,000	Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	..
		Sundries	36,68,000
		Balances with other Banks	14,00,000
			65,41,17,000
		Cash	25,77,91,000
Total ..	91,32,82,000	Total ..	91,32,82,000

Percentage, 81·16; Bank rate, 6 per cent.

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London .. .. .. £64,300.
Advances in London .. .. .. £130,000.
Cash and balances at other Banks in London .. £108,829.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
N. M. MURRAY,
Offg. Managing Governors.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 14 of 1921.

The following is republished for information

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
4th May 1921.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BASSEIN RIVER AND APPROACHES—EXISTENCE OF A WRECK.

Removal of Wreck Buoy.

[Reference—Notice to Mariners, dated the 10th December 1920.]

Notice is hereby given that the Conical Buoy painted green marking the wreck of a small native craft lying in 6 fathoms approximately south-east distant 5 miles from Diamond Island has been removed for the south-west monsoon, it is anticipated that the wreck will break up and disappear as soon as the south west swell sets in.

Charts affected.—No. 834, Bassein River and Approaches.
Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 464.
Authority.—Port Officer, Bassein, Burma.

Bassein, 16th April 1921.

E. V. WHITE, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer, Bassein, Burma.

No. 15 of 1921.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
4th May 1921.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—BASSEIN RIVER ENTRANCE.

[Reference—Notice to Mariners, dated the 10th December 1920.]

Notice is hereby given that the unlighted Spherical Buoy marking the Baroni Rock one mile north-east of Diamond Island has been replaced by an Acetylene Gas Buoy painted black with white horizontal bands showing a flashing white light.

Charts affected.—No. 834, Bassein River and Approaches.
Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 447.
Authority.—Port Officer, Bassein, Burma.

Bassein, 19th April 1921.

E. V. WEBB, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer, Bassein, Burma.

No. 14 OF 1921.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
6th May 1921.

F. G. SMITH,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA—WEST COAST—COLACHEL.

It is hereby notified for the information of mariners, that the Patna Rock, Red Buoy, will be removed on the 15th May 1921 for the ensuing monsoon, and will be replaced on or about the 15th of September 1921.

Port Office, Alleppey,
11th April 1921.

G. LIVESEY,
Principal Port Officer.

REPORT OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 8th to the 14th May 1921.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrival.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nationality.	Master.	Where from.	Berth occupied.
1921. May 8 ..	Arrived ..	S.S. "Madana" ..	4,958	B	H. F. Learmont.	Middlesbrough.	No. 4 and east quay
,, 9 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Tora" ..	3,861	B	P. E. Bailey ..	Singapore ..	West quay No. 1 and No. 6 berth.
,, 9 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Ohra" ..	2,321	B	D. M. Dill ..	Calcutta ..	South quay and east quay.
,, 10 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Filora" ..	3,857	B	H. Chidley ..	Rangoon ..	No. 1.
,, 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Clan Lindsay".	3,503	B	C. A. F. Laird ..	Calcutta ..	No. 5.
,, 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "City of Marseilles".	3,284	B	S. S. Miller ..	Do. ..	West quay No. 2.
,, 12 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Tremore" ..	4,036	B	W. E. Pickworth.	Rangoon ..	West quay No. 3.
,, 13 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Ghazipur" ..	3,613	B	D. L. Levington.	Calcutta ..	South quay.
,, 14 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Hatton" ..	2,986	B	E. A. Morgan ..	Mauritius ..	No. 4.
,, 14 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Trevean" ..	3,191	B	W. Dalziel ..	Calcutta ..	West quay No. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nationality.	Master.	Bound to	Berth occupied.
1921. May 9 ..	Sailed ..	S.S. "Nizam" ..	3,534	B	G. Park ..	Bombay ..	No. 5.
,, 10 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Padua" ..	3,876	B	P. E. W. Haynes.	Calcutta ..	East quay and West quay No. 6
,, 10 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Tora" ..	3,851	B	P. E. Bailey ..	Singapore ..	West quay No. 1 and No. 4 berth.
,, 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Madana" ..	4,959	B	H. F. Learmont.	Calcutta ..	No. 4 East and west quay.
,, 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Ballacha" ..	1,967	B	J. F. Crookston.	Singapore ..	West quay No. 4 and 5 berths.
,, 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Filora" ..	3,857	B	H. Chidley ..	Rangoon ..	No. 1.
,, 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Malda" ..	3,624	B	C. A. Morgan ..	Calcutta ..	No. 6.

Ran Ballast.

Harbour Office, Madras,
13th May 1921.
11-6

G. H. FINNIS, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that three blank cheque books and five blank receipt books (numbers noted below) in personal custody of the undersigned, were stolen on the night of 12th August 1920 and lost, and that steps may be taken to guard against the fraudulent use of any of the cheques and receipts in the said books:—

Blank P.W.D. cheque books Nos. 83887, 83888 and 83889 containing 50 cheques each Nos. 1—50.

Blank receipt books Nos. 71 to 75 in P.W.D. Form No. 20-E, containing 100 receipts each.

G. R. S. RICHARDSON,
Executive Engineer, Nellore Division.

Nellore, 10th May 1921.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

In exercise of the power delegated under sub-section (2) to section 17 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, IV of 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralisation Act, VIII of 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs the survey, under the provisions of the said Act of 1897, of the undermentioned chavaram villages of the Tanjore district under the management of the District Board, Tanjore:—

Tanjore taluk.

Village.	Hamlets.
Kadukudippai ..	Ramasami Suttalai Sadukadappan. Sithadukaval Sithitiakkadu.
Wadar ..	Wadar.
Kandidambattu	Kandidambattu.
Tattamanadu ..	Tattamanadu.
Kannandangudy Melaiyur.	Kannandangudy Melaiyur.
Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram.
Palliyeri ..	Palliyeri.

Papanasam taluk.

Kulikkalappattu	Kulikkalappattu.
Umayalpuram ..	Umayalpuram.
Kannankeri ..	Kannankeri.

Kumbakonam taluk.

Tepperumanallur	Tepperumanallur
Darasuram ..	Darasuram
Ammankulam ..	Ammankulam. Ramagopalpettai

Mannargudi taluk.

Nidamangalam ..	Palaiya Nidamangalam. Nidamangalampattanam. Nidamangalam Shrotriyam.
Perumbur ..	Perumbur. Mallavaram. Mallavaramvarankattalai.

Pattukkottai taluk.

Aladikkumalai	Aladikkumalai.
Ovattiyadu ..	Ovattiyadu. Padur.
Kilvanilpattu ..	Kilvanilpattu. Melvanilpattu.
Vadaseri ..	Vadaseri.
Mallankottai ..	Mallankottai. Panjumadam. Ranjamadam Shrotriyam.
Adimanpatnam	Adimanpatnam.
Pudukkottai Ullar	Pudukkottai Ullar.
Pannaiviyal ..	Pannaiviyal. Kuttadiyal.
Kurichi ..	Kurichi.

Pudukkottai taluk—contd.

Village.	Hamlets.
Vadakadu ..	Vadakadu. Sundaravu.
Melatadu ..	Melatadu.
Kuravakadu ..	Kuravakadu.
Pudukottagam ..	Pudukottagam.
Kasangadu ..	Kasangadu.
Villangulam ..	Vellangulam. Ammankoilvirkam. Bungalow topo. Sembidi. Sakkadu. Muruttupattinam. Valayanvayal.
Kodumbinatamam	Kodumbinatamam. Sugangadu. Vellalvelikadu. Palukkadu. Aravayal. Nannavayal. Gembiyamakadevi.

Arantangi taluk.

Manamelkudi ..	Manamelkudi. Manthangudy.
Kanavayal ..	Kanavayal.
Melpanaikkadu ..	Melpanaikkadu.
Kurukattikkottai	Kurugattikottai.
Alattur ..	Kilappanur.
Alattur ..	Alattur. Valavayal. Palangulam. Manalikkadumpattanam.
Tiyattur ..	Tiyattur. Kilattur. Ramachandrapuram.
Talanur ..	Talanur. Palaiyavettivayal. Gopalanguiam.
Amaradakki ..	Amaradakki. Ishubangudy. Eruvelli Narasingapuram. Veluvur. Soundarnayakipuram.
Villavangulam ..	Pallivayal. Veelimangalam. Vilattur. Pudavelivayal. Kanur. Takkadivayal.

Board (Revenue Settlement), Madras,
13th May 1921.

In exercise of the power delegated under sub-section (2) to section 6 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, IV of 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralisation Act, VIII of 1914, the Board

of Revenue hereby directs the survey, under the provisions of the said Act of 1887, of the undermentioned disafforested blocks in the taluks of Cuddalore, Tindivanam and Villupuram of the South Arcot district:—

Cuddalore taluk	*Cuddalore taluk*—contd.	*Villupuram taluk*—contd.
33. Ramapuram.	41. Vadalaiyanpattu.	69 Adanur.
35 Valudalambattu.	42. Peramanlur.	*Tindivanam taluk*
37. Silambanathanpettai.	*Valluvarum taluk*	25. Peradikkuppam.
40. Vadahuttu 1st Bit.	26. Kappiyampuhiyur	26. Akkur.

Board (Revenue Settlement), Madras,
8th May 1921.

K. E. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR,
Acting Secretary.

Under section 3 (i) of the Madras Salt Act IV of 1889 as amended by the Madras Decentralisation Act, 1914 and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras, hereby defines the limits of the undermentioned salt factory in the Madras Presidency as follows:—

CHEYUR FACTORY.

SITUATED IN NO. 443 CHEYUR VILLAGE, MADURANTAKAM TALUK.

North.—A direct line from granite stone pillar marked factory limit No. I situated at the north east corner of survey No 50 of the Cheyur village to granite stone pillar marked factory limit No. II situated in the Cheyur swamp; bearing Salt office 341° 15′; tope at Lingareddi chattram, 356° 30′.

East.—A direct line from granite stone pillar No. II to granite stone pillar No. III situated in the Cheyur swamp; bearing Salt office 15°; tope at Lingareddi chattram 52° 30′.

South.—A direct line from granite stone pillar No. II in the Cheyur swamp to granite stone pillar No. IV situated in the south-east corner of survey No. 53/5 of the Cheyur village.

West.—Survey Nos. 393, 392, 512, 511, 473 to 477, 478, 472, 488, 487, 464 and 462 to 459 of the Cheyur village; a direct line from the factory gate situated in survey No. 454 to granite stone pillar No. V situated in the south-east corner of survey No. 71 of the Cheyur village; survey Nos. 71 to 69, 47, 50 and 51 of the Cheyur village.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
10th May 1921.

D. N. STRATHIE,
Acting Secretary.

JANMAM REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is hereby notified that an inquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 13-4 of Vadavannur desam No. 10½ of Palghat taluk which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but on portion of which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

2. All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Revenue Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act, on or before the 10th August 1921 to have their names registered as such.

Palghat, 9th May 1921.

G. BATTY,
Revenue Divisional Officer.

NOTICE.

ABKARI—DRUGS—OPIUM—UNCLAIMED.

On information received that one of the Chinese passengers had purchased 61 seers of opium from a person named Baba, the Excise Inspector searched S.S. "Bengola" on 22nd April 1921, and seized 45 lb. of opium from the vacant cabin of the fourth officer of the vessel. As the ownership of the opium could not be established he sent it to the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Northern Range), who has sent it to me to be dealt with under section 12 of the Opium Act of 1878. It now weighs 31 seers and 47 tolas including the wrappers.

I hereby give notice that any person claiming any right or interest in the opium should appear before me at my office, North Beach Road, Madras, on or before the 12th June 1921, with satisfactory evidence proving the claim.

If there are no claimants or if the claims advanced are found to be inadmissible, the drug will be confiscated to Government after that date.

A. E. L. TOTTENHAM,
Collector.

Madras, 10th May 1921.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—MADRAS CIRCLE.

[Reward of rupees fifty to any person giving first information leading to the arrest of the culprit or the recovery of the stolen property in the case of loss of an insured letter for Rs. 1,000 in the Madras General Post Office on the 15th March 1921.]

A reward of rupees fifty will be paid to any official or officials giving first information leading to the arrest of the person who made away with the insured letter particularised below which was received in the Madras General Post Office on the 15th March 1921 or to the recovery of the stolen property

2. The information should be communicated confidentially to Mr. R. M. Ghose, Deputy Postmaster-General, Mount Road, Madras.

Particulars of Insured Letter.

No.	78.
Office of posting	Bowringpet.
Date	15th March 1921.
Sender	K. Venkatarmanaiah, Sub-Agent, A. P. Company.
Addressee	Messrs. Best & Co., Madras.
Insured value	Rs. 1,000.
Particulars of contents	Currency notes—JD/47-97930, JD/38-11580, JD/47-97935, JD/15-85058, JD/46-35736, JD/47-97071, JD/47-93782, JD/45-80615, JD/47-93715, JD/47-94220 of Rs. 100 each.

A. W. LANE RYAN.
Postmaster-General.

Madras, 29th April 1921.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Number 740825, Sergeant Donnelly, J. A., First R. I. Fusiliers, reported an absentee from this camp from 9th May 1921.

Number 11379, Sergeant McKay, F., First R. W. Fusiliers, absent from 16th May 1921.

Number 8241408, Corporal Cocce, W., Third Worcesters, absent from 7th May 1921.

[Illegible],
Officer Commanding British Concentration Camp.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 61st Pack Mule Cadre, dated at Darnamad, this 14th day of April 1921.

Number, rank and name, S. S. 1048, Private A/Sergeant Warwick, T.A.; age, 22 years 10 months; height, 5 feet 6 inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, brown; trade, telegraphy; date of enlistment, 8th July 1920; place of enlistment, Landi Kotal; parish and county in which born, Cawnpore, India; date of desertion or absence, 11th April 192 at 4 p.m.; place of desertion or absence, Darnamad on the way to Parachinar; distinguishing mark on first finger of right hand

[Illegible],
Officer Commanding, 61st Pack Mule Cadre.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

AUCTION SALE OF TENT.

A Cantonment tent measuring 10 feet by 10 feet with the following component parts will be sold in public auction on the 1st of June 1921 in the South Arcot Division Executive Engineer's Office premises at Cuddalore N. T. at 4 p.m.

Component parts.							
Outerfly	1		Standing poles	2
Innerfly	1		Bridge pole bamboo	1
Kunats	3		Storm ropes	4
Bath room kanat	1		Covers gunny	4
Purdahs	2			
Chicks	2		Total	22
Carpet	1			

2. Intending bidders should deposit an amount of Rs. 10 before the commencement of the sale; otherwise they would not be allowed to bid. This deposit amount will be refunded to the unsuccessful bidders immediately after the sale is over.

3. The successful bidder should pay the full amount of bid within a week from the date of auction failing which the deposit amount will be forfeited and the tank re-auctioned.

Cuddalore N.T., 2nd May 1921. N. SWAMINATHA AYYAM, *Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division.*

TENDER FOR RESTORING JILLALLAKATTU TANK OF YERRAGUNTAPALLI.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 3 o'clock on 31st May 1921, for restoring Jillallakattu tank of Yerraguntapalli—Estimate Rs. 24,100.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Guntur division, and should be superscribed "Tender for restoring Jillallakattu tank of Yerragantapalli".

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 200 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 200 which, with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 2 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer's office from which blank forms of tender may also be obtained.

SCHEDULE.

Forming bund to the tank and bathing in the spurs.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per
1,879,200 c.ft. ..	Earthwork in bund soil with an initial lead of 20 yards and a lift of 2 yards.	1,000 c.ft.
40,000 „ ..	Removing bad soil at site of branch No. III	1,000 „
	For every extra lead of 10 yards	1,000 „
	For every extra lift of 1 yard	1,000 „
	Sentencing	1,000 „
	Breaking clods	1,000 „
	Watering (including manuring and consolidation	1,000 „
10,032 rg. ft.	Trenching on existing bund for binding old and new work	Running foot.
2 furlongs	Clearing jungle along the bund	Furlong.
7,361 c. ft. ..	Rough stone dry packing	100 c. ft.
3,000 „ ..	Gravel backing	100 „
	Khad for workmen	„

Masonry works (two sluices and one weir).

2,063 c.ft. ..	Concrete broken stone in lime mortar	100 c.ft.
2,020 „ ..	Unscoured rubble in lime mortar	100 „
4,750 sq.ft. ..	Pointing with surki mortar	100 sq.ft.
228 „ ..	Plastering with surki mortar	100 „
1,371 „ ..	Grouting with surki mortar	100 „
94 c.ft. ..	Cut-stone in lime mortar	c.ft.
2,026 „ ..	Rough stone dry packing	100 „
2,101 „ ..	Gravel backing	100 „
1,500 sq.ft. ..	Dressed face work	100 sq. ft.
15,338 c.ft. ..	Earthwork in hard soil with an initial lead of 20 yards and a lift of 2 yards.	1,000 c.ft.
	For every extra lead of 10 yards	1,000 „
	For every extra lift of 1 yard	1,000 „
	Sentencing	1,000 „

G. M. PHILIP, *Executive Engineer, Guntur Division.*

Guntur, 28th April 1921.

TENDER FOR REPAIRS TO SAMUDRAM TANK, ETC.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 3 p.m. on 17th June 1921 for "Repairing No. 1 Samudram Tank and Supply channel". Estimate Rs. 4,078. C.S. No. 9 of 1919-20.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, and should be superscribed "Tender for repairs to Samudram Tank".

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the earnest money received will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., in the Tank Restoration Scheme Division Office, VI Circle, Trichinopoly, from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

SCHEDULE.

Repairing supply channel and forming bank.

Quantity.	Description of work.		For
11,302 c. ft.	Earthwork for cutting channel and forming bank in rock from L.S. 300 to 800		1,000 c. ft.
18,600 "	Do.	do. in stone; 400 to C.S. 23 ..	Do.
75,000 "	Do.	do. earth C.S. 13 to head sluice.	Do.
41,581 "	Do.	do. gravel up to C.S. 26 ..	Do.
18,978 "	Do.	do. pereas rock 30	Do.
13,164 "	Do.	do. gravel up to C.S. 32 ..	Do.
4,498 "	Do	do. sand 36	Do.
9,135 "	Do.	do. sand and gravel 40 ..	Do.
1,476 "	Do.	do. gravel 42	Do.
3,695 "	Do.	do. sand and clay 44 ..	Do.
5,913 "	Do.	do. gravel 48	Do.
48,614 "	Do.	do. sand and clay 54 ..	Do.
L.S.	Cutting trenches		L.S.

Improvements to old Anicut on Anicut No. 2.

648 c. ft.	Concrete in surki mortar	100 c. ft.
806 "	Coursed rubble in surki mortar	Do.
1,900 s. ft.	Pointing with surki mortar	100 s. ft.
L.S.	Excavating foundations	..
L.S.	Joining new work with old	..
L.S.	Providing 2 pond vents to anicut and raising of crest	..

Constructing a division dam at the bifurcation of No. 1, Samudram tank and supply channel and the channel supplying Mukkandi Sungulam.

1780 c. ft.	Brickwork in surki mortar	100 c. ft.
18 "	Cuttaway work	c. ft.
800 s. ft.	Plastering with surki mortar	100 s. ft.
300 c. ft.	Rough stone dry packing	100 c. ft.
L.S.	Earthwork excavating foundation	L.S.
L.S.	Dismantling existing masonry	L.S.
2 Nos.	Forming catches including cement plastering	Each.

G. K. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 13th May 1921

TENDERS FOR LANDING, SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT STORES AT MADRAS.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 15th June 1921 by the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, for carrying out the work of landing, shipping and transport of Government stores for a period of two years from the 15th July 1921.

2. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for carrying out the work of landing, shipping and transport of Government stores at Madras."

3. The tenderer should specify the lowest rates at which he is prepared to undertake the various parts of the work, as set forth in the schedule subjoined hereto.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 either in cash or Indian War Loan Scrip as earnest money. The deposits will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

5. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

6. Within fifteen days from the date on which the acceptance of his tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Promissory Notes of the stock of the Indian War loan with the Presidency Port Officer which will be held as security deposit for the due fulfilment of the contract. In case of failure to do this or in case of his withdrawal of his tender after submission the initial deposit of Rs. 500 will be liable to forfeiture and his tender will be cancelled.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to execute on or before the 14th July 1919 an agreement binding himself for the proper carrying out of the work.

8. Copies of the form of agreement may be seen at the Office of the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, where further information in regard to the contract may also be obtained.

RATES FOR LANDING, SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT STORES AT MADRAS.

SCHEDULE I.—*Landing and Shipping.*

	Rate per ton of 50 c. ft. or 20 cwt. Rs. A. P.
(1) Landing and Shipping charges (boat hire) .. .	
N.B.—Stores landed or shipped by vessels on or from the quays direct will be paid for As. 12 less per ton provided no special charge is levied for such goods by the Trust.	
(2) Porterage	
N.B.—When the Madras Port Trust themselves handle any of the stores no charge for porterage will be allowed to the contractor in respect of such stores.	

SCHEDULE II.—*Transport.*

	Rate per ton of 50 c. ft. or 20 cwt. per mile. Rs. A. P.
(3) (a) Conveying from the Port Trust sheds to the godowns of the Agent for Government Consignments.	
(b) Conveying from the Gantry Iron Yard and Combustible shed to the godowns of the Agent for Government Consignments.	
(4) Conveying from the Port Trust premises or the godowns of the Agent for Government Consignments to any place—	
(i) within the Madras municipal limits	
(ii) to any place outside the municipal limits as far as Pennamallee	
N.B.—Delivery to be made as near as the carts or lorries can go.	

SCHEDULE III.—*Miscellaneous*

	Rate per ton of 50 c.ft. or 20 cwt. Rs. A. P.
(5) Loading packages from carts or lorries into railway waggons—	
(a) for packages weighing more than 10 cwt. each or measuring more than 1 ton each	
(b) for packages of less weight or measurement ..	

	Rate per head. Day. Rs. A. P.	Night. Rs. A. P.
(6) Coolie charges for working cargo on board inclusive of supervision and boat hire for the coolies		

	Rate per ton of 20 cwt. Rs. A. P.
(7) Charges for weighing whenever required ..	

	Rate per each letter. Rs. A. P.
(8) Charges for marking addresses on packages or marking them with words (letters to be not less than 2 inches long) as may be required	

E. W. RUDDLESTON, Captain, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

Madras, 13th May 1921.

SALE OF RIGHT OF ENJOYMENT OF USUFRUCTS OF TREES, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that sale of the right of enjoyment of the usufructs of trees as noted below will be conducted in the respective stations and on the dates specified between 3 and 5 p.m. All intending bidders are requested to bid for them.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

(1) All bidders should deposit Rs. 5 at the commencement of the sale. The successful bidder should pay the whole amount of bid in advance as soon as the bid is knocked down. The deposited money will be repaid on the spot to the case of unsuccessful bidders.

(2) The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, but in the case of disputes the right will be re-auctioned.

(3) The sale shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Engineer and the enjoyment commences from the date of approval of the Executive Engineer and after the lease agreements are signed by the lessee.

(4) No damage should be done to the trees or banks or berms of canals. If anything should happen unexpectedly, it should at once be brought to the notice of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division, otherwise the lessee will have to hold himself responsible for any loss to Government.

(5) The lessee will have the right only to enjoy the usufructs as noted but not to infringe any other rules in existence and after the approval of the Executive Engineer.

Items of miscellaneous properties to be sold in public auction in Chingleput division.

Item number.	Name of sub-division.	Description of produce to be sold.	Period of issue.	Place of auction.	Date of auction.
72	Mount	Bhoppi produce in Kundrakal I and III subs.	One year ..	Kundrakal Head and Kunam.	1921. 17th August.

Madras, 8th May 1921.

R. SAVARINATHAN,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

TENDERS FOR WIDENING THE NALLAR FROM MALLIANAR INFALL TO ANNAPILLAI VAIKAL INFALL.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 5 o'clock on 30th May 1921, for widening the Nallar from Mallianar infall to Annapillai Vaikal infall.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Vennar division and should be superscribed "Tender for widening the Nallar, etc."

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer, Vennar division will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 400 which, with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., in the Executive Engineer's office from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per
1,056·000 Units ..	Earthwork excavation in hard soil	1 unit or 1,000 c.ft.
.. ..	Extra lead (each)	"
.. ..	Extra lift (each)	"
.. ..	Breaking clods	"
.. ..	Sodcutting	"
Lump sum ..	Removing prickly-pear and jungle	1 unit or 100 sq. ft.

Tanjore, 7th May 1921.

V. T. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Vennar Division.

SALE OF WASTE PAPER.

A contract having been settled with the Meenakshi Paper Mills, Punalur, Travancore, represented locally by their agent M.R.Ry D. Lakshminarasayya, No. 3, Sunkuvar Agraharam, Chintadripet, Madras, for the purchase of waste paper and press cuttings direct from all the Government offices at the Presidency town excepting the Imperial and Military offices not under the control of the Government of Madras for the period commencing from 1st April 1921 to 31st March 1922 at the rates noted in the margin, all heads of offices in Madras are requested to sell the waste paper and cuttings which may accumulate in their offices to the contractor from 1st April 1921.

	Rates
1. Waste paper ..	Rs. 0-8-6 per viss, 3⅓ lb.
2. Press cuttings ..	Rs. 26 per ton.

2. Whenever there is an accumulation of not less than 100 lb. of waste paper in any office and of cuttings in Government Press and its branches, three clear days' notice should be given direct to the contractor above named, a date being fixed for their removal, when the contractor will pay at the rate above mentioned and take delivery of them. Such sale-proceeds as may be realised will be remitted by the officer direct to the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, to the credit of "XXXIV. STATIONERY AND PRINTING" the Bank receipt should be sent to this office with a covering letter giving the quantity of the waste paper and cuttings sold to the contractor.

3. Should the contractor fail to appear on the date specified and pay for and take delivery of the waste paper and cuttings, the office is at liberty to sell them to any other purchaser, and due intimation of such a case should be given to this office which will proceed to take the necessary steps against the contractor.

4. Under no circumstances should waste paper and cuttings be sent to the Stationery office except by an express request of the Superintendent of Stationery.

5. The word 'waste paper' means paper which the officers concerned choose to treat as such and which is ordinarily torn up. It does not include old gazettes, newspapers and publications not wanted, for the sale of which officers in the Presidency town shall make their own arrangements.

Madras, 3rd May 1921.

A. R. L. TOTTENHAM,
Superintendent of Stationery.

SALE OF RIGHT OF ENJOYMENT OF USUFRUCTS OF TREES, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that sale of the right of enjoyment of the usufructs of trees as noted below will be conducted in the respective stations and on the dates specified between 8 and 5 p.m. All intending bidders are requested to bid for them :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

(1) All bidders should deposit Rs. 5 at the commencement of the sale. The successful bidder should pay the whole amount of bid in advance as soon as the bid is knocked down. The deposited money will be repaid on the spot in the case of unsuccessful bidders.

(2) The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, but in the case of disputes the right will be re-auctioned.

(3) The sale shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Engineer and the enjoyment commences from the date of approval of the Executive Engineer and after the lease agreements are signed by the lessee.

(4) No damage should be done to the trees or banks or bunds of canals. If anything should happen unexpectedly, it should at once be brought to the notice of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division ; otherwise the lessee will have to hold himself responsible for any loss to Government.

(5) The lessee will have the right only to enjoy the usufructs as noted but not to infringe any other rules in existence and after the approval of the Executive Engineer.

Items of miscellaneous properties to be sold in public auction in Chingleput division.

Item number.	Name of subdivision.	Description of produce to be sold.	Period of lease.	Place of auction.	Date of auction.
122	Buckingham Canal, South subdivision.	Produce of Kruhni leaves in Jonction canal.	1st October 1921 to 31st December 1921.	Coolum bank.	1st October 1921.

Madras, 16th May 1921.

R. SAVARINATHAN,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1860, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Chief Engineer, Port Trust, Madras :—

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
		1921.	
One wooden sleeper, 9' × 10" × 5" ..	Nil	6th May ..	Madras Harbour.
One teakwood plank, 7' 3" × 5" × 1½" ..	Nil	6th ,, ..	
Do, 7' 6" × 4' × 3".	Nil	6th ,, ..	
One junglewood plank 8' 2" × 3" × 3" ..	Nil	7th ,, ..	
One flat iron piece	Nil	10th ,, ..	
One teakwood plank, 5' × 4" × 5" ..	Nil	10th ,, ..	
One teakwood mantling bundle ..	Nil	10th ,, ..	
Three flat iron bars	Nil	11th ,, ..	
One junglewood mantling	Nil	11th ,, ..	

இதனை 1860-ஆம் ஆண்டு 7-வது சட்டம் 76-வது பிரிவுப்படி மேலாயிலிருந்தை மாநில அரசு, மதராஸ் போர்ட் எல்லைகளுக்குட் கடலிற் கண்டுபிடிக்கப் பட்டுள்ளதாகவும், இவைகளின் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் மேற்படி சுற்றில் பார்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறபடி, தெரிந்தவுடனே மனுச் செய்து அதற்கு ஒரு வாரத்திற்குள்ளாக தெரிந்தவர்கள் சம்பளம் கொடுத்து அந்த மாதம் முடிவதற்குள்ளாக தெரிந்தவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்படும். அப்படி தெரிந்தவர்களுக்கு மதராஸ் போர்ட் டிரஸ்ட் 2-வது இஞ்சினியர் விற்று மாதத்தில் விடப்படும் தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது :—

சாமான்களின் விவரம்.	குறி.	தேதி.	ஸ்தலம்.
		1921-ஆம் ஆண்டு	
1 மரச் சீலர் 9' × 10" × 5" ..	Nil	மே 6வ...	மதராஸ் துறைமுகம்.
1 தேக்குப் பலகை 7' 3" × 5" × 1½".	Nil	மே 6வ...	
1 ,, 7' 6" × 4" × 3" ..	Nil	மே 6வ...	
1 காட்டுப் பலகை 8' 2" × 3" × 3" ..	Nil	மே 6வ...	
1 தட்டை இரும்புக் கம்பி துண்டு ..	Nil	மே 10வ...	
1 தேக்குப் பலகை 5' × 4" × 5" ..	Nil	மே 10வ...	
1 தேக்குப் மண்டை கட்டை	Nil	மே 10வ...	
3 தட்டை இரும்புக் கம்பிகள்	Nil	மே 11வ...	
1 காட்டுப் மண்டை	Nil	மே 11வ...	

Harbour Office, Madras,
16th May 1921.

G. E. FINNIS, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

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GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 166 MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C., AND BY AGENTS.

[A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.]

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF GAZETTED OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st April 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (6 *p.*).

SOARE'S STANDING ORDERS, 1920 edition. Correction slips Nos. 18 to 21 to Vol. II. Each. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

MADRAS REGISTRATION MANUAL, Part II. Seventh list of corrections. As. 2 (1 *a.*)

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY (with Coorg), corrected up to 1st April 1921. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. Anna 1 (6 *p.*).

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES CONSTITUTING THE SEVERAL REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN THE REGISTRATION DISTRICT. Correction slips Nos. 2 to 4 and 6 to 11 to Palghat. Each. Pies 3 (6 *p.*).

MADRAS SUPPLEMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS. Addenda and Corrigenda No. 25. Pies 6 (6 *p.*) Nos. 24 and 26. Each. Anna 1 (6 *p.*).

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE 1920 for 1919-20. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. As. 14 (6 *a.*)

INDIA IN 1919. Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 2 (5 *a.* 6 *p.*)

CALENDAR OF THE MADRAS DESPATCHES, 1744-1765, BY Mr. HENRY DODWELL, 1920. Royal 8vo. Cloth Rs. 4 (6 *a.*).

HALF-YEARLY LIST OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS POLICE, corrected to 1st April 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 5 (2 *a.*).

MEMORIAL RULES A TO D FOR 1921. (Gazette dated 12th April 1921.) Each. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PART II, IRRIGATION, FOR 1919-20. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. Rs. 4-4-0 (6 *a.*).

MADRAS FOREST CODE. Eighth list of corrections. Anna 1 (6 *p.*).

PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION. Revised up to 31st March 1921. Foolscap folio. As. 2-8 (6 *p.*)

SPECIAL TESTS NOTIFICATION. Revised up to 31st March 1921. Foolscap folio. As. 1-6 (6 *p.*)

REVISED FORMS OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS (GENERAL). Twenty-first list of corrections. Twenty-third list of corrections. Each. Pies 6 (6 *p.*)

REVISED MANUAL OF TALUK ACCOUNTS (GENERAL). Fourteenth list of corrections. Pies 6 (6 *p.*) Fifteenth list of corrections. Anna 1 (6 *p.*).

MADRAS QUARTERLY CIVIL LIST, corrected up to 1st April 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 (7 *as.*)

CHECHENS AND THE MADRAS POLICE. Parts I and II, 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Anna 1 (6 *p.*)

VILLAGER'S CALENDAR FOR 1921-22. English. Royal 8vo. Anna 1 (1 *a.* 6 *p.*).

HALF-YEARLY LIST OF QUALIFIED SANITARY INSPECTORS, corrected up to 15th January 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 3 (1 *a.*).

REVISED MANUAL OF TALUK ACCOUNTS (Special). Ninth list of corrections. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

INCOME-TAX MANUAL. Seventh list of corrections. Pies 6 (6 *p.*). Eighth list of corrections. As. 1-6 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XLV OF 1920 Paper Currency (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Oriya and Telugu. Each. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XLVIII OF 1920. Indian Territorial Force. Foolscap folio. Tamil. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XLI OF 1920. Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping). Foolscap folio. Tamil, Oriya and Telugu. Each. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT I OF 1921. Indian Tea Cess (Amendment). Foolscap folio. English, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese. Each. Pies 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT II OF 1921. Legislative Assembly (Deputy President's Salary.) Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT III OF 1921. Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment). Foolscap folio. English. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT IV OF 1921. Import and Export of Goods (Amendment). Foolscap folio. English. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT V OF 1921. Indigo Cess (Amendment). Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT VII OF 1921. Calcutta University. Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT VIII OF 1921. Hindu Transfers and Bequests (City of Madras). Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (6 *p.*).

MADRAS ACT XIV OF 1920. Madras Local Boards. Royal 8vo. English. Re. 1-6-0 (4 *as.*).

INDIA ACT VI OF 1921. Indian Finance. Foolscap folio. English. Pies 9 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT IX OF 1921. Enemy Missions. Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (6 *p.*).

MADRAS ACT XV OF 1920. Madras Village Panchayat. Foolscap folio. Oriya. Anna 1 (6 *p.*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8 HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

TABLE SHOWING EFFECT OF LEGISLATION IN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL DURING 1918. Royal 8vo. As. 5-6 (1 *a.*).

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA TO LIST OF GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS (EDITION 1917), LIST No. I, DATED 30TH JUNE 1918. As. 2-6 (1 *a.*).

UNREPEALED GENERAL ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL. Super-royal 8vo. Cloth boards. Re. 1 (6 *as.*).

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who possess Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or other superior educational qualifications for clerks' posts in the Judicial Department, Anantapur district. Applicants must be literate in Telugu and preference will be given to residents of the Ceded Districts.

A. J. CORGENVEN,
District Judge.

Anantapur, 18th April 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a typist in the District Police office, Bellary, on Rs. 20—1—25 with a temporary additional pay of Rs. 10 from candidates possessing Secondary School-Leaving certificate and certificate of Typewriting elementary examination.

E. H. SULLIVAN,
District Superintendent of Police.

Bellary, 23rd April 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified persons for the post of a temporary sanitary maistri to work under the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Chingleput district. The pay of the post is Rs. 35 plus Rs. 10½.

K. DURAISWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Asst. Commissioner of Labour, Chingleput District.

Madras, 29th April 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Surveyor-draughtsman in the North Coimbatore Forest District from surveyors retired from the Madras Survey Department or men who have got a surveyor's certificate from the Madras Survey School.

The appointment is a temporary one but continued from year to year under sanction from the Chief Conservator of Forests.

The appointment carries with it a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem plus temporary additional allowance of Rs. 12 and the usual travelling allowance will also be allowed when out in camp.

One who had previous experience in forest surveys will be preferred. A thorough knowledge of chain, prismatic and plane table survey is essential. A knowledge of theodolite and cross-staff surveys will be of great help.

Applications with copies of certificates and other testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 23rd May 1921.

None but duly qualified need apply.

C. DuPAN THORNTON,
District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore.

Coimbatore, 29th April 1921.

WANTED for the office of the Assistant Director of Industries, Coimbatore, a typist clerk (Empire Typewriter) with a good knowledge of Shorthand and qualified under the Public Service Notification. Pay Rs. 20—1—30+10 (temporary addition).

L. S. PINTO,
Assistant Director of Industries.

Coimbatore, 1st May 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a temporary tracer on Rs. 20—1—35 in the office of the Executive Engineer, West Coast division, Calicut. The temporary tracer's post is quasi-permanent and may continue for some years. The minimum qualifications required are—

1. Geometrical drawing .. ..
2. Building drawing and estimating .. } Elementary grade.
3. Free hand outline drawing ..

W. J. DAVIS,
Executive Engineer, West Coast Division.

Calicut, 12th May 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates who are below 24 years of age and whose optional language is Telugu for the post of a Probationary Revenue Inspector in the Anantapur district.

Testimonials, if any, should accompany the applications.

A. RAMACHA NEDUNGADI,
Collector.

Anantapur, 13th May 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates for the post of a clerk-typist (Underwood Typewriter) for the office of the Assistant Director of Industries, Bellary division, Bellary, qualified under the Public Service Notification. They should have passed at least the Elementary grade examination in Typewriting.

A knowledge of Telugu and Kanarese is essential.

Pay Rs. 20—1—30 plus 10 (temporary addition).

Applications should reach the undersigned by 28th May 1921.

S. RAJAGOPALASWAMI,
Asst. Director of Industries, Bellary Division.

Bellary, 14th May 1921.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 15th August 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 20th April 1921. T. VISWANADHAM,

On or after the 11th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 21st April 1921. P. KRISHNAMACHARI.

On or after the 1st August 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 25th April 1921. P. V. CHALAPATI RAO.

On or after the 28th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof
Madras, 29th April 1921. R. LAKSHMI NARASIMHAM.

On or after the 25th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 28th April 1921. M. KESHAVA PAI.

On or after the 17th August 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 29th April 1921. A. RANGANATHA RAO.

On or after the 28th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 3rd May 1921. R. SWAMINATHAN.

On or after the 1st August 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 3rd May 1921. V SIVASANKARA RAO.

On or after the 5th August 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof
Madras, 3rd May 1921. M. N. VISWANATHA AYYAR.

On or after the 27th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 4th May 1921. C. V. ATHMANAGHAN.

On or after the 28th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof
Madras, 4th May 1921. T. MINAKSHISUNDARAM.

On or after 24th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 4th May 1921. C. S. DESIKACHARI.

On or after the 27th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 5th May 1921. N. SUBBARAYUDU.

On or after 2nd August 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Pillur, Ongole, 9th May 1921. M. JANAKIRAMAYYA.

On or after 27th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 17th May 1921. P. VENKATARAGHAVAN.

On or after 23th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 9th May 1921. K. SRINIVASA AYYAR.

On or after 24th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 9th May 1921. R. VAIDYANATHAN.

On or after 24th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 11th May 1921. B. KRISHNAMURTI.

On or after 29th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, Madras, 10th May 1921. K. RAMASWAMI GOUNDAR.

On or after 13th August 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 10th May 1921. M. S. KRISHNA AYYAR.

On or after the 3rd August, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 13th May 1921. M. VENKATASWAMI REDDI.

On or after the 25th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Tiruvalur, 12th May 1921. S. SAMBASIVAN

On or after the 25th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 12th May 1921. A. V. LAKSHMANAN.

On or after the 25th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 12th May 1921. S. PANCHAPAGESA AYYAR.

On or after the 24th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Triplicane, 11th May 1921. V. K. PARTHASARATHI.

On or after the 25th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Kalayadi, 10th May 1921. K. NATARAJAN.

On or after the 24th July 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof
Mylapore, 13th May 1921. P. KRISHNA MENON.

I, Kesthava K. Swami Chettiyar, shall henceforth be known as Kesthava K. Swami Ayyar.
Kumbakonam, 2nd May 1921. K. K. SWAMINATHA.

NOTICES.

I, Hindumall Khomaji hitherto doing business at No. 35, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras, in the name of Kapoorchand Kesarimall, desire to inform the general public that my son Khomaji Chumanmall is divided from me as per partition deed, dated 6th May 1921, and has now no interest whatever in my property and business. The public are further informed that the business carried on in the name Kapoorchand Kesarimall is closed, and that it will be carried on in the name of Hindujee Kesarmall as from the 10th of May 1921.

13th May 1921 HINDUMALL KHOMAJI.
(35, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.)

TAKE notice that I.P. No. 11 of 1921 filed by Sivalal Nathmall and Bamdev Srinivas to adjudge Kollipara Ramakotayya of Peda Kakani, Guntur taluk, as insolvent in the District Court, Guntur, is posted to 25th July 1921 for objections

Guntur, 4th May 1921. D. HANUMANTHA RAO,
Vakil for Petitioners.

TAKE notice that I.P. No. 12 of 1921 filed by Sivalal Nathmall and Bamdev Srinivas to adjudge Kollipara Ramaswami of Peda Kakani, Guntur taluk, as insolvent in the District Court, Guntur, is posted to 25th July 1921 for objections.

Guntur, 4th May 1921. D. HANUMANTHA RAO,
Vakil for Petitioners

TAKE notice that I.P. No. 13 of 1921, filed by Sivalal Nathmall and Bamdev Srinivas to adjudge Kollipara Mallikharjunudu of Peda Kakani, Guntur taluk, as insolvent in the District Court, Guntur, is posted to 25th July 1921, for objections.

Guntur, 4th May 1921. D. HANUMANTHA RAO,
Vakil for Petitioners.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1921.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers. Corrected daily means. Dry	Wet.	Observed extremes. Max.	Min.	Maximum wind in miles	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	Other weather.
May.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Ct.	° /	Miles.	Inch.	Ct.	Hrs.	
9th Mon. ..	29·897	93·2	80·7	105·8	85·7	152·7	54	S. by W.	190	..	0	7·6	Fine.
10th Tues. ..	·831	90·6	81·6	103·5	81·1	151·7	68	S.	223	..	0	8·6	Do.
11th Wed. ..	·831	89·4	78·5	102·5	81·7	151·6	60	S.S.W	190	..	21	6·3	Fine with passing clouds.
12th Thurs. ..	·891	88·5	76·3	101·7	83·2	157·2	57	N.N.W.	107	..	53	3·0	Do.
13th Fri. ..	·864	90·0	78·3	100·9	81·9	146·6	57	W.S.W.	169	..	4	9·2	Distant thunderstorm.
14th Sat. ..	·845	84·3	76·0	101·6	80·3	148·7	66	S. by W.	181	..	68	5·7	Fine with passing clouds.
15th Sun. ..	·877	86·0	77·3	103·6	81·6	156·8	54	S.S.W.	193	..	21	7·4	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the seven civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 7·45 inches, the average for the same period being 8·28 inches.

Madras Observatory,
16th May 1921. S. E. C. SAVOOR,
Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 20.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1921. [Price, 6 *pies.*

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14TH MAY 1921.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 14th May 1921.—Rainfall fair in North Arcot, Salem and Madura; light or nil elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally but withering in parts of Vizagapatam. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and dry crops; outturn generally fair. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding in parts of fourteen districts. Condition of cattle good generally. Water insufficient in parts. Pasture and fodder sufficient generally except in parts of Circars and Deccan. Prices generally stationary. Prospects not favourable in parts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam; bad in parts of Kurnool, fair elsewhere. One test-work Kurnool. Attendance 143. Two test-works Kurnool. Attendance 744.

Special report for Bellary and Anantapur.—Relief works four in Bellary and five in Anantapur in progress. Distress moderate but increasing in Anantapur. Coolie classes mostly affected. People are freely resorting to works. No marked foreign influx. Condition of people on relief and public health generally fair. No emaciation. Relief measures adequate. No special relief to weavers and artisans necessary now. Non-official committees working. State loans being advanced. Prices cholam Bellary 7·1, Anantapur 7·9 seers. Numbers on relief Bellary works 6,365, gratuitous 1,919, total 8,784. Anantapur works 5,203, gratuitous 2,166, total 7,369.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(R.S., SUR., L. REV. & AGRI.),
MADRAS, 17*th May* 1921.

K. E. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR,
Acting Secretary.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

AGENCY DIVISION.

Water-supply insufficient in fourteen taluks. Sowing of paddy, ragi, gingelly and cumbu commencing in one taluk and transplantation of sugarcane and ragi concluding in one taluk. Standing crops thriving. Harvest nil. Pasture and fodder insufficient in five and four taluks respectively. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in three taluks. Prospects improving.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Russellkonda 7·65 feet. Surada 4·15 feet. Transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested gingelly and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture insufficient in parts of two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment generally available except in parts of two taluks. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Prospects generally fair for the present.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply insufficient in twelve taluks. Sowing of ragi commencing or proceeding in two taluks; and of gingelly proceeding or concluding in two taluks; transplantation of ragi and paddy proceeding in one taluk and of sugarcane in three taluks. Agricultural operations backward in eight taluks compared with normal year. Standing crops generally thriving but gingelly, cotton and sugarcane withering in one taluk each. Harvested ragi, cholies and sweet potatoes; outturn poor to fair. Pasture insufficient in eight taluks and fodder in four. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects on the whole not favourable.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in six taluks and four divisions. Godavari 1·1 feet below anicut. Manuring and planting of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested tobacco, cotton, gingelly, chillies, sugarcane, castor and grains, cuttura fair; paddy, poor to fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available at present. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally poor.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Kistna, 1·10 feet below anicut. Manuring and raising of seed-beds in progress. Condition of standing crops not reported. Harvested gingelly and paddy; cuttura poor. Pasture scarce except in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but cattle disease (unspecified) prevails in three taluks. Employment available except in two taluks. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient in one taluk and is not required elsewhere. Manuring proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, paddy and horse gram; cuttura fair. Pasture scarce in seven taluks; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in parts of one taluk. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair except in a few villages of one taluk.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient. Tungabhadra 2·41 feet below anicut. Sunkesala anicut 104 ounces. Ploughing proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested gingelly, cuttura fair to normal; paddy, fair. Pasture nil; fodder sufficient in parts. Free removal of grass and leaves from reserves permitted. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment generally available at present. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects bad.

BELLARY.

Water-supply generally insufficient under ran-fed tanks. Ploughing; weeding of sugarcane and betel and removal of unth grass in parts proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane; cuttura fair. Pasture insufficient; fodder available except in three taluks and in parts of another. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in most parts of eastern taluks where relief works are in progress. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in three taluks. Prospects normal in the west and bad in the eastern taluks.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except under a few tanks, nalas and wells. Ploughing of dry lands for early crops, sowing of cholam and planting of ragi under wells; weeding of sugarcane, paddy and ragi under wells and removal of unth grass in progress. Standing crops under wells and nalas fair, but paddy poor under nalas in parts of one taluk. Harvested ragi, cuttura fair to normal; paddy, poor to normal; and cholam poor to fair. Pasture sprouting in four taluks and scarce in five taluks; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in two villages. Employment available. Prospects improved in all the taluks except two.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of red cholam, gingelly and indigo in parts of two taluks and weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in one taluk in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested gingelly, paddy, ragi, turmeric, sugarcane, horse gram and tobacco in parts; cuttura fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks and one division. Supply in the Sangam delta and the Kandleri reservoir adequate. Supply in the Nellore delta insufficient. Ploughing in parts of two divisions commenced. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and castor; cuttura fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in six taluks and one division; fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good except in one village of one division, where rinderpest prevails. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and transplanting of paddy and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress. Condition of standing crops not reported. Harvested ragi, groundnut, chillies and paddy; cuttura not reported. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. Ploughing; sowing of gingelly and cholam; planting of sugarcane; transplantation of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy, ragi and groundnut pre eeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, gingelly and sugarcane; cuttura fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts of one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in two divisions and parts of one taluk and one division. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cholam and gingelly, transplantation of paddy, ragi and chillies and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops generally fair.

Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, sugarcane and indigo; outturn poor to normal. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available but scanty in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally fair but cattle disease (name not specified) prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair, but more rain is required in three taluks.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of six taluks and two divisions. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam, cumbu and gingelly, transplantation of paddy, ragi, cholam and sugarcane, and weeding of paddy and cholam proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi, outturn poor to fair; gingelly and tobacco, fair; cholam, poor. Pasture sufficient except in one division; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good except in parts of one taluk where rinderpest prevails. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair, but rain is needed in three taluks and one division.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of five taluks. Ploughing; sowing and transplantation of paddy, ragi and sugarcane under wells proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane and gingelly; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Three feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cumbu, cholam and gingelly and transplantation of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco and plantain; outturn not reported. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply generally sufficient but insufficient in parts of one division. Discharge over the Anicut 1·1 feet. Ploughing and manuring; sowing of cholam, cumbu, groundnut, gingelly, paddy, and sugarcane, proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cumbu, tobacco, gingelly, cholam, horsegram, varaga, chillies, sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply fairly sufficient. Discharge over the crest of the Lower Anicut in the Coleroon northern and southern branches not reported. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cumbu, ragi, gingelly and tobacco; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks and one division. Ploughing proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but malignant sore throat prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing; sowing and transplantation of paddy concluding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cumbu, cotton and tobacco; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Srivaikuntam anicut. Discharge through vents adequate. Ploughing, manuring and sowing of cholam and ragi and transplantation of chillies proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of first-crop paddy progressing. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and one division. Ploughing and sowing of first rice crop progressing. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn normal. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks and one division; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Ploughing proceeding.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14TH MAY 1921.

	District.	Rainfall in inches. In the week. 1921.	In the week. Average of 10 years ending with 1920.	Up to the end of the week from 1st April. 1921.	Up to the end of the week from 1st April. Average of 10 years ending with 1920.	Price in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee. Rice. Average for May.*	Rice. Last week.	Rice. This week.	Ragi. Average for May.*	Ragi. Last week.	Ragi. This week.	Cholam. Average for May.*	Cholam. Last week.	Cholam. This week.	Cumbu. Average for May.*	Cumbu. Last week.	Cumbu. This week.	District.	
Circars.	Agency Division.	0·4	..	2·7	..	..	5·0	5·4	..	21·2	10 8	..	9·7	8·4	..	..	..	Agency Division.	
	Ganjam ..	0·1	0·6	1·5	2·8	7·8	6·0	0·8	14·2	9·5	8·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ganjam ..	Circars.
	Vizagapatam ..	0 2	0·6	2·1	2·4	7 7	4 7	4·6	10 7	8·2	8·2	..	7·8	7·8	10·6	6·0	7·2	Vizagapatam ..	
	Godavari ..	0 2	0·4	1·1	1·0	8·3	3·1	5·2	13 9	(a)8 2	9·1	13·5	10·0	0 2	..	(a) 0 6	0 1	Godavari ..	
	Kistna ..	0·1	0·3	1·0	1·4	8·1	3 3	3·5	13 4	9 0	9·0	11·6	6 1	6·1	..	7·0	7·0	Kistna ..	
	Guntur ..	..	0 2	0·6	1·1	8·6	5 3	5·7	..	10·3	10·3	12 2	6 2	6·1	12·6	7·1	7·0	Guntur ..	
Deccan.	Kurnool ..	..	0·0	1·4	1·8	7·6	5·2	5·2	..	6 0	8·7	14 5	(a) 7·7	7·6	12·1	7·6	6·9	Kurnool ..	Deccan.
	Bellary ..	..	0·3	2·2	1·1	8 3	6·0	4·8	..	8 8	9·4	18 1	7·2	7 2	..	..	..	Bellary ..	
	Anantapur ..	..	0·4	2·5	2·4	7·8	3 2	3·2	14 6	9·2	6·2	13·6	8·2	7·6	13·7	9·0	9·2	Anantapur ..	
	Cuddapah ..	..	0·2	1·7	1 6	7·1	5 2	5·1	16·1	10 4	10·2	13 5	6 0	6 0	12·6	7·3	7·3	Cuddapah ..	
Carnatic.	Nellore ..	..	0·2	1·7	0 7	9·0	6·3	3·3	14·0	10·6	10·3	12·9	9·5	8·0	11 7	7·3	7 3	Nellore ..	Carnatic.
	Chingleput ..	0·1	0·3	1·1	1·0	9·1	7 1	7·1	11·1	6·0	5 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput ..	
	Madras ..	..	0·6	2·1	1·7	7·0	6·3	5 3	12·1	7·3	7 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras ..	
	South Arcot ..	0·2	0 3	1·8	1 4	7·3	6·6	3·9	16·2	8·7	8 7	..	..	..	10·0	6·1	6·1	South Arcot ..	
Central.	Chittoor ..	0·1	0 6	0·2	1·8	8·2	5·1	6·1	13·5	9·1	8 1	..	..	..	12 8	9·1	6·1	Chittoor ..	Central.
	North Arcot ..	0 6	1·6	2·1	2·6	6·3	6·5	6·0	12·9	6·3	8·0	..	..	..	11 2	8·0	8·0	North Arcot ..	
	Salem ..	0·0	1·0	3·0	3·1	7·2	3·0	6 7	13·4	6·3	10·1	15·2	7·0	7·2	12·0	7·3	7·4	Salem ..	
	Coimbatore ..	0·2	0·6	6·2	3·7	7·0	5·6	5·4	12 5	10 1	9·8	17·0	7·8	7·5	10 0	6 1	5 5	Coimbatore ..	
	Trichinopoly ..	0·2	0·6	4·2	3·7	7·8	5·4	5 4	13·0	10·3	10 0	12 6	8·1	8·0	11 2	5·5	5·9	Trichinopoly ..	
South.	Tanjore ..	..	0·6	3·0	2·1	7·6	6·6	6 3	12·0	8 3	8·3	..	..	..	..	7·9	7 3	Tanjore ..	South.
	Madura ..	0·3	0·5	4·5	3·7	7·7	(a)6·2	3 2	12 5	a)10·2	10·2	13·0	(a)11·0	11·1	13·4	7·7	7 6	Madura ..	
	Ramnad ..	0·1	0·4	2 8	2 9	7·4	(a)5 3	5·3	12·4	6·5	6·4	12 2	6 6	6·0	11 0	6 6	6 1	Ramnad ..	
	Tinnevelly ..	0·1	0·4	/3·0	3·0	9·1	3 2	3·1	12·5	6·6	9 8	10 4	3 3	3 3	13 0	6·2	5·9	Tinnevelly ..	
West Coast.	Malabar ..	0·1	2·4	7·5	3 8	7·4	5·7	5·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar ..	West Coast.
	South Kanara ..	0·1	1·1	3 2	2 0	6·2	3·3	4·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Kanara ..	
	Travancore ..	0·4	1·1	3 1	6 6	..	3·9	0·6	..	3·0	5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Travancore ..	
	Cochin ..	0·4	†1·3	5 6	†3·2	..	5·0	5·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cochin ..	
Hills.	The Nilgiris ..	0 1	1·1	5 3	5·7	7 0	4·3	4 3	12·7	8·1	9·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris ..	Hills.

* Average of the 15 years ending 1919-20.

† Average of 10 years.

(a) Revised figure.

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ഫോട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോജ് ഗസറ്റ്

III-ാം ഭാഗത്തോടുചേർന്ന സപ്ലിമെന്റ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART III OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

MAY 17, 1921.

നമ്പർ 4 (9).] തിങ്കളാഴ്ച : മെയ്മാസം 16-ാംതീയതി, 1921 മെയ് 17-ാംതീയതി. [വില, 4 അണ.

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് ബിൽ

BILL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

കൌൺസിൽ ഓഫ് സ്റ്റേറ്റിലും ലജിസ്ലേറ്റീവ് അസംബ്ലിയിലും കൊണ്ടുവന്ന ബില്ലുകളും, കൌൺസിലിലും അസംബ്ലിയിലും സിലക്ട് കമിറ്റിക്കാർ ബോധിപ്പിച്ച റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളും, ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ 18-ാം വകുപ്രകാരം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ബില്ലുകളും.

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട്.

നിയമനിർമ്മാണ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ട്.

താഴെ കാണുന്ന ബിൽ ലജിസ്ലേറ്റീവ് അസംബ്ലിയിൽ 1921 മാർച്ച് 21-ാം തീയതി കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നു :—

No. 13 of 1921.

1921 ലെ 13-ാം നമ്പർ.

A BILL TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO EMIGRATION.

പുറദേശ ഗമനത്തെപ്പറ്റിയ നിയമം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ബിൽ.

പുറദേശ ഗമനത്തെപ്പറ്റിയ നിയമം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ, ഇതിനാൽ താഴെപറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

1-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

പ്രാരംഭം.

ചുരുക്കപ്പേരും പ്രാരംഭവും.

1. ഈ ആക്ടിനു 1922 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ പുറദേശ ഗമന ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

നിർവചനങ്ങൾ.

2. (1) വിഷയത്തിലോ പൂർവ്വാപരവാചക സന്ധാനത്തിലോ വിപരീതമായി യാതൊന്നും ഇല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം, ഈ ആക്ടിൽ,—

(a) "ആശ്രിതൻ" എന്നതിനു പുറമേയും പോകുന്ന വല്ലവൻറെയുമൊന്നിച്ചു പോകുന്ന, വല്ല സ്ത്രീയോ കുട്ടിയോ, വാർഡ്ഷിപ്പോ ബലഹീനതയോ ബാധിച്ച വല്ല സംബന്ധിയോ സ്നേഹിതനോ എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു;

(b) "പുറദേശം പോകുന്ന ആൾ" എന്നതിനു പുറദേശം പോകുകയോ പോയിരിക്കുകയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പുറദേശം പോകുന്ന ഒരുവനായി ഈ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല ആളും എന്നു അർത്ഥമാകുന്നു;

(c) "പുറദേശം പോകുക" എന്നതും "പുറദേശം പോകൽ" എന്നതും ഇന്ത്യയുടെ അതിരുകൾക്കു പുറത്തുള്ള വല്ല രാജ്യത്തും കൂലിക്കു പണി ചെയ്യാനുള്ള ഒരു കരാർ പ്രകാരം സ്ത്രീയ്ക്കു ഇന്ത്യയിൽനിന്നു വല്ല ആളും കടൽ വഴിയായി പുറപ്പെട്ടുപോകുന്നതും, അങ്ങിനെ പുറപ്പെട്ടുപോകുവാൻ സമ്മതിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ കൂലിക്കായി പണി ചെയ്യാനോ കൂടി പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യാനോ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയോ സ്ത്രീയ്ക്കു ഇന്ത്യയിൽനിന്നു കടൽവഴിയായി പോകുന്നതും, കാണിക്കുന്നു;

(d) "നിർത്തിവെക്കുക" എന്നതിനു ഈ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ നിർത്തിവെക്കുക എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു;

(e) "പണി" എന്നതിനും അതിൻറെ രൂപഭേദങ്ങൾക്കും കൈവേലയോടും അഭ്യാസവേല യോടും എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു;

(f) "കൈവേല വേല" എന്നതിനു—

(i) ഒരു കൈത്തൊഴിൽകാരൻറെ പണി എന്നോ,

(ii) തൻ സ്ഥാനത്തായിട്ടോ ഒരു മുതലിലെ സഹായകനായിട്ടോ ചെയ്യുന്ന പണി എന്നോ,

(iii) വല്ല പ്രദർശനത്തിനോ വല്ല വിനോദ സഞ്ചാരത്തിനോ വേണ്ടി ചെയ്യുന്ന പണി എന്നോ,

(iv) ലാഭമുണ്ടാക്കാനും വിൽക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തോ ചായപ്പീടികയിലോ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ കൂടിവരുന്ന മറ്റു വല്ല സ്ഥലത്തോ ഏർപ്പെടുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തി എന്നോ,

(v) വർഗ്ഗവേല (തുടർച്ചവേല) എന്നോ,

(vi) ആഭ്യന്തരം സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതിലും കൈവേല വേലയാണെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു വല്ല പ്രവൃത്തി എന്നോ അർത്ഥമാകുന്നു;

(g) "അഭ്യാസവേല" എന്നതിൽ കൂലി പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) ഈ ആക്ടിൻറെ അർത്ഥപ്രകാരം—

(a) വല്ല ആളും പുറദേശത്തേക്കു പോകുന്ന ആളോ അല്ലയോ,

(b) വല്ല പണിയും കൈവേലയോ അഭ്യാസവേലയോ,

എന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി വല്ല സംശയമോ തർക്കമോ, വല്ല നിയമ സംബന്ധമായ നടപടികളും നടത്തേണ്ടതായിട്ടുള്ളപക്ഷം അതു തർക്കം തീർക്കേണ്ട ഗവർണ്ണർ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന ആളോടും നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന വിധത്തിലും തീർപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതും ആ തീർപ്പു കോടതിയിലത്തെ തീർപ്പായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

2-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

പുറദേശം പോകുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ രക്ഷകന്മാരെ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനെപ്പറ്റി.

പുറദേശം പോകുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ രക്ഷകന്മാർ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനെപ്പറ്റി.

3. (1) തക്കതായ അധികാരമുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളുടെ കീഴിലല്ലാതെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ബന്ധത്താൽ നിന്നു പുറദേശം പോകുന്നതു ന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ളതോ തൃപ്തികരമോ ആയ വല്ല സന്ദർഭത്തിലും പുറദേശം പോകുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ രക്ഷകനായിരിപ്പാൻ ഒരാളെ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്ണർ നിശ്ചയിക്കുവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) പുറദേശം പോകുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ രക്ഷകനായി അങ്ങനെ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നതുടെ അധികാരത്തിനകപ്പെടുന്ന പ്രദേശം ഏതൊന്നു സർക്കാർ വിവരിക്കാം.

1908 ലെ 43. (3) പുറദേശം പോകുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ എല്ലാ രക്ഷകനും ഇന്ത്യൻ ശിക്ഷാ നിയമത്തിലെ അർത്ഥപ്രകാരം ഒരു സർക്കാരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യും.

രക്ഷകന്റെ സാധാരണ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ.

4. പുറദേശം പോകുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ ഏതൊരു രക്ഷകനും ഒരു ആളിനാലോ ഒരു ആൾപ്രകാരമോ അയാളെ ഏല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പുറമെ—

(a) പുറദേശം പോകുന്ന എല്ലാ ആളുകളെയും രക്ഷിക്കയും അവർക്കു ഭൂമിയോ ങ്ങും പാർത്തുകൊടുക്കയും സഹായം ചെയ്കയും ;

(b) അയാൾക്കു കഴിയുന്നേടത്തോളം, ഒരു ആളിലെയും ഒരു ആൾപ്രകാരം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെയും എല്ലാ നിബന്ധനകളും അനുസരിച്ചു നടത്തിച്ചിരിക്കയും ;

(c) താൻ ഏതു ബന്ധനിൽ രക്ഷകനായിരിക്കുന്നവൊ ആ ബന്ധനിൽ മരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായ പുറദേശം പോയവരെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന ഏതൊരു ഉത്തരവും എടുക്കുന്ന സമയത്തു തന്നെ പരിശോധിക്കയും ;

(d) തിരിച്ചുവന്ന പുറദേശം പോയവർ പോയിരുന്ന ദേശത്തു പാർപ്പിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തും മടങ്ങിവരുന്ന കടൽയാത്രയിലും അവരോടുകൂടെയിട്ടുള്ള പെരുമാറ്റം ഏതു വിധത്തിലുള്ളതായിരുന്നു എന്നന്വേഷിക്കയും അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിലേക്കു റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്കയും ;

(e) മടങ്ങിവന്ന പുറദേശം പോയവരെ തനിക്കു ന്യായമായി കഴിയുന്നതു സഹായിക്കയും അവർക്കു ഭൂമിയോഹരം പറഞ്ഞുകൊടുക്കയും ;

വേണം.

രക്ഷകന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തിയിടയിൽ ആളുകളെ നിയന്ത്രിപ്പാനുള്ള അധികാരം.

5. പുറദേശം പോകുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ രക്ഷകനായി നൊം ഇല്ലാത്ത വല്ല പ്രത്യേക പ്രദേശത്തും പുറദേശത്തു പോകുന്നവരുടെ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക സംഘം ആൾപ്രകാരം ഉള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികൾ എല്ലാമൊ വല്ലതുമൊ നടത്തുവാനായി വല്ല ആളുടെയും ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ചൊരു പരിശോധകനെ നിയമിക്കേ.

6. (1) പുറദേശം പോകുന്നതു ന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ളതു എന്നതു പെരുമാറ്റത്തിൽനിന്നോ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വല്ല ബന്ധനിലും പുറദേശം പോകുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു നന്നോ എന്നൊ മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ വൈദ്യപരിശോധകനാകുന്നതിനു ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് നിശ്ചയിക്കയും അങ്ങിനെ അധികം പേരെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അവരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ യഥാക്രമം വിഭജിച്ചു കൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്യാം.

1908 ലെ 43. (2) പുറദേശം പോകുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ ഏതൊരു വൈദ്യപരിശോധകനും ഇന്ത്യൻ ശിക്ഷാനിയമത്തിലെ അർത്ഥപ്രകാരം ഒരു സർക്കാരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യും.

അനുവാദപത്രങ്ങൾ എങ്ങനെ നൽകേണം.

7. പുറദേശംപോയി ക്ലിട്ടിങ്ങ് ഇന്ത്യക്കു പുറത്തുള്ള വല്ല സ്ഥലങ്ങളും ഇരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ കാര്യം ഭൂമി സംരക്ഷിപ്പാനായി ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ അവരെ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഏജന്റുമാരെ നിശ്ചയിക്കയും അവരുടെ അധികാരങ്ങളും പ്രവൃത്തികളും വിവരിക്കയും ചെയ്യാം.

ഉപദേശകമിടികൾ.

8. പുറദേശത്തു പോകുന്നവർക്കായി താൽക്കാലം ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് നിശ്ചയിച്ച വല്ല രക്ഷകനെയും സഹായിപ്പാനായി അതിനു യുക്തരെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന പ്രകാരത്തിനു ഒരു ഉപദേശസമിതി എടുപ്പിക്കയും അവർക്കധികാരി അനുസരിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന നടവടി ക്രമവും നടത്തേണ്ടുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തികളും നിശ്ചയിക്കയും ചെയ്യാം.

3-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

അകൗശല വേലക്കായി പുറദേശം പോകൽ.

ഏതു സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലാണ് അകൗശല വേലക്കാർ പുറദേശം പോകുന്നതു ന്യായമായിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു.

9. (1) കച്ച്, മദിരാശി, ബൊമ്പായി, കറാച്ചി തുടങ്ങിയ തുറമുഖങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും, മറ്റേതു തുറമുഖങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും തക്കതായ കാരണങ്ങളുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അല്ലാതെ അകൗശല വേലക്കായി പുറദേശം പോകുന്നതു ന്യായമായിരിക്കയില്ല.

(2) തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു സർക്കാർ ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ആജ്ഞയുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി, ഏതൊരു തുറമുഖത്തിനും അങ്ങിനെ പുറദേശം പോകുന്നതു ന്യായമായിരിക്കുമോ ആ തുറമുഖത്തിന്റെ അതിരുകൾ നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

ഏതൊരു പുറദേശങ്ങളിലേക്കാണ് അകൗശല വേലക്കാർ പോകുന്നതു ന്യായമായിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു.

10. (1) അകൗശല വേലക്കായി ഏതൊരു രാജ്യങ്ങളിലേക്കു പോകുന്നതും ഏതൊരു പ്രദേശങ്ങളോടെയും നിശ്ചയങ്ങളിന്മേലും പോകുന്നതും ന്യായമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയിലൂടെ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതോ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളിലേക്കും അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പ്രദേശങ്ങളോടെയും നിശ്ചയങ്ങളിന്മേലും മാത്രമല്ലാതെ അകൗശല വേല ചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി പുറദേശത്തേക്കു പോകുന്നതു ന്യായമായിരിക്കയില്ല.

(2) (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഏതൊരു പരസ്യത്തിന്മേലും കർട്ട ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ നടപടിക്രമങ്ങളുടെയും സാധുവായ ഒരു തീരുമാനത്തിന്മേലും യാതൊരു കോടതിയും ചോദ്യം ചെയ്കയോ നടപടിക്രമങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ദോഷത്തിന്റേയോ പിഴവിന്റേയോ പേരിൽ ഒരു സഭയും തെറ്റിപ്പോയിരിക്കുന്നതായി തീരുമാനിക്കുകയും, ചെയ്യുകയോ പാടുള്ളതല്ലാതെ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുമാ. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള അന്വേഷണം സിദ്ധിച്ചാൽ ഏതു രൂപത്തിൽ ആ പരസ്യത്തിനെ അന്വേഷണം കഴിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവോ ആ രൂപത്തിൽ അതു പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

അകൗശല വേലക്കാർ പുറദേശം പോകുന്നതു അനുമതി കൂടാതെ നിർത്തൽ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി.

11. (1) അകൗശല വേലക്കായി ഏതൊരു രാജ്യത്തേക്കു പുറദേശത്തേക്കു വിഹിതമായ ഏതു രാജ്യത്തു മഹാമാരിയോ മനുഷ്യജീവനു അപായകരമായ മറ്റു വല്ല സാംക്രമിക രോഗമോ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും, പുറദേശം പോകുന്നവരെ ആ രാജ്യത്തേക്കു പോകുവാൻ അനുവദിച്ചാൽ, അവിടെ എത്തുമ്പോൾ അവർക്കു പ്രാണഹാനിവരുവാൻ ഇടയുണ്ടെന്നും വിശ്വസിപ്പാൻ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു ന്യായമുള്ളപ്പോഴൊക്കെയും ആ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു തങ്കീഴിലുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ വല്ല ഭാഗത്തിലേക്കുമോ ആ രാജ്യത്തേക്കു അകൗശല വേലക്കായി പുറദേശം പോകുന്നതു ഉടനെ നിരോധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു ന്യായനടത്തുകയിങ്കലോ അതു ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽക്കു എഴുതിത്തീർപ്പായക്കുന്നതുവരെ ന്യായാനുസൃതമായിരിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു തദ്ദേശ സർക്കാർ ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

(2) (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു പരസ്യം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതു തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു തങ്കീഴിലുള്ള ന്യായാധിപന്മാരുടെ ഉടനെ ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽക്കു റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്യുകയും അദ്ദേഹം അതിന്മേൽ തക്കതായ ഉത്തരവിടുകയും, അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഉത്തരവിനു വിധേയമായിട്ടല്ലാതെ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ പരസ്യത്തെ ഭേദഗതിചെയ്കയോ ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ഒരു പരസ്യം ഇന്ത്യാ ഗസറ്റിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും വേണം.

വിധേയ വിവരങ്ങൾ.

12. വല്ല രാജ്യത്തേയുംപറ്റി 11-ാം വകുപ്പു (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു പരസ്യം സ്ഥിതിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായ ഒരു പരസ്യത്തിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള സംഗതി തീർന്നുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യമാകുമ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹം ഇന്ത്യാ ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യം

ളുടെ ആ പരസ്യത്തിൻ നിന്ന്യിക്കുന്ന ഒരു തീയതി മുതൽക്ക ആ രാജ്യത്തേക്കുതന്നെയോ വേലക്കായി ഉ- ാകുന്ന ഇ പിന്നെയും ന്യായമായിരിക്കുമെന്ന അറിയിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

18. തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റ് ക്ലൂലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ ഉദ്ദേശ്യം അനുവാദത്തോടുടി തദ്ദേശ സർക്കാർ ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യംചെയ്ത ഒരു തീയതി മുതൽ രണ്ടുമാസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഒരു നിയമത്തിൻ കീഴിലുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നിലും നിന്നോ വല്ല പ്രത്യേക രാജ്യത്തും നിന്നോ വല്ല പ്രത്യേക പരസ്യത്തിലേക്കോ എല്ലാ ആളുകളോ വല്ല പ്രത്യേക തരം ആളുകളോ കൂലിക്കായി വേലക്കായി പോകുന്നതു വിലക്കായുണ്ടാക്കുന്നു.

പ്രത്യേക രാജ്യത്തേക്ക കൂലിക്കായി വേലക്കായി തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റിനധികാരം.

14. 10, 11, 12, 13 എന്നീ വകുപ്പുകളിൽ വല്ലതിൻപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു പരസ്യം പ്രബലമായിവരുന്ന തീയതിക്ക ഉടമ്പായി ചെയ്ത വല്ല ക്രമത്തെയും കരാറിനെയോ ആളുടെ ഉടമ്പടിയെ വല്ല നിയമസംബന്ധമായ നടവടികൾക്കോ ആ പരസ്യം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

ഭേദഗതി.

4-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

കൂലിക്കായി വേലക്കായി പുറത്തയക്കുന്നതു തടയൽ.

15. ഏതൊരു ബന്തരിതനിന്നും കൂലിക്കായി വേലക്കായി പുറദേശത്തേക്ക പോകുന്നതു ന്യായമാകുന്നതെന്നോ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു ബന്തരിത നിന്നും ഒരു ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കായി ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുമല്ലാതെ വന്നാൽ ബന്ധുക്കളിൽനിന്നും അപ്പാടെ കൂലിക്കായി വേലക്കായി പുറദേശം പോകുന്നതു ന്യായമായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

ഏതൊരു ബന്തരിതനിന്നും കൂലിക്കായി വേലക്കായി പുറദേശത്തേക്ക പോകുന്നതു തടയാവുന്നതാണെന്നതു.

16. കൂലിക്കായി വേലക്കായി പുറദേശം പോകുവാൻ വല്ല ആളെയും എടുക്കുകയോ സഹായിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന എപ്രകാരമുള്ള ആ വക ആളും പുറപ്പെട്ടു പോകേണ്ടതായ ബന്തരിതൻ 21-ാമ്പ്രാധിക്കാരമുള്ള തദ്ദേശഗവർന്മെന്റിനോ സമക്ഷത്തിനുവേണ്ടി അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുകയും ആ അപേക്ഷയിൽ—

കൂലിക്കായി വേലക്കായി പുറദേശം പോകൽ.

(a) അങ്ങിനെ എടുപ്പാനോ സഹായിപ്പാനോ താൻ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുടെ പേരും;

(b) ആ വക ഉദ്ദേശത്തിനും ആ വകയൻറെ ആശ്രിതന്മാരും ഇന്ത്യയുടെ അതിരുകൾക്കു പുറത്തു ഏതു സ്ഥലത്തു പോകേണമെന്നും;

(c) ആ വക കാര്യത്തിനും ആ വകയൻറെ ആശ്രിതന്മാക്കും ഇന്ത്യയിൽനിന്നു പുറപ്പെട്ടു പോകുന്നതുവരെയും കൂടുതലായും ചെയ്യുന്ന സമയത്തും ഏർപ്പാടുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലസൗകര്യവും;

(d) പുറദേശത്തു പോകുവാൻ ആ വക വല്ലവനെയും എടുപ്പാൻ അയാൾ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതായാൽ—

(i) ഏതുകാലത്തേക്ക പണിക്കെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതോ ആ കാലം കഴിയുന്നതുവരെ ആ വകയൻറെയും ആ വകയൻറെ ആശ്രിതന്മാരുടെയും ആഹാരസൗകര്യത്തിനും കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടി ചെയ്യുന്ന ഏർപ്പാടും ആ വക കാലാവസ്ഥാനന്നിൽ അവരെ സ്വരാജ്യത്തേക്ക മടക്കി അയക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ചെയ്യുന്ന ഏർപ്പാടും;

(ii) അവരെ പണിക്കെടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കരാറിലെ നിബന്ധനയും;

(iii) ആ വക കരാറു വേണ്ടപ്രകാരം ഒത്തു നടക്കുന്നതിനും പണിക്കെടുക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നവനെയും അവരെൻറ ആശ്രിതന്മാരെയും തന്നെയും നോക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടി താൻ ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിൽ കൊടുക്കുവാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്ന ജാമ്യവും,

കാണിക്കുകയും വേണം.

17. 16-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു അപേക്ഷ കിട്ടിയാൽ ആവശ്യമെന്നുതോന്നുന്ന അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയശേഷം തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന വല്ല ഉടമ്പടികളും നിബ്ബന്ധനകളും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി ആ ഉടമ്പടികളിന്മേലും നിബ്ബന്ധനകളിന്മേലും വല്ല ഫീസ്സും അടച്ചതിനുശേഷവും ആ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു ആ അപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ട അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കുകയോ അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആയതു കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതും ആ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ തീർപ്പു തീർച്ചയായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

അപേക്ഷകൾ എങ്ങിനെ നിശ്ചയപ്പെടണമെന്നതു.

18. (1) 17-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്ത അനുവാദപ്രകാരം വല്ല ആളും ട്രിച്ചിനാപ്പള്ളി ഇന്ത്യയിൽ നിന്നു പുറപ്പെട്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി ആയാളെ പണിക്കെടുത്തതോ സഹായിക്കുന്നതോ ആയ ആൾ ഉടനെ പുറപ്പെടുന്ന മാർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ പുറദേശം പോകുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ രക്ഷകൻ മുമ്പാകെ ആളും പേരും ആയാളുടെ ആശ്രിതന്മാരായി ആയാളുടെ കൂടിച്ചു പോകുവാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ആളുകളുടെയും കൂടിയും ഹാജരാക്കുകയും വേണം.

പണിക്കെടുക്കപ്പെട്ട ആളുകൾ പുറദേശം പോകുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ രക്ഷകൻ മുമ്പാകെ ഹാജരാകുകയും ആ രക്ഷകൻ പേരുകൾ രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്കയും.

(2) (a) ആ ആളെ പണിക്കെടുപ്പാനോ സഹായിപ്പാനോ ശരിയായി അനുവാദം ലഭിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും,

(b) പണിക്കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതിയിൽ ഏതു കരാറുപ്രകാരം ആ ആളെ എടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നുവോ ആ കരാറിലെ ഉടമ്പടികൾ അനുവാദത്തിലെ ഉടമ്പടികൾപോലെയുള്ളതിനിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും, ആയവ അവന്നു മനസ്സിലായിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും,

(c) ഏതു നിബ്ബന്ധനപ്രകാരം അനുവാദം ലഭിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവൊ ആ നിബ്ബന്ധനം അനുസരിച്ചു നടന്നിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും.

പുറദേശംപോകുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ രക്ഷകനു തോന്നിയാൽ അദ്ദേഹം ഇതിലേക്കായി വെച്ചുപോരുന്നതു പുസ്തകത്തിൽ പണിക്കെടുപ്പെട്ടതോ സഹായിക്കപ്പെട്ടതോ ആയ ആളുടെയും ആയാളുടെ ആശ്രിതന്മാർ വല്ലവനുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവരുടെയും പേരിനു നേരെ അവനെ പണിക്കെടുക്കയൊ സഹായിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്ത ആളെ പേരിനു നേരേയും തദ്ദേശഗവർണ്മെന്റു നിശ്ചയിക്കാവുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ ആ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു നിശ്ചയിക്കാവുന്നമാതിരിയിൽ രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്കയും വേണം.

19. 16-ാം വകുപ്പു (d) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡം (iii) എന്ന ഉപഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ജാമ്യം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ആവശ്യമുള്ള അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയ ശേഷം ആ ജാമ്യം അടക്കി എടുക്കുന്നതിനെയും ആയതു മുഴുവനിന്റെ വല്ല ഭാഗമൊ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനെയും പറ്റി തദ്ദേശഗവർണ്മെന്റു കല്പനകൾ കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതും അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ ജാമ്യമൊ അതിന്റെ വല്ല ഭാഗമൊ ആയതു കൊടുത്ത ആൾക്കൊ ആയാളുടെ പ്രതിനിധിക്കൊ മടക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുവാൻ കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

ജാമ്യത്തുകയിന്മേൽ നിബന്ധന.

20. ഒരു അന്യായപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൻ വാസ്തവമാണെന്നു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുവാനും പുറദേശംപോകുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ രക്ഷകനു തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു തദ്ദേശ സർക്കാർ ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തി അധികാരം കല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം:

അപേക്ഷകൻ വാസ്തവത്തിലുള്ളവനാണെന്നു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം പുറദേശം പോകുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ രക്ഷകനു കൊടുക്കാം.

എന്നാൽ പുറദേശം പോകുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ രക്ഷകൻ അപ്രകാരം സിദ്ധിച്ച അധികാരവും കല്പിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ കണ്ടീഷനിന്മേലും തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു തന്റെ അപ്പീൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

21. കൊലവേലക്കാർ വല്ല പുറാന്യദേശം പോകുന്നതു വിലക്കുവാൻ മതിയായ കാരണമുണ്ടെന്നു വിശ്വസിപ്പാൻ ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു കാരണമുണ്ടായാൽ അദ്ദേഹം ഇന്ത്യാഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയും ആ പരസ്യത്തിൽ പറയുന്ന തീയതി

നാടുവിടുവാൻ പുറദേശം പോകുന്നതു വിലക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം.

ളുടെയും ആവശ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതും ആയ ഏതു നിയമത്തിനും വിധേയമായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആയ ഏതു പുറപ്പാടിനും ഈ ഭാഗത്തിലെ ഒന്നും തന്നെ ബാധകമാകുന്നതല്ല.

22. ഒരു ആസ്തിയുടെ ഉടമസ്ഥൻ തന്റെ സ്വന്തം ഉപയോഗത്തിനായി ഇന്ത്യയിൽ തന്നെ ചുമട് പോകുവാൻ ഒരുങ്ങുന്നതിനെ എടുക്കുന്നതായ യാതൊരു നടപടിയും ഈ ഭാഗത്തിലെ ബാധകമാകുന്നതല്ല.

ചില്ലറ.

5 - ാം ഭാഗം.

ചുങ്കം.

23. (1) ഒരു ആളിനെ യോജിപ്പായി തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു നടത്തുന്ന ഗസറ്റിലെ പരസ്യത്തിലൂടെ 2 - ാം വകുപ്പു (2) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല സ്ഥലത്തെയും തക്കതായ ആൾ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നും ആവക സംഗതികളിൽ അനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കേണ്ടുന്ന നടപടിക്രമം ഇന്നതെന്നും ആവശ്യപ്പെടേണ്ടുന്ന തെളിവു ഇന്നതെന്നും നിശ്ചയിപ്പാനും ഒരു ആളിനെ പ്രകാരം മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ നിശ്ചയിപ്പാനായി അതിനെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായ ആളിനെയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി നിയമിപ്പാനും ചുങ്കം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം.

തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു ചുങ്കം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ അധികാരം.

24. (1) ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ മുമ്പായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയശേഷം ഇന്ത്യാ ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്തും ഒരു ആളിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ നിറവേറുവാനുള്ള ആ വസ്തുതയിലേക്കു ചുങ്കം ഉണ്ടാക്കാം.

ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലിനു ചുങ്കം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ അധികാരം.

(2) പ്രത്യേകമായും മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ അധികാരത്തിന്റെ സാമാന്യതക്കു മുട്ടുകൂടാതെയും ആവക ചുങ്കങ്ങൾ—

(a) ഒരു ആളുപ്രകാരം ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന അതാതു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അധികാരങ്ങളെയും പ്രവൃത്തികളെയും പറ്റിയും;

(b) പുറദേശംപോകുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ സ്ഥിതിനക്ഷത്രം മേലത്തിന്നും സംരക്ഷണത്തിനും വേണ്ടതിനെ പറ്റിയും;

നിയമിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

6-ാം ഭാഗം.

കാരങ്ങൾ.

നിയമിക്കുവാനുള്ള പുറദേശങ്ങളിലോ പുറദേശത്തെക്കുള്ള വഴിയിലോ യോജിപ്പായല്ലാതെ ആളെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനെ തടയുന്നതു.

25. (1) ഒരു ആളിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കോ ഒരു ആളുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കോ യോജിപ്പായല്ലാതെ ആളെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതു—

(a) പുറദേശം പോകുകയോ പുറദേശംപോകുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയോ ആകട്ടെ,

(b) വല്ല ആളെയും പുറദേശം പോകുവാൻ ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനാക്കിത്തീർപ്പാനുദ്ദേശിച്ചുമാണ്ടുള്ള വല്ല കരാറും ആയാൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ചെയ്യുകയോ ചെയ്യുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയോ ആകട്ടെ,

(c) പുറദേശം പോകുവാനുള്ള ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കു വല്ല ആളെയും വല്ല സ്ഥലവും വിട്ടുപോകുവാൻ പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുകയോ പ്രേരിപ്പിപ്പാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയോ ആകട്ടെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു,

500 ക വരെ ആയാൻ പാടുള്ള പിഴക്കു അയാൾ ശിക്ഷാഹനാകുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) വല്ല ആളും ഒരു വകുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരുകാര്യം ചെയ്യുവാൻ അയാളെ വാണ്ടുകൂടാതെ വല്ല പോലീസുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും പിടിക്കാം.

പുറദേശം പോകുവാൻ ചില യാളെ പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുക.

26. പുറദേശം പോകുവാനോ പുറദേശം പോകുവാൻ വല്ല കരാറും ചെയ്യുവാനോ പുറദേശം പോകുവാൻ വേണ്ടി വല്ല സ്ഥലവും വിട്ടുപോകുവാനോ ആരെങ്കിലും വല്ല ആൾക്കും ലാഭത്തിയാലോ വേലാസ്ഥാനത്താലോ ചതിയാലോ സംഗതി വരുത്തുകയോ ആയാളെ

പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുകയോ ആകട്ടെ അങ്ങിനെ സംഗതി വന്നതുവാനോ പ്രേരിപ്പിപ്പാനോ ശ്രമിക്കുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യുന്നത് ആയവനു നേരെ കൊണ്ടുവരാനോ വരാകുന്ന തടവുശിക്ഷയോ പിഴയോ രണ്ടുംകൂടിയോ വിധിക്കുകയും വേണം.

ഗവർമ്മെന്റധികാരം കയ്യേറി നടപ്പിലാക്കൽ.

27. എന്നാലും പുറമേക്കുപോകുന്നവരെ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിലേക്കായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നോ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെ പേരിൽ എടുക്കുവാൻപോകുന്നതെന്നോ കൂടെ വായിപ്പുറത്തോ അല്ലയവനു ആറുമാസത്തിലും വരാകുന്ന തടവുശിക്ഷയോ അഞ്ഞൂറുപ്രികയിലും വരാകുന്ന പിഴശിക്ഷയൊ രണ്ടുംകൂടിയോ വിധിക്കുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതാണ്.

കുറ്റങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കൽ.

28. പുറമേശംപോകുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ രക്ഷകന്റെയോ, 5-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിച്ച ഇതിലേക്കായി അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഒരാളുടെയോ, രക്ഷകന്റെ മുമ്പിന്റെ നിശ്ചയിച്ച അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയ ആളുടെ. ഇല്ലാത്തോരാളുടെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെയോ അനുവാദം കൂടാതെ ഒരു അന്യായപ്രകാരമുള്ള യാതൊരു കാരണത്തിന്മേലും കുറ്റവിചാരണ നടത്തുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല.

ചട്ടം ആക്ടിലെ ഉദ്ദേശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ശോധനചെയ്യുവാൻ പിടിച്ചുവെക്കുവാൻ ചെയ്യുവാൻ ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കുള്ള അധികാരം.

29. കള്ളച്ചരക്കു കയറ്റുന്നതു വിരോധിപ്പാനായി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ശോധനചെയ്യുവാനും പിടിച്ചുവെക്കുവാനും മറ്റും ചെയ്യുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ചുങ്കം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു നിയമത്താൽ അനുഭവപ്പെടുകയോ നടപ്പിലിരിക്കുന്നവകയായ അധികാരങ്ങളും ഈ ആക്ടിനു വിരോധമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതു വിരോധിപ്പാനായി ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ നടത്തിവരികയും ചെയ്യാം.

7-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

അന്യഭാഷം.

കടലിനപ്പുറത്തുള്ള വല്ല രാജ്യത്തും കുടിക്ക പണിചെയ്യുവാൻ മറ്റു കരാറുകാരോടു കരാറുചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള വിചാരത്തോടുകൂടിയോ ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിൽനിന്നു കരവഴിയായി പുറപ്പെട്ടുന്നതാകട്ടെ, അപ്രകാരം പുറപ്പെട്ടുപോകാൻ സഹായിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ കുടിപ്പണിചെയ്യുവാനോ കുടിപ്രവൃത്തിചെയ്യുവാനോ ഉള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയോ കരവഴിയായി പുറപ്പെടുന്നതാകട്ടെ വിലക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

കടലിനപ്പുറത്തുള്ള വല്ല രാജ്യത്തും കുടിക്ക പണിചെയ്യുവാൻ മറ്റു കരാറുകാരെ കരവഴിയായി പുറപ്പെടുന്നതു വിലക്കൽ.

(2) ഒരു വകുപ്പിനു വിരോധമായി ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്ത്യയിൽനിന്നു കരവഴിയായി പുറപ്പെട്ടുപോകുകയോ പോകുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയോ പോകുവാൻ വല്ല ആളെയും പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുകയോ പ്രേരിപ്പിപ്പാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന എപ്രകാരമുള്ള 25-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു കുറ്റം ചെയ്തതായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യും.

8-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

ഒഴിവുകളും ദുർവ്യാഖ്യാനവും.

ആക്ട് നടപ്പിലാക്കൽ.

31. ഇന്ത്യക്കാരായ മതാചിനാക്കാരിൽനിന്നു ജനിച്ചവനാകട്ടെ ഇന്ത്യയിലെ ഒരു നാട്ടരാജ്യത്തിലെ പ്രജയാകട്ടെ അല്ലാത്ത വല്ല ആളും ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിൽനിന്നു പുറപ്പെട്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു ഈ ആക്ടിലുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതല്ല.

ദുർവ്യാഖ്യാനം

32. 1908 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ പുറദേശഗമന ആക്ട് ഇതിനാൽ റദ്ദുചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. 1908 ലെ 14.

ഉദ്ദേശകാരണങ്ങളുടെ വിവരണം.

1908 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ പുറദേശഗമന ആക്ട് (1908 ലെ 17-ാം ആക്ട്) 2 (iv)-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പുറദേശഗമനം, അതായത് "സാധാരണയായി "ഉടമ്പടിയാൽ ബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പുറദേശഗമനം" എന്നു പറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നു, നിറവാം ചെയ്ത 1-ാം പട്ടികയിൽ പറഞ്ഞ മറ്റുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളിലേക്ക് കൂലിയാൽ ആകുലിലെ നാലാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഇപ്പോഴും നിരോധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു. മറ്റൊരിടത്തേക്ക് പുറദേശഗമനം ചെയ്യുന്നത് വിലക്കുന്നതായ മറ്റെ പരസ്യം ആക്ടിലെ 5-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം 1911ൽ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്, എന്നാൽ ഉടമ്പടിയാൽ ബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പുറദേശഗമനം മാത്രമേ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നു മറ്റു പ്രസ്താവന ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് 1917-ൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തി. അതുകൂടാതെയും ഈ കാര്യം 1915 ലെ ഇന്ത്യാ സംരക്ഷണ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ (എടുക്കപ്പെട്ടവ) 16 B-ാം ചട്ടത്താൽ ഇപ്പോൾ സാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ ചട്ടം, "കൂലിക്കായി വേലചെയ്യാനോ, ആ ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയോ" മറ്റൊരിടത്തേക്ക് പണി ക്കാർ അനുവാദപത്രമില്ലാതെ പുറദേശഗമനം ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത വിധമാകുന്നു. ഇന്ത്യാസംരക്ഷണ ആക്ടിന്റെ കാലാവധികഴിയുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി ഉടമ്പടിയാൽ ബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പുറദേശഗമനം മറ്റുവിധ മാർഗ്ഗത്താലും നിരോധിപ്പാനായി അധികാരം കൈക്കൊള്ളേണ്ടതു ആവശ്യമായി വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതാണ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ബില്ലിന്റെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശം.

2. ബില്ലിന്റെ രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശം വേതനം പുറദേശഗമനത്തിനുപുറമെ വേതനത്തെ ക്കുറിച്ചു നടപടിയുണ്ടായി ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യുവാൻ ആകുന്നു.

3. "ബില്ലിലെ ഉപവകുപ്പുകൾ താഴെകാണുന്നവയാണു":—

(1) "പുറദേശഗമനം" എന്നതു ഇന്ത്യയുടെ അതിരുകൾക്കു പുറത്തുള്ള വല്ല രാജ്യത്തും (a) കൂലിക്കു പണിചെയ്യാനുള്ള ഒരു കരാറുപ്രകാരം ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിൽനിന്നു വല്ല അളും കടൽവഴിയായി പുറപ്പെട്ടുപോകുന്നതോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ (b) അതിനെ പുറപ്പെട്ടു പോകുവാൻ സഹായിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ കൂലിക്കായി പണിചെയ്യാനോ, തുടർപ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യാനോ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതായുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയോ, ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിൽനിന്നു കടൽവഴിയായിപ്പോകുന്നതാണെന്നു വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു [2 (a)-ാം ഖണ്ഡം].

(2) "പണി" എന്നതു കൈവേലയോ അല്ലാത്ത വേലയോ ആണെന്നു വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. കൈവേലയല്ല എന്നതിനു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ആക്ടിലെ 11-ാം വകുപ്പിനുള്ളിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള തൊഴിലുകൾ മുഴുവനും എന്നോ—അതു ഗ്രഹസ്ഥനായിട്ടോ ഒരു കുടുംബിയെ സഹായിയായിട്ടോ പണി എടുക്കുക എന്നോ, കൈവേലയാണെന്നു ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാവുന്ന മറ്റുവല്ല തൊഴിലും ചെയ്യുക എന്നോ ആണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു കൈവേല എന്നതിൽ കൂലി പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നതും ഉൾപ്പെടും [2-ാം ഖണ്ഡം, (e), (f), (g)].

(3) (a) പുറദേശം പോകുന്നവരുടെ രജിസ്ട്രേഷനെയും [3-ാം ഖണ്ഡം] അവരെ പുറപ്പെടുവിപ്പാനായി കൽപിക്കുന്നതിനെയും [6-ാം ഖണ്ഡം]

(b) ഇന്ത്യക്കു പുറത്തുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലിനായി ഏജന്റന്മാരെയും [7-ാം ഖണ്ഡം]

നിയമിപ്പാനായി അധികാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

(4) ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്യാതെയും നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന രാജ്യങ്ങളിലേക്കല്ലാതെയും അതിനെയുള്ള ഫീസുകളൊടുക്കാതെയും ഈ കൈവേലയ്ക്കായി പുറദേശഗമനംചെയ്യുന്നതു വിലക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ ഉള്ള യാതൊരു പരസ്യത്തിനെയും കരട് ഇന്ത്യാ നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ വെക്കുകയും ഓരോ സഭയുടെയും തൊണ്ണിപ്പു നിശ്ചയ

ണ്ടാൽ ആയതിനെ അസാധുവാക്കി സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്താലല്ലാതെ അല്ല പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടു ത്തിക്കൂടുന്നതല്ല. [10-ാം ഖണ്ഡം].

(5) ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ആക്ടിലെ 11-ാം അദ്ധ്യായത്തിന്റെ നീതിയിൽ ചില കൃഷ്ണ ങ്ങൾക്കുംചെയ്ത കൊശലവേല ചെയ്യാനായി പുറദേശഗമനം ചെയ്യുന്നതു സമ്മതിച്ചിരി ക്കുന്നു. [15 മുതൽ 20 വരെയുള്ള ഖണ്ഡങ്ങൾ.] എന്നാൽ വല്ല പ്രത്യേക രാജ്യത്തെ ക്കും കൊശലവേലക്കാർ പുറദേശഗമനം ചെയ്യുന്നതു വിലക്കുവാൻ മതിയായിട്ടുള്ള കാര ണങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു വിശ്വസിപ്പാൻ തനിക്കു ന്യായമുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ അതിനെ പരസ്യം മൂലം വിലക്കുവാൻ ആറോമനെ സമയത്തിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽക്കു അധികാരം കൊടുത്തിരി ക്കുന്നു [21-ാം ഖണ്ഡം].

(6) നിയമാനുസൃതമല്ലാത്തവിധത്തിൽ പുറദേശഗമനം ചെയ്കയോ പുറദേശ ഗമനം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ശിക്ഷകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു. [25-മുതൽ 27 വരെ ഖണ്ഡങ്ങൾ]. എന്നാൽ പുറദേശം പോകുന്നവരുടെ രക്ഷക നെന്നോ രക്ഷാനില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലത്തു ഡിസ്ട്രക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്നെന്നോ അസാധാരണ ക്ലേ ശത്തെ യാതൊരു അന്യായവും കൊടുത്തു കൂടുന്നതുമല്ല. [28-ാം ഖണ്ഡം].

(7) എല്ലാരാജ്യങ്ങളിലേക്കും ഉള്ള പുറദേശഗമനത്തിനു ഈ ബിൽ സംബന്ധി ക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ആക്ടിൽ ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായ സിലോണിലെ ക്കും സ്ട്രൈറ്റ് സെട്ടിൽമെന്റിലേക്കും ഉള്ള പുറദേശഗമനവും ഈ ബില്ലിലെ നിയമങ്ങ ൾക്കു വിധേയപ്പെടുവതും, എന്നാൽ ഇന്ത്യക്കാരായ മതാപിതാക്കന്മാരിൽനിന്നു ജനിച്ചവരാ കട്ടെ ഇന്ത്യയിലെ മറ്റു നാട്ടു രാജ്യത്തിലെ പ്രജകളാകട്ടെ അല്ലാത്ത ആർക്കും ബ്രിട്ടീഷു ഇന്ത്യയിൽ നിന്നു പോകുന്നതിനു ഈ ബിൽ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

സിംല,
1921, ഏപ്രിൽ 18-നു

സി. എ. ഇന്നിസ്സ്.

എച്ച്. മോൻട്രീമ സ്മിത്ത്,
ഡപ്യൂട്ടി സെക്രട്ടറി,

(A true translation)

P. V. KUBUVILA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

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Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George re-assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61, 6 & 7 Geo. V, Ch. 37, and 9 & 10 Geo. V, Ch. 101).

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd day of March 1921, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Aehariyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., presiding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M.R.Ry. S. R. Y. Ankineda Prasad Bahadur.

453 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member— 11 a.m.

(a) how long the Bezwada railway station was under construction and what amount of money was spent upon it and from what source; Bezwada railway station.

(b) whether the main building has already cracked at some places; and

(c) whether the retiring rooms have now been thrown open to Europeans and Indians alike.

453 A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, reports that one room in each of the gentlemen's and ladies' waiting rooms at Bezwada has been set apart for Indians from the 25th November 1920.

Racial distinctions in dining-cars in Madras-Calcutta trains.

454 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the European passengers are invariably served first and are better attended to than the Indian passengers in the dining-cars attached to the Madras-Calcutta trains; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government would ask the Agent to take early steps to remove racial distinctions in these matters.

454 *A.*—The Government have no information. The question will be brought to the notice of the Railway administration.

Toy industry of Kondapalli.

455 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the toy industry at Kondapalli in the Kistna district was once in a flourishing condition;

(*b*) whether its deterioration was due to want of proper encouragement;

(*c*) whether there is any possibility of its immediate revival by means of State aid; and

(*d*) whether such industry is carried on in any part of the Presidency.

455 *A.*—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*). The development of the industry is already under the consideration of the Director of Industries from whom a report will be obtained on the subject.

(*d*) The manufacture of wooden toys is also carried on at Nakkapalle and Etikoppaka in Vizagapatam district, at Polghat in Malabar district, at Tanjore and at Settikunta in Cuddapah district.

Silk industry in the Presidency.

456 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development to state—

(*a*) in what places in the Presidency the silk industry is carried on;

(*b*) in what condition it is in this country; and

(*c*) whether there is any scope for its development.

456 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to Mr. Maxwell-Lefroy's Report on the Silk Industry in India published by the Government of India in the year 1919 and Appendix G to the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission.

Spinning wheel in rural areas of Godavari, Kistna, etc.

457 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a good deal of stimulus has been given for the use of the spinning wheel in the rural areas in the districts of Godavari, Kistna and Guntur within the last two years;

(*b*) whether this stimulation has brought about any excess of yarn and, if so, to what extent;

(*c*) whether the Government have in any way helped the extensive use of the spinning wheel;

(*d*) whether the spinning wheel that is used is of the old crude type;

(*e*) whether any attempts have been made by the Department of Industries to import improved hand spinning wheels, if any, from other parts of India; and

(*f*) if not, whether any steps will be taken to improve the existing hand spinning wheels.

457 *A.*—(*a*) Owing to the high prices of yarn last year a small number of women appear to have resumed the use of old spinning wheel in the districts of Godavari, Kistna and Guntur.

(*b*) The Government have no information on the subject. The Government would need a special staff to make such inquiries and the information, if obtained, would be unreliable and serve no useful purpose.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) No. The Government are advised that hand-spun yarn is unlikely for any length of time to compete successfully with mill-spun yarn.

Indigo industry in the Presidency.

458 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development to state—

(*a*) in what condition the indigo industry is in this Presidency;

(*b*) whether any steps have been taken to improve the method of getting the dye-stuff so as to compete successfully with the synthetic indigo;

(*c*) whether the recently published bulletin on indigo research by the Pusa Agricultural Institute containing the results of experiments by the Rev. A. Davis, the Indigo Research Chemist to the Government of India, has been perused by the Ministry; and

(*d*) if so, whether any attempts will be made to try those experiments in this country.

458 *A.*—(*a*) The Honourable Member is referred to Dr. Marsden's report recorded in G.O. No. 358, Home (Education), dated 9th April 1918, which was placed on the Editors' table.

(*b*) No such steps were regarded by the Director of Agriculture as immediately possible and none have been taken by the Government.

(*c*) It is presumed that the Honourable Member refers to "Indigo Publication No. 8" containing a note by Mr. W. A. Davis on the development of the indigo industry in Assam in conjunction with tea and other crops. The attention of the Government has been drawn to this very recent publication.

(*d*) The Government are unable to say.

22ND MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Ankineedu Prasad ; Mr. Appa Rao ; Mr. Biswanath Das ; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson ; the Hon'ble the President ; Mr. Devarajulu Nayudu.)*

Women's hospital in Masulipatam.

459 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Council of Masulipatam contemplates abolishing the only women's hospital in the town on the plea of want of funds; and

(b) whether steps will be taken to prevent this action on the part of the municipality

459 A.—The Municipal Council of Masulipatam does not maintain any hospital for women.

M.R.Ry. Sri M. V. Apparao Bahadur.

Extension of village-sites in zamindaris in Godavari, etc.

460 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government whether any steps will be taken for the extension of village-sites in zamindari villages in the Godavari and Kistna districts to relieve congestion and improve rural sanitation

460 A.—In zamindari villages the duty of providing adequate house-sites rests primarily on the zamindar and the Government have laid down that they do not ordinarily recognize any obligation to provide village-sites in permanently-settled villages They will however consider the question if definite proposals are received

Sriman Biswanath Das.

Deputation of the Oriya District Association on the Agency Commissioner.

461 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member if it is a fact that the Oriya District Association of Ganjam waited on a deputation on the Agency Commissioner in September 1920 or thereabouts and to state what action has been taken thereon up to now

461 A.—The Government have no information.

SRIMAN BISWANATH DAS:—"I would like to know, Sir, how the Government could not have any information on the point when a public body like the Oriya District Association of Ganjam waited on a deputation on the Agency Commissioner and when some of the extracts appeared in the local newspapers"

The Hon'ble SIR LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"The answer to the supplementary question is that the Government do not, as a matter of course, receive official information about everything that happens in a district. The answer to the question on the paper was drafted while I was away at Delhi. If I had been present at the time, I should have said that it was a matter within my personal knowledge, not my knowledge as a member of Government, that a deputation had waited on Mr. Harris. I have now in my hand a letter which has just been received from him, giving some particulars of what passed when that deputation met him. And I shall be happy to give the Honourable Member separately further information on the subject if he so desires."

SRIMAN BISWANATH DAS:—"I shall be very glad if the Honourable Member would take action upon it."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Do I understand the Honourable Member to say that he was in possession of the information for which he had asked? The question is to ask the Hon'ble the Home Member if it is a fact that the Oriya District Association of Ganjam waited on deputation on the Agency-Commissioner in September 1920 or thereabouts. Was the Honourable Member in possession of that information before he asked the question?"

SRIMAN BISWANATH DAS :—"Of course I had some idea of it."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"The purpose of interpellating the Government is to ask for information In this particular case the Honourable Member's intention was to ask what action had been taken upon the deputies' representation. The question should have taken some such form as: 'With reference to the deputation I desire to know what action has been taken up to now.' Ordinarily when Honourable Members have the information, it is better to put the question in such a form as to lead the Government on to the answer. Otherwise there is just the contingency. The Government may say 'We have no information,' and the Honourable Member would have to put a supplementary question. If Honourable Members put the Government in possession of the information they have, it will facilitate the disposal of questions materially."

SRIMAN BISWANATH DAS:—"I think Sir, I may be allowed to add one word of personal explanation. I approached one or two official gentlemen and they said that they did not know anything. So I was anxious to know whether the Government knew anything at all about it"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"It is far from my intention to suggest that the Honourable Member has done anything wrong. I simply suggested to him a certain procedure for the purpose of facilitating work"

M.R.Ry. B. P. Devarajulu Nayudu.

Smuggling of gold

462 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance whether—

(a) it is true that certain insured parcels which were declared to contain gold jewellery and were passed at the Colombo Post Office for delivery in Karikal in French India were seized in March 1919 at Dhanushkodi, and acquired by the Collector of Customs, Madras, under the Gold Import Act, 1917;

(b) such seizure and acquisition are contrary to rule 81, clause 7, of the rules and notification in Appendix B framed under the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, as amended by Acts IV and XII of 1914;

(c) under article 93 of the Post Office Guide, such parcels should be returned to the place of origin if they are deliverable in British India;

(d) it is not true in the present cases of nearly 30 parcels seized they are deliverable out of British India where they are not so prohibited;

(e) it is true that the Government refused to pay the then market value of the gold seized, viz., Rs. 37 in March 1919 per sovereign, but paid the foreign addressees only Rs. 10½ per sovereign; and

(f) it is true that the petitions of protest of such addressees were dismissed by the Board of Revenue and the Government of Madras, and their notices of civil suit were discarded.

462 *A.*—The Member is referred to the answer to question No. 345 which was laid on the table on the 21st February last.

Draughtsmen establishment in Public Works Department.

463 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue and the Hon'ble the Minister for Education (Public Works)—

(a) if it is a fact that in the reorganization of the draughtsmen establishment in 1913 the number of appointments in the higher grade was reduced, and that, in consequence, persons drawing pay higher than that which they were entitled to according to the reorganization were allowed to draw the excess as personal allowance;

(b) if it is a fact that the Chief Engineer in 1916 informed the members of the above establishment that proposals for further reorganization of the draughtsmen establishment were under consideration and, if so, whether any proposals have been made;

(c) if it is a fact that the reorganization of a single subordinate service is under consideration and, if so, what scales are proposed and when they will be given effect to; and

(d) whether all the lower subordinates in the Public Works Department will be taken into the single subordinate service without any restriction.

463 *A.*—(a) The answer to the first part is in the negative. As regards the second part, the majority of draughtsmen posts were on incremental scales of pay before the reorganization and these posts were converted in the reorganization into posts of Upper and Lower Subordinates on fixed scales of pay. Consequently draughtsmen adversely affected by the new scales were granted personal allowances.

(b) Proposals for a further reorganization of the draughtsmen establishment were considered by the Chief Engineer in 1916 but were deferred owing to the financial stringency caused by the war.

(c) Proposals in regard to the formation of a single subordinate service are under consideration. The new service will be constituted as soon as certain details regarding pay, etc., which are under consideration are settled.

(d) The matter is under consideration

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.

Amelioration of depressed classes.

464 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member to state—

(a) what steps were taken in the Guntur district for ameliorating the condition of the depressed classes in the matter of providing them with suitable building sites, good water-supply and educational facilities; and

(b) whether any grant was made for the purpose in favour of local bodies during the last three years

464 *A.*—(a) No special steps have been taken by Government during the last three years but efforts made in 1917 to relieve congestion in villages met with little response. The Government propose to appoint an Assistant Commissioner of Labour for the district. The local bodies have continued to direct their attention to the matter.

(b) Yes, for house-sites and education.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

Press Act in the Presidency.

465 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member to state in respect of what printing presses and newspapers security has been demanded or taken under the Press Act from the beginning of 1919

465 *A.*—A statement is placed on the table.*

Unenfranchised service inams in the Presidency.

466 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state separately, with reference to each district of the Presidency, the number of unenfranchised service inams resumed by the Government during the last ten years under each of the following heads:—

(a) Religious and charitable inams;

(b) Village artisan inams; and

(c) Dasabandham inams.

466 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the required information.

* Vide Appendix I on page 998 infra.

22ND MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Narasimha Raju ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.)*

American Baptist Mission High School, Ongole.

467 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education whether—

(*a*) the attention of the Government has been drawn to the difficulties which the Indian Christian students of the American Baptist Mission High School, Ongole, have been put to a few days ago, owing to the action of the Principal ; and

(*b*) the Government have inquired into the matter and, if so, with what result.

467 *A.*—(*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) The Government do not propose to inquire as the matter is one entirely of internal discipline.

M.R.Ry. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu.

Irrigation projects in Vizagapatam.

468 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue—

(*a*) to state if any investigation of possible irrigation projects was ever made in the district of Vizagapatam ;

(*b*) to place the connected reports on the table ; and

(*c*) to state if the Government have in view the construction of any irrigation project this year with a view to improve the irrigation facilities.

468 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by placing the reports on the table.

(*c*) No project is yet ripe for execution during this year.

Government subvention to local bodies towards elementary education.

469 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education—

(*a*) what amount is granted to local bodies for increasing the salaries of teachers in elementary schools according to paragraph 9 of G.O. No. 499, Financial, dated 1st June 1920 ;

(*b*) if this amount is Rs. 9 lakhs only, how the balance of the allotment of 23 lakhs is utilized among aided schools maintained by mission bodies and other aided schools respectively ; and

(*c*) what the amount of aid given to mission bodies for the maintenance of elementary schools is in the years 1919–20, 1920–21 respectively, and if there is any increase what the reasons are for the increased grant.

469 *A.*—(*a*) Rupees 8,79,054.

(*b*) The sum of 23 lakhs was an estimate of requirements in the event of the grant being extended to aided schools. It was not possible however to allot any sum for aided education

(*c*) The information is not at present available.

Medical College for Vizagapatam.

470 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government whether the Government issued any order for the opening of a Medical College at Vizagapatam and, if so, when the college will be opened.

470 *A.*—The Government have approved the Surgeon-General's proposal that the Vizagapatam Medical School should be converted into a college. Details are being worked out by the Surgeon-General. It is not possible to say when the college will be opened

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu.

Strikes causing public inconvenience.

471 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member whether the proposals of the Local Government to prevent strikes causing public inconveniences referred to in question 73 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 16th day of February last will be placed before the Council for an expression of opinion before they are forwarded to the Government of India.

471 *A.*—The answer is in the negative.

M.R.Ry. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avargal.

Revision of salaries.

472 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance—

(*a*) to state the dates from which revision of salaries has been given effect to in the case of—

(i) Imperial services,
(ii) Provincial services (Judicial),
(iii) Provincial services (Executive) ; and

(*b*) to state the date from which Mr. A. R. Knapp has recommended that the revision of salaries of the non-gazetted services should be given effect to.

472 *A.*—(*a*) A statement is laid on the table.*

(*b*) Mr. Knapp did not make any suggestion as to the date from which the revision of salaries of the non-gazetted services should be given effect to.

* Vide Appendix II on page 1000 infra.

Scholarships for medical students in Ceded districts.

473 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state—

(a) (i) the number of scholarships of Rs. 25 each sanctioned for the students of the Ceded districts joining the Medical school;

(ii) the year from which they were sanctioned;

(iii) the names of the students with their addresses who were given the scholarships from year to year; and

(b) if there is a rule that these scholarships should be given to students whose families have really settled in the Ceded districts and have been living there for generations, in preference to the sons of officials or others whose stay in the districts is quite accidental and purely temporary.

473 *A.*—(a) (i) Ten.

(ii) From 1st July 1918.

(iii) The Government are not in possession of the information required.

(b) The scholarships are given to students who are natives of the Ceded districts; every candidate is required to produce a certificate as to the district of which he is a native from a revenue officer of that district not below the rank of deputy tahsildar.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The answer to (*a*) (iii) is that the Government are not in possession of the information required. I put the question to obtain the information. The Government have the means of getting the information and I expected that they would give it. Will they now call for the information and furnish me?"

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR (*for the Hon'ble the Minister*):—"The Government will call for the information and furnish it to the Honourable Member if he applies for it."

Famine test works in Bellary district.

474 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state—

(a) what other famine test works have been started in the Bellary district after the Honourable Member's reply to question No. 94 put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council dated the 14th February 1921;

(b) the dates on which they were respectively started;

(c) the average daily attendance of coolies, from week to week, on each work from the time it was started; and

(d) the average daily attendance on the two works already started near Virapuram and on the Alur-Aspari road from 29th January 1921.

474 *A.*—The following statement gives the information asked for:—

Name of work.	Date on which opened	Average daily attendance during the week ending				
		5th February 1921.	12th February 1921.	19th February 1921.	26th February 1921.	5th March 1921.
Siruguppa-Adoni Road	During week ending 5th February 1921	172	644	918	1,327	1,314
Siruguppa-Bellary Road		873	186			
Kuppagal-Kowtalam Road	28th January 1921	994	734	562	688	1,049
Northern Trunk Road	4th February 1921.		467	315	251	
Alur-Gontahal Road	30th January 1921	125	614	173	79	62
Bellary-Kurnool Road	12th January 1921(a)	1,950	571	573	569	591
Bellary Rayadrug Road	30th February 1921.	(Closed as no coolies attended)				
Jalahalu-Ahantapur Road (the work near K. Virapuram).	.. ..	314	416	324	349	No information.
Alur-Aspari Road	....	476	245	Closed as no coolies attended.		

(a) Average attendance during weeks ending 22nd January 1921 and 29th January 1921 was 1,395 and 1,950 respectively.

Capital at Bellary.

475 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state—

(a) whether the extensions and improvements to the hospital at Bellary, referred to in the answer given by Government to question No 248, dated 14th February 1921 (put at the meeting of the Legislative Council of that date), have been completed, or are still in progress;

(b) in the latter case, how long will it take for the improvements to be completed; and

(c) when the Government are likely to establish the promised medical school at Bellary.

475 *A.*—(a) & (b) The extensions and improvements referred to have not been commenced. They form part of a general scheme of improvements to headquarter hospitals, a programme of which is being drawn up by the Surgeon-General. The scheme can only be worked out gradually with reference to the comparative urgency of the needs of the several hospitals and the amount of funds available.

(c) The Government are not in a position to give a definite answer at present.

22ND MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar; Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib; Mr. Kesava Pillai; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; the President.)*

476 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Revenue Member to state— Irrigation projects in Bellary district.

(*a*) what irrigation projects have been so far investigated in the Bellary district, and have not been abandoned;

(*b*) how many, and which of them, are productive works, and what is their estimated cost and probable return;

(*c*) how many and which of them are protective works, and what is their estimated cost and return;

(*d*) the irrigation projects the investigation of which is in progress, and the probable dates by which their investigation would be completed; and

(*e*) the irrigation projects the investigation of which is yet to be taken up.

476 A.—A statement giving the information as far as traceable is laid on the table *

477 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Revenue Member to state talukwar— Loans under Land Improvement Act and Agricultural Loans Act.

(*a*) the total amount for which applications for loans under the Land Improvement Act and the Agricultural Loans Act were received from the ryots of the Bellary, Siruguppa, Adoni, Alur and Rayadrog taluks of the Bellary district during the months of October to February 1921, respectively; and

(*b*) the total amounts disbursed under the two Acts during the above months.

477 A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The answer to the question is that the Government have no information. We want to get the information and to say that they have no information is helpless. Would they obtain the information?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Government have really no information because all the loans are sanctioned by the Collector. If the member insists on my calling on the Collector to send a tabular statement, I have no objection to do so."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"May I know, Sir, if the Government have no information about the allotments made to each district?"

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"On a point of order, Sir, the question relates to what applications were received and what amounts were disbursed, not to what allotments were provided. There should be a separate notice and a separate question in regard to that issue."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"The Collector knew what amounts were distributed. That was the answer. The Government have no information about the amounts given to the applicants. May I know if the Honourable Member can give us the allotment made to the Anantapur district?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The question is for information about applications for loans received from ryots. If the Honourable Member wants any further information unconnected with that, he must put a separate question."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I put that question in order to elucidate the difficulty expressed by the ryots that they have no money. The officers say that no allotments were received. So I want to make it clear to what allotment is made to Anantapur district."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I quite see that the Honourable Member has some very *bona fide* object in view in putting that question; but at present the supplementary question is out of order; so I do not allow it."

478 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member to state— Marina loop line.

(*a*) the year in which the Marina loop line was abandoned;

(*b*) whether the expression of public feeling manifested against the construction of the line alongside the Marina was confined to a particular community or communities, and, if so, to what communities; and

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to place the connected papers on the table.

478 A.—(*a*) 1903.

(*b*) & (*c*) The connected papers are placed on the table † of the Council.

479 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state— Resettlement of red-soil taluks of Bellary and Anantapur.

(*a*) the progress so far made in the resettlement of the red-soil taluks of the Bellary and Anantapur districts; and

(*b*) the names of typical villages selected for conducting an investigation regarding

(i) the principal profession followed;

(ii) the principal land-owning castes;

(iii) the alienations to outsiders;

(iv) the extent of cultivation in the occupied ayacut;

* Vide Appendix III on page 1001 infra. † Vide Appendix IV on page 1002 infra.

(The Hon'ble the President; Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lahSahib; Mr. Sivasankaram Pillai; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.

(v) the palte land left waste;
(vi) the supplementary sources of income of small pattadars;
(vii) the debts contracted under mortgage, etc., the rates of interest, the costs and status of creditors and debtors

479 *A*.—(*a*) The work has not yet been commenced in the red-soil taluks of the Anantapur district as the resettlement of those taluks is due only in 1926-27 and 1927-28. As regards the red-soil taluks of Bellary, the statistics required for the compilation of a scheme report are being collected. The revision of adangals was started in the Hospet taluk in October last and inquiries by special revenue inspectors were finished in 47 villages up to the end of January 1921.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I wanted a very important piece of information about the settlement operations now going on in the red soil taluks. They are now finishing their inquiry and behind our back they may arrive at any conclusions from insufficient data. Will the Government at least now call for the information?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Supplementary questions should also, like the main questions, be requests for information. I do not think I can permit any member putting a supplementary question to argue the case or to make an argument out of it. I trust that Honourable Members will bear this in mind."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I want the names of the villages selected for conducting the investigations."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I did not say there was any ambiguity. What I said was that the Honourable Member in putting the supplementary question was saying why he wanted the information and how easily that the Government could have got it. All that might be pertinent to a resolution before the House. A supplementary question must however, like the main question, be a request for information."

The Hon'ble Mr. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"As the investigations are still proceeding, I am not able to furnish any information at this stage.

M.R.Ry. T. Sivasankaram Pillai Avargal.

Issue of country liquor in Tadpatri and Bellary.

480 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education (Excise) to state—

(*a*) how many proof gallons of country liquor were issued from the Tadpatri and Bellary distilleries for the months of December 1920, and January and February 1921;

(*b*) what the number was of proof gallons of country liquor issued during the corresponding months from the distilleries in the three years;

(*c*) what the total number is of date trees marked during the months of October, November, December 1920 and January and February 1921 in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool;

(*d*) what the total number is of date trees marked during the corresponding months in the three previous years;

(*e*) if it is a fact that in the districts of Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary the consumption of toddy and other intoxicants has fallen abnormally;

(*f*) if it is a fact that in these districts the occasion is being taken advantage of by non-co-operators to accelerate temperance in towns and villages, leading to further reduction of consumption of intoxicants;

(*g*) if it is a fact that during the last abkari sales for the current year there has been speculative bidding on the part of the renters which coupled with the present distress has led to serious loss on their part; and

(*h*) if the Government will be pleased to institute enquiries with a view to affording such relief to renters as they may deserve.

480 *A*.—The Government have no information.

Mr. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI:—"Will the Government call for information on these questions?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"The Government have not called for the information; but are prepared to call for it under such sub-heads from (*a*) to (*h*) as the Honourable Member may point out."

Mr. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI:—"Yes; I should like to have information on sub-head (*g*)."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"It will be called for."

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 465 asked by M.R Ry. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd March 1921, page 204 supra.]

Securities demanded or taken under the Press Act in respect of printing presses and newspapers.

	Name of press or newspaper in respect of which security was demanded.	Whether security was furnished or not.
	1919.	
(1)	National Press, Madras	Furnished.
(2)	British India Press, Madras	Do.
(3)	Union Printing Works, Madras	Do.
(4)	National Press, Madras	Do.
(5)	Swadesamitran Power Press, Madras	Do.
(6)	South Indian Press, Madras	Do.
(7)	Kesara Press, Madras	Do.
(8)	Andhravani Printing Works, Ganjam	Do.
(9)	Islamia Printing Works, Malabar	Do.
(10)	Muhammadia Press, Madras	Not furnished.
(11)	Siddiki Press, Madras	Do.
(12)	Qaumi Press, Madras, on account of a journal entitled *Paigham*.	Do.
(13)	Hogarth Press, Madras, on account of a journal entitled *Student Movement Review*.	Do.
(14)	Soundaryavalli Press, Madras, on account of a journal entitled *Vyasa Patrika*.	Do.
(15)	A new press at Vellore	Do.
(16)	Gnanodaya (Telugu journal), Cuddapah	Do.
(17)	Brahmananda Aarnava Patrika (Telugu journal), Cuddapah	Do.
(18)	Samarasa Bodhini (Tamil journal), Tanjore	Do.
(19)	Thanmuyerchi (Tamil journal), Tanjore	Do.
	1920.	
(20)	Dharmavaiya Gollan Press, Karaikudi, Ramnad	Furnished.
(21)	Willingdon Press, Madras	Not furnished.
	1921.	
	No information.	

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 472 asked by M.R.Ry A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd March 1921, page 995 supra.]

	Dates from which the revision of salaries has been or will be given effect to.
All-India Services.	
The Indian Civil Service (including Provincial Civil Service Officers holding listed posts)	1st December 1919.
The Indian Police Service	1st January ,,
The Indian Forest Service	27th July ,,
The Indian Educational Service, male and female branches	1st December ,,
The Indian Agricultural Service	1st ,, ,,
The Indian Service of Engineers	30th August ,,
The Imperial branch of the Civil Veterinary Department	1st December ,,
The Indian Medical Service	1st ,, 1918.
Provincial Services.	
Madras Civil Service—Executive branch	Final orders have not been passed yet.
Madras Civil Service—Judicial branch	1st December 1919.
Madras Educational Service—Men's branch	1st December 1919.
Do. —Women's branch	1st March 1921.
Madras Civil Medical Service	1st April 1920.
Madras Police Service	30th October 1919.
Madras Agricultural Service	3rd February 1920.
Madras Engineering Service	1st ,, ,,
Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests	12th March ,,
District Registrars	2nd April 1919.
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner not belonging to the Indian Medical Service	30th July 1920.
Gazetted officers of the Survey Department	Not yet finally sanctioned.
Gazetted officers of the Salt and Excise Department not belonging to the Indian Civil Service	Not yet sanctioned.
Deputy Superintendents in the Civil Veterinary Department and Assistant Principal of the Veterinary College	1st December 1919.
Chief Boiler Inspector and Boiler Inspectors	3rd September 1920.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 476 asked by M.R.Ry. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd March 1921, page 997 supra.]

Projects in the Bellary district not abandoned.

Item number and name of project.	Remarks.
1. Alabur tank	Estimate Rs. 36,000. Sanctioned as a famine estimate to be taken up when necessity for famine relief arises
2. Rovapuram tank project ..	Estimate Rs. 95,000. Sanctioned under "33. Famine Relief" to be taken up when necessity for famine relief arises. If the proposed improvements to the tank are carried out, an extent of 370 acres which forms the ayacut of the tank will, it is stated, yield a net revenue of Rs. 1,400 which represents a return of 1·47 per cent on the capital outlay.
3. Construction of a new tank at Kolur.	Estimate Rs. 21,600. Sanctioned under "33. Famine Relief" to be executed when necessity for famine relief arises. The proposed improvements will, it is stated, irrigate about 550 acres yielding a net revenue of Rs. 2,000, which represents a return of 2·14 per cent on the capital outlay.
4. Yepral and Koligal tank supply channel improvements.	Estimate Rs. 18,000. Work completed. It was anticipated that the work when carried out would bring under cultivation an additional area of 100 acres yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,000 which represents a return of about 11 per cent. No information is available as to the exact extent now irrigated under these tanks.
5. Kampli channel extension ..	Estimate Rs. 18,460. Work completed. It was anticipated that the extension would bring under irrigation an additional extent of 400 acres yielding a net revenue of Rs. 1,400, which represents a return of 7·58 per cent. The extent now actually irrigated is not known.
6. Restoration of the Gundinahalli tank.	Estimate Rs. 7,130. Work completed. From the reports accompanying the estimate it is observed that the tank has an ayacut of 54½ acres with an average cultivation of 45 acres yielding a revenue of Rs. 203 during the five years prior to the occurrence of the breach and that the restoration of the tank will yield a return of about 3 per cent. It was also stated that though the ayacut of the tank was small, it would irrigate the ayacuts of Kenguntu, Mallanayakanakatte, Udachalammanakatte, and the Uru vanka of Kudligi and that the surplus water would supplement the supply to the tanks of Sasalavada and Harasi and augment the supply in the wells of Kudligi. No information is available as to the results attained by the restoration of the tank.
7. Tungabhadra Project	The project was intended for the irrigation of about 961,500 acres of wet crop and for the protection of 1,000,000 acres of dry crop. The object was to give a large measure of protection to the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Nellore. The project as finally revised was estimated to cost Rs. 13 crores, but as a return of only 2·59 per cent was expected and as it was considered that the Cauvery and Kistna Reservoir Projects which were likely to prove more productive, should be given precedence, it was decided in 1909 that the project should be indefinitely postponed.
8. Hagari-Malkapuram Project ..	Under investigation; observations are being made of the flow of water in the river.
9. Construction of a bank across Hari vanka between Mangalam and Hadagalli.	Investigated; report awaited.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 478 asked by M R.Ry A Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd March 1921, page 297 supra.]

I

THE MARINA LOOP RAILWAY, MADRAS.

A Public Meeting.

The public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Madras to protest against the proposed alignment of the Marina Loop Railway was held at the Victoria Public Hall, Madras, on April 1st. There was a very large attendance, among those present being the Hon'ble Sir George Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Sir V. Bhashyam Ayyangar, Raja Sir Savalay Ramaswami Mudaliyar, His Grace Archbishop Colgan, Mr A. D. Jackson, Mr. E. W. Orr, Mr. J. G. Smith, the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Muhammad Sahib, Mr V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. J. R. B Branson, Mr V. C. Desika Acharlyar, Mr E. H. Elliot, Mr. W. D. Smith, Mr J D Ker, Mr James Short, Mr. G. Narayanaswami Chetti, Mr W C. Scott, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. C. J. Higgs, Mr. W. H Wiele, Mr A. Scholl, Mr. R. T. Menzies, Khan Bahadur Waljee Laljee Sait, Mr. T. Ghanshum Singh, Mr. D. Gopaul Rao, Mr. J. R. Coombes, Mr. P. S. Sundra Ayyar, Mr. F. M. Robinson, Mr. A. S. Cowdell, Mr. J. G. Kerson, Mr. A. E. Rencontre, Mr. J. Meredith, Mr C. Yethirajulu Nayudu, Mr. S. Guruswami Chetti, Mr H. L. Pudday, Mr. Lodd Govindas, Mr M. K. Lakshmana Acharlyar, Diwan Bahadur N. Subrahmanyam, Mr. N. Appusundram Pillai, Mr. F. Rodgers, Mr. H. M. Upshon, Captain V. J. Staggs, Mr Roebuck, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. Ure, Mr. S P. D'Sylva, Mr. S. R. Turnbull, Mr J. Atkinson, Mr. E. A. Thompson, Mr. F. G. Wilson, Mr P. M Sivagnanam Mudaliyar, Mr. P. Ranganadam Mudaliyar, Mr. A. C. Parthasarathi Nayudu, and many others

The Sheriff of Madras read the requisition from the citizens of Madras calling upon him to convene the meeting, and announced that it was largely and influentially signed. He then declared the meeting open.

The Chairman's Remarks.

On the motion of Raja Sir Savalay Ramaswami Mudaliyar, seconded by the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Muhammad Sahib, the Hon'ble Sir George Arbuthnot was voted to the Chair, and in opening the meeting, he said :—

Gentlemen,—"I thank you most sincerely for the great honour you have done me in voting me to the Chair. I see that, in a moment, perhaps, of inspiration, the talented author of the programme of our proceedings this evening has entered at this stage 'remarks by the Chairman', and it would perhaps be playing him a shabby trick if no remarks were forthcoming. But you will not, I am sure, take it amiss if my words are very brief, for though the subject in connexion with which we have met to-night is one of very great importance to the public of Madras, yet it is not one about which it seems necessary to speak at any great length, and I should be loath to poach upon the preserves of the speakers who come after me, and who will, I know, give eloquent and forcible expression to our feelings in this matter. Gentlemen, the right of public meeting is one which the citizens of Madras have ever most rightly held dear, yet it is one which they have exercised with moderation. I have, however, taken part in not a few such meetings, and I am bound to say that I can remember some when we had more legitimate occasion than the present for making our voices heard, for our protest is against an act of vandalism which will go far to spoil and disfigure one of the most pleasant spots and one of the most conspicuous beauties of Madras, the city we are all proud of. You remember, I doubt not, the celebrated Irishman's oft-quoted lines about the admirable military roads of Scotland :—

> 'If you'd seen these roads before they were made
> You'd bless the name of General Wade.'

Well, I am half an Irishman myself, so I may venture to say that we who remember the Marina before it was made, when we look at it as it is now, have good reason to bless the name of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, to whom we owe it, and to resolve that it shall not be disfigured and ruined by superfluous and unnecessary railway, if any action of ours can prevent it. We have not, some of us, altogether forgotten our classics, and in the words of Juvenal—or was it Horace? I am afraid that I am getting rusty in these matters—well, in the words of the Latin poet, *Facit indignatio versus*, which may be roughly translated 'Indignation makes poets of us all'—and, if poets, why not orators also? I hope that the divine afflatus will descend on all the speakers to-night, and that, inspired by the virtuous indignation which the poet speaks of, they will rise to heights of eloquence which will soften the hearts of Government, and preserve for us, unimpaired in all its beauty, the Marina of Madras."

THE FIRST RESOLUTION.

Mr. V. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR next rose to move the first Resolution, which ran as follows:—

"*That the public of Madras in meeting assembled respectfully but emphatically protest against the proposed construction of the Loop Line of the South Indian Railway along the Marina foreshore—an alignment which would disfigure the Marina and would cause the greatest inconvenience to the large numbers who frequent it and the foreshore.*"

In doing so, he said he stood before the meeting with a feeling of diffidence in speaking to the proposition. In the first place he was there in place of one of the foremost speakers of Madras—Mr. Eardley Norton—who was to have addressed the meeting upon the proposition that evening, but who was unavoidably absent. He was also diffident for another reason. He was afraid of being classed among carping critics of official measures; of the wisdom of which they had lately been told the officials were the best judges.

He did not think it required the eloquence of Mr. Norton or even official brains to understand the question now before the meeting and to grapple with it. Being a plain man he brought to the question his commonsense and judged the merits of the question by its aid alone. He felt no difficulty in presenting the proposition for their acceptance. They were met that evening under the presidency of one of their most distinguished citizens—(applause)—the representative of a house the interests of which had been bound up in Madras for about a hundred years. They were met together that evening to give expression to the feeling, common among them, of indignation at the resolution of Government to run the line along the Marina without taking the public of Madras into its confidence before deciding to take that step. Sir M. E. Grant Duff called the Marina the finest in the world. The speaker did not know if it were that, but he did know that it was the pride of Madras and also that it was the envy of Bombay and Calcutta. There was no difficulty whatever in realising the fact that if the proposed line were constructed along the foreshore it would disfigure the Marina and would mar its beauty in such a manner that they would all feel they had lost something they valued dearly.

If it were a mere question of esthetics, or of their sense of the beautiful being offended, that would still be sufficient reason for the proposed alignment being abandoned. But it did not stop there. They would be worse off for the line in several respects. Many of the citizens of Madras now went to the Marina and enjoyed the cool evening breeze there, especially in the hot months. Men who had spent the day in their offices and were glad, after the day's fatigue and heat, to drink the cool breezes, women and children, all loved to go to the Marina, and all classes—men, women and children alike—would regret the change, if this line were allowed to run along the foreshore. The Hon'ble Mr. Spring, an expert in Engineering, had advised Government in the matter of the proposed line; but had Government consulted a doctor on how far it would affect the health of the City of Madras and how far the mortality of the city, which was already high, would be affected? If people did not go to the Marina in the evening, would not their health suffer in consequence? This seemed a question well worthy of consideration.

But apart from all these questions let them look at the proposed alignment from the point of view of Government. He supposed it had been made under the impression that it would meet the convenience of the people of Madras. They saw from the plans that had been published that it ran along the foreshore by the Marina and that there was a station called Mylapore and another called Triplicane, both also on the foreshore. He supposed it was expected that people from these parts of the city would use the line. But passengers would have to travel a mile to the station to travel two miles in the train and he thought no man would engage a carriage to take him to the station and then leave it there and get into the train. The proposed line was, therefore, objectionable from the point of view of the people using it.

There could be no doubt that Government had made a mistake and he did not think this mistake would have been made if the members of Government had been really citizens of Madras. If they were not gentlemen with one foot here and the other on the Blue Mountains, spending seven months of the year in the Hills, if their interests were bound up in the interests of the city, they would not view this question in the light they did at present. Many of those present would remember the great public meeting held in Madras 12 years ago to protest against the annual exodus of Government to the Hills. They had not renewed their protest year after year since then and had accepted the exodus as inevitable. But that did not mean that they should stand still when the interests of the people were at stake, and if they had realised the far-reaching consequences the exodus would have, he was sure they would be protesting every year against it. He did not think there was any one present who held a view of the situation different from that presented that afternoon. The Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association and the municipality were all agreed, with practically one voice, to protest against the action of Government. Those assembled in the Hall were there as the representatives of all communities of the inhabitants of the city to give voice to the universal feeling that if the line was made, as was at present intended, it would be injurious to the best interests of Madras. He could not believe that their resolutions would be viewed with disfavour by Government. He thought it was because the members of Government were not really inhabitants of Madras and had not enjoyed a walk on the Marina in the hot months, that they did not realise the advantages of the Marina as the citizens did realise them. And if in a moment of

thoughtlessness—if he might be permitted to use the word—Government had sanctioned the scheme, he was sure the resolutions of the meeting would receive due consideration at the hands of the authorities and that they would cancel the proposed alignment and adopt another more conducive to the interests of the people.

Mr Edwards Orr seconded the resolution. He said that as the representative of the Trades Association of the city he had been honoured with an invitation to second the resolution now before the meeting. In the first instance he was asked to support it, and very few words would then have been necessary, but within the past few hours he had been promoted to second the resolution and he felt quite incompetent to do so. The matter before them, however, was one that did not admit of any controversy. They were all agreed that the railway, as at present proposed, was unnecessary, that it did not meet the requirements of the South Indian Railway, and was directly in opposition to the wishes and best interests of the citizens of Madras. He had read in a Calcutta paper that morning the following paragraph :—

"We publish this week a map of a proposed extension of the South Indian Railway, which should prove, if any further proof were wanted, that the epithet 'benighted' is no longer deserved by Madras. A city which will consent to the defacement of a sea promenade such as the Madras Marina, to make it easier for its population to travel, is according to modern ideas quite in the forefront of civilisation."

There seemed to be some slight misapprehension here. In the first place their consent to the scheme had never been asked and as for 'benighted', a word which people who had never been in the Presidency were very fond of using, he thought they would all agree with him that if the citizens of Madras sat down and allowed the railway to be carried out without opposing it by all the legitimate means possible, they would thoroughly deserve the reputation of being benighted (applause). He did not think Government would be acquitted of thoughtlessness—if he might use the word of the last speaker—in approving of this scheme. But Governments pass away and their *personnel* also, and they must remember that the present Government was not responsible for the passing of the scheme they were protesting against that afternoon. In that very Hall he had heard His Excellency Lord Ampthill proclaim himself 'a citizen of Madras' and he had amply proved that his word were not a mere form, and, by his munificent donation on that occasion had proved himself to be indeed the first citizen of Madras (applause). Fortunately, he thought, His Excellency held the portfolio of Public Works, and the speaker was sure they might safely hope that, as no true citizen would see the Marina spoiled by this railway, the resolution now before the meeting would receive due consideration and the scheme it protested against abandoned. He had heard a whisper that the scheme was opposed by the military authorities, who might object to a line of railway running through their military zone. The scheme was opposed to the best interests of the South Indian Railway who would get no traffic, and to the best interests of the Madras public, who wanted to preserve their magnificent Marina, and he did not think any other reasons were necessary to show them all the necessity for passing the resolution now before them. He had great pleasure in seconding the resolution, both in his own right as a citizen of Madras and also as the representative of the Madras Trades Association.

The Second Resolution.

Mr. V. C. Desika Achariyar moved the second resolution which was as follows :—

"That the above resolution be communicated to the Government on the Railway Department, together with a copy of the proceedings of the present meeting, and an expression of opinion that any Loop Line of the kind should be aligned as close as possible to the centres of population which it is intended to serve, and that it should be so constructed as to avoid all level crossings, which are already a source of danger and inconvenience in other parts of the City."

In doing so, he said that the resolution he had the honour to place before the meeting really consisted of two parts, the first of which required no speech from him at all. The meeting had just unanimously voted in favour of the first resolution so ably and eloquently moved by Mr. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar and so influentially seconded by Mr. Orr, not only in his individual capacity as a citizen of Madras, but as the representative of the Trades Association. So far, therefore, as the first part of the resolution, that the resolution which they had just passed be communicated to Government with a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, was concerned, he took it that the meeting was in agreement and would vote unanimously for the same, but he would crave their indulgence and would, with some little diffidence, ask them to pass the second portion of the resolution. That diffidence began on Monday last. The Municipal Commissioners had before them a resolution on the subject which ran as follows :—"The Commissioners beg to protest against the adoption of the proposed route of the Marina Loop extension of the South Indian Railway as being likely to ruin the existing excellent seafront of the city without any corresponding advantage, and to request that Government will be pleased to arrange with the Railway Authorities to have the same laid along the high level route by the Buckingham Canal, which would better serve public convenience and traffic." Several of the Municipal Commissioners wanted to stop short at 'City,' and were even unwilling to add the words "without any corresponding advantage" and did not like to pass the second portion of the resolution. Therefore, it was with some little diffidence that he moved that portion

of the proposition also for their kind and unanimous acceptance. He felt sure that when he placed the facts before them, no eloquence would be required in pressing the proposition for acceptance. The reasons had all been accepted by the authorities responsible for the line. The object of the Marina Loop Line was to serve the City of Madras and to enable its citizens to travel from one part to another. It was also, after a good deal of discussion, agreed that a high level alignment was preferable to a low level alignment, which would necessitate so many level crossings, which had proved a public nuisance so far as they already existed in Madras. Several of them must have felt the inconvenience when going to their places of business in Black Town. When Sir George Moore was President of the Municipal Commission he was consulted as President, by Mr. Spring. Sir George Moore was kind enough to pass the papers on to him (the speaker). Fortunately for him, since he had quoted from memory at last Monday's Municipal Meeting, when it was remarked that documentary evidence was wanted, he looked up the old papers and made a few notes. It was in the year 1895 that the South Indian Railway thought it necessary to have a double line between Pallavaram and the Beach. With that view the Agent of the South Indian Railway wrote to his own Board at Home that instead of a double line the alternative suggestion might be adopted of carrying a Loop Line from Saidapet to the Beach, since it would serve the densely-populated parts of Triplicane and Mylapore, and would be a great convenience to the inhabitants of those suburbs. The South Indian Railway Board in its reply allowed the Agent to survey and prepare plans of the Loop Line on that ground. Taking the present alignment, should Mylapore people want to go to Triplicane, they would first of all have to walk in a southerly direction for a mile to the south eastern corner of San Thomé where the station is proposed to be located and then travel by railway for one mile to Triplicane. He must be a man with plenty of resource, who did not care either for money or time to adopt such a route. The Triplicane Station was proposed to be located on the foreshore opposite Kernan Castle, and Triplicane people would have to come all the way down to Kernan Castle to catch the train. That was the proposed alignment, although the original object was to serve the suburbs of Mylapore and Triplicane. He had read in the papers recently several questions put as to whether Mr. Spring bore any grudge to the citizens of Madras, had he suggested the proposed scheme to spite them and to deprive them of their Marina. He had known Mr. Spring and could vouch for the fact that he was a perfect type of Englishman and a perfect gentleman. He had a personal discussion with Mr Spring about the same matter a year ago, and discovered that the shortsightedness of his policy was this. Mr. Spring was of opinion that the Government of India never treated Madras as they treated the other Provinces and it would be next to useless to approach the Government of India for anything but a cheap line. The correspondence on the subject showed that this was the whole burden of his song. It was the idea of the authorities concerned that the Loop Line should be a cheap suburban passenger line which was not to be used for goods traffic except at nights. There must be fast passenger trains with vacuum brakes and lighted with electricity, and among the important constituents were counted the lawyers of Mylapore and Triplicane.

The speaker then proceeded to deal with the official papers in connection with the line and pointed out that the reasons given by those concerned were reasons in their favour, not for an alignment on the Marina foreshore, but for a different alignment which should serve the public convenience. He pointed out that it was suggested in the correspondence that there should be a station near the Adyar Club to enable the members of the Club to go to their offices and back. The speaker asked them to apply this to the poor citizen of Madras. The influential gentlemen of Adyar could not find it convenient to walk a few hundred yards to catch the train, while the poor people of Mylapore would have to walk a mile or a mile and a half to do so. In the matter of a suburban railway of the kind an additional lakh or two in the cost should be of no account and the line should be so laid as to be of service to the crowded population of Triplicane and Mylapore.

Mr. A. D. JACKSON, in seconding the resolution, believed that it was as a member of the Chamber of Commerce that he had been asked to second the resolution proposed by Mr. V. C. Desika Acharyar. He, like his predecessor, Mr. Orr, had been promoted, for he had at first only been asked to support the resolution. However, after the eloquent speeches they had heard he did not think they would expect many remarks from him. After what Mr. Desika Acharyar had stated, there could be no doubt, so far as passenger traffic was concerned, at any rate for Mylapore, the Loz and Triplicane, that the Marina Loop Line would be of very little use. The only argument, apparently, which could be advanced in favour of it was that it was a cheap line. Mr. Desika Acharyar had already told them something of the correspondence which passed between the Agent of the South Indian Railway and his Board on this point, but he (the speaker) had it from another source that the Agent of the South Indian Railway did not consider cheapness a sufficient justification, for he said "by the construction of this Loop the proposed doubling of the main line between Saidapet and the Beach which, under existing circumstances, will have to be undertaken at no distant date, may be found to be unnecessary, and with this saving put against the cost of the Marina Loop the High Level Line would be more than justified. Should, however, the estimate of traffic be too sanguine and the Loop not pay for itself, the mileage of the project is so small that a failure to realise up to the average earnings would have but a small effect on the net profits of the line, and in its favour will be its great public benefit." That disposed of the argument of cheapness. The resolution which he had been

asked to second, while dealing with the passenger traffic of the Marina alignment, might be supposed to deal also with the question of level crossings. Nobody could calmly contemplate any addition to the already too numerous level crossings in the city, which were a source both of inconvenience and of danger. As was already pointed out, very considerable delay occurred at these crossings and a good deal of time was wasted which a business man could ill-afford. Then as regards the danger, he had no doubt that they were all aware that very serious and fatal accidents had happened at the level crossings. The chief attraction of the Madras Marina was that it was at present free from the nuisance of trains and tramways. He had been reminded that that day was the first of April, otherwise known as "All Fool's Day," possibly from the prevailing practice of sending the unwary on fruitless errands. It had been suggested to him that the project they had met to discuss that night was one which really was never likely to be carried out, that Government was well aware of the public opinion on the matter, and that the Military authorities had put in a strong protest so that there was no necessity for a public meeting at all. If in that sense they found themselves made "April Fools," they would not have very much to complain about, for it would at least show that when necessity arose the people of Madras knew how to unite to voice their opinion. He did not think they should let it be thought that because they condemned the Marina alignment that they were indifferent altogether to the Loop Line. He did not think that was the case, but he believed that they should insist upon this, that if a Loop Line was constructed it should be a line as close as possible to the centres of population it was intended to serve, and that it should be a High Level Line to avoid as much as possible the inconvenience and danger of level crossings.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. James Short proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, and in doing so referred to the cheerful and ready way in which Sir George Arbuthnot had always identified himself with public questions connected with Madras and its needs.

This was carried by acclamation, and the meeting terminated.

II

G.O. No. 924 Ry., dated 11th May 1903.

Read—the following papers :—

(1)

G.O. No. 2195 *Ry., dated* 24*th December* 1902.

Abstract.—Communicating to the Agent the sanction of the Secretary of State to the estimate, amounting to Rs. 11,91,997, for the construction of the Marina Loop of the South Indian Railway and a telegram from the Government of India sanctioning an expenditure of Rs. 9,200 on the final location survey during the current year.

(2)

Letter—from the Chairman, Madras Trades Association.
To—the Consulting Engineer for Railways.
Dated—the 23rd March 1903.

Abstract.—Protesting against the construction of a railway along the Marina.

(3)

Letter—from the Chairman of Public Meeting of 1st April 1903.
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
Dated—the 3rd April 1903.

Abstract.—Forwarding report of the proceedings of a public meeting held at Madras on 1st April 1903 to consider the proposed construction of a railway along the Marina foreshore.

(4)

Letter—from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
To—the Chairman of the Public Meeting held on 1st April 1903.
Dated—Madras, the 8th April 1903.
No.—119 R.M.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 3rd April 1903, forwarding a report of the proceedings of a public meeting held in Madras on the 1st April regarding the proposed construction of a railway along the Marina foreshore.

2. I am to say that Government have decided to reconsider the matter and that in referring it to the Government of India a report of the proceedings of the public meeting will be transmitted as you request.

(5)

Letter—from the Consulting Engineer for Railways.
To—the Agent, South Indian Railway.
Dated—the 4th April 1903.
No.—1555.

I have the honour to inform you that, in view of the strong public feeling that has been manifested against the construction of a railway along the foreshore parallel to the Marina, Government have decided that the whole question shall be reconsidered.

Will you be so good as to stop all expenditure on the Marina Loop project until a decision has been arrived at?

On looking through the papers I find that four routes have been suggested and that they are marked on the plan attached to G O No. 1412 Ry., dated 7th August 1901. These routes are not four distinct lines for the whole distance but are made up of parts of the lines marked A, B, C and D. Both routes A and D run for a considerable distance along the Marina and are therefore open to the objections that have been advanced by the public. Route B wholly avoids the Marina and route C merely crosses the northern extension of it near the Napier Battery.

It is understood that the scheme was first suggested as an alternative to doubling the old line via Egmore. I would therefore ask whether, assuming that neither route A nor route D is permissible, you are prepared to advocate as an alternative scheme the construction of a line on route B or route C or the doubling of the old line.

(6)

Letter—from the Agent, South Indian Railway.
To—the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.
Dated—the 7th April 1903.
No.—351.

With reference to your letter No. 1555, dated 4th April, I have the honour to inform you that orders have issued for the stoppage of all work in connexion with the Marina Loop.

2. The public opposition offered to the foreshore alignment of the Marina Loop is, I think, largely due to ignorance of the reasons which led to the adoption of this route. There is also of course a very natural objection to interference with the free use of the seashore in front of the Marina, but I think this interference would prove in reality far less than is popularly anticipated. As in most projects of general utility it is not possible to evolve a scheme which will please everybody, and the alignment to which exception is now taken was thought to be the best solution of a very difficult question, if, after full consideration of the conflicting interests involved, the public of Madras are not prepared to withdraw their opposition to the foreshore route, the project cannot be of much value to them and had better be abandoned. I trust, however, a more just view of the disadvantages of the Marina alignment may be taken and that a railway which this Company has supported far more in public interests than its own may not have to be given up.

3. When initiating the project for the Loop Line, I advocated a route via the Buckingham Canal in order to serve St. Thomé, Mylapore and Triplicane to the best advantage and to avoid the Marina. This alignment was rejected while I was on furlough, and although I naturally regretted a decision against my own proposals I could not but admit the correctness of the conclusions arrived at by the then Consulting Engineer and the Acting Agent. These officers had to devise a scheme which at reasonable cost would afford suitable railway facilities to the districts threatened, without interference with road traffic and the field of fire of the Fort, and which would generally inconvenience the public as little as possible. Non-interference with road traffic necessitated the railway being in bank near the public thoroughfares so as to admit of their being crossed by bridges. It was, I understand, found impossible, even by lowering the line to flood level, to carry the roads over the railway on the long approaches necessary to give easy gradients to the bridges blocked up the entrances to adjoining house properties. No embankment is permissible in the neighbourhood of the Fort and therefore any route for the Loop Line which necessitated a public road having to be crossed by a bridge near the military zone could not be adopted. Under these circumstances the Buckingham Canal alignment together with any other inland route were necessarily discarded, and a route selected along the Marina foreshore, on ground level near the Fort, and free from road crossings. In these preliminaries the cost of the Loop Line was not considered, but it was afterwards found on estimation that any alignment would be far more expensive than was anticipated, and that no route except one along the foreshore promised any fair return on its capital cost. Of the alignments avoiding the sea-face, that along the Buckingham Canal, which avoids valuable property, is obviously the cheapest, but it will nevertheless cost at least Rs. 6,00,000 more than a Marina line. The present sanctioned railway is estimated to cost Rs. 13,00,000 and, under favourable circumstances, to yield 4½ per cent, so that an inland route, costing Rs. 19,00,000, would probably pay barely 3 per cent.

4. From the remarks made in the foregoing paragraph you will understand that, on military grounds neither route B nor C can be adopted, and that on financial grounds neither of these

routes has much to recommend them. Even supposing that the Government of India and my Board agreed to ignore financial considerations, there is not the slightest chance of the military objection being withdrawn. You will doubtless remember that about two years ago we were forced by the Military Department to demolish the ornamental walling near the level-crossing in the neighbourhood of the Light-house Battery and substitute open fencing. If the slight obstruction to fire offered by this short length of wall was objected to, the cover afforded by a railway embankment will never be allowed. So long as the expenditure on a suburban railway could be kept within moderate limits, it was for some reasons preferable to construct it to doubling the main line in the neighbourhood of Madras. If, however, it will involve an outlay of nearly twenty lakhs the railway interests will be better served by spending a less sum in laying a second track between the Beach and Pallavaram.

5. It may not be out of place to refer in this letter to the various objections raised at the public meeting held in Madras on April 1st to protest against the present sanctioned alignment of the Marina loop. The public seems to consider that a railway on the foreshore would ruin the Marina, affect the general health of Madras, cause the greatest inconvenience, and tap but little traffic. I think when it is realised that the line from the Presidency College to the Beach station will be practically on the level of the ground, it cannot be considered a great disfigurement of the landscape. The fencing can be almost concealed by shrubs and practically nothing but passing trains will be visible. I do not quite understand how the health of Madras will suffer from a line along the foreshore and one would think that a high bank cutting off the sea breeze from the eastern portions of San Thomé and Triplicane would be far more objectionable. The inconveniences caused by the interruption of unrestricted access to the foreshore is undoubtedly a grievance. At the same time matters can be greatly improved by giving numerous overbridges, and if these be of ornamental design they would in no way be objectionable from an æsthetic point of view. A route on the sea side of the Marina is certainly not to the advantage of the railway and must be prejudicial to traffic. At the same time I do not think serious loss will result, as the traffic between Mylapore and Triplicane, which will be most affected, is never likely to be large.

6. I shall be glad to know as soon as possible whether the Marina loop is or is not to be given up. The staff now employed cannot be collected in a few days, and pending receipt of further advice from you, have not been given notice that their services will be dispensed with. I take this opportunity of confirming the following telegram despatched to you to-day:—

"Your letter 1556 of 4th is indent for Marina loop sanctioned in your 119, January 26, to be cancelled."

Proposed Marina Loop Line, South Indian Railway.

Note on the history and present position of the Project by Mr. E. I. Bhadbolt, Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways. Dated 21st April 1903.

1. The first idea of the scheme for a loop line appears to have arisen from a petition submitted by certain inhabitants of Madras some seven or eight years ago in favour of a suburban railway in the direction of Mylapore. About this period the railway authorities were beginning to realize that for the effective handling of suburban traffic, it would soon be necessary to have a second track between the Beach and Pallavaram or Saidapet. It therefore suggested itself that this second track might take the form of a loop following an independent route instead of merely running along the existing line.

2. It will be convenient, at this point, to indicate the various routes that are referred to in this note. The accompanying map shows certain lengths of line marked A, B, C and D. Line A starts from Saidapet and runs eastward till it strikes the sea beach near the rifle butts at San Thomé, and then runs along the fore-shore direct to the Beach station. Line B starts from a point on line A at Adyar just west of the Buckingham Canal, runs along the west side of the canal to Chepauk, crosses over the Cooum on to the Island and runs along the east shore of the Island, then crosses the north arm of the Cooum and the Mount Road to a junction with the existing railway at Fort station. Line C is a short link starting from a point on line B near the Grant Duff Bridge at Chepauk, crossing the wide part of the Cooum and the main road (northern continuation of the Marina) and joining line A on the sands opposite the southern end of Fort St. George. Line D is a short link leaving line B at Barber's Bridge and running just south of Elliot's road to a point on line A on the sands.

3. The possible routes that have been considered are made up by combining some of these lines or parts of them. It will be seen that the length from Saidapet to a point near the canal is common to all the routes and, though included in them, is not mentioned in the description now given. It is from this point onwards to Beach station that they differ, as indicated below:—

Route A.—Direct to the sea beach near the rifle butts and thence along the sands to Beach station.

Route B.—Along the west bank of the canal to the Cooum and then along the shore of the Island to a junction at Fort station.

Route C.—Along the west bank of the canal to the Cooum, across the Cooum and the main road to the sands opposite Fort St. George, and thence along the sands to Beach station.

Route D.—Along the canal to Barber's Bridge, across the canal and the Marina south of Elliot's Road, and then along the sands to Beach station.

4. In 1898 the Agent, South Indian Railway, referred the matter to his Board forwarding a map showing Routes B and D as possible alignments that might be investigated. The Consulting Engineer informed Government that these investigations were proposed and opinions were recorded by the members of the Government that there were strong objections to a line passing along the Marina. The investigations were then commenced by the Railway Engineers.

5. While they were in progress it was found that the Military authorities had objections to a line passing on the sea face of the Lighthouse Battery. It was not until these objections were removed that the Consulting Engineer found himself in a position to take the orders of Government on the subject. In September 1899 he was able to submit such preliminary information as had been obtained with regard to distances, levels, and other matters connected with Routes B and D and to express his own views as to the relative advantages of the routes.

6. He pointed out that the proposed line is intended to be a regular suburban passenger line not generally used for goods trains. The passengers likely to use it are residents of San Thomé, Mylapore and The Limes such as lawyers and vakils for the High Court or the Collector's Court, clerks for the offices at Chepauk or the offices at the Fort or the offices in town, students for the colleges at Chepauk or the Senate House, and others. The two alignments were compared in parallel columns as below :—

Via Marina.	*Via Canal.*
(a) A cheap line as it is low down on the ground.	(a) A very expensive line. As level crossings are to be avoided it must be carried on a high bank throughout.
(b) Only one level crossing or bridge over the Marina south of the Police office.	(b) Ten or twelve road crossings, of which one over the Mount Road near the Fort Station *must* be on the level. The others must be in the form of under-bridges.
(c) Passengers for the Fort served by a station at the gates.	(c) Fort only served as at present by a station half-a-mile away.
(d) Does not touch the race course on the Island.	(d) Interferes with half-a-mile of the race-course.
(e) Lends itself admirably to help the Cooum improvement by the construction of a bridge with sluices for regulating the flow at the mouth.	(e) Cannot assist the Cooum improvement.

It was further pointed out that the foreshore alignment would not spoil the Marina for carriages as horses soon get accustomed to trains, and that trains would be separated from the road by the strip of garden; while on the other route trains suddenly running over-head at bridges would terrify horses to a much greater extent. On æsthetic grounds there need be no objection as the railway would be low down out of sight concealed by a hedge, and the two or three passenger stations would be built in a good style of architecture so as not to be eyesores. The interests of the children and others who use the sands, as well as the fishermen, would be amply provided for by judiciously located crossings either in the form of sub-ways or over bridges. It was therefore asked that permission be given to adopt the Marina route and arrange for a detailed survey and estimate.

7. Before this permission was accorded it was suggested that the Municipality should be consulted, which might be done by a demi-official letter to the Chairman. The papers, together with the map, were therefore sent to the then President who returned them with the remark that there was no doubt about the Marina route being the better of the two, one objection to the canal route being that it was intended to adopt that line for the proposed drainage main. He added that a better route still would be the route described above as route A which he marked in pencil on the map. In the end it was decided that surveys and estimates should be made of the several alternative routes, but Government did not pledge itself to the support of any particular route.

8. These orders were then communicated to the Agent, South Indian Railway, with instructions to investigate the four routes described in paragraph 3 above as A, B, C and D, and to note as follows :—"The chief points to be observed are that the crossing of roads on the level is strongly opposed by the Municipality and must, if possible, be avoided; that the rail level of the Beach line must be taken at such a distance outside the Marina road kerb-stone all along

that the second or outer line hedge will form the inner fence of the railway and this will have to be planted all along, at the same distance from the road, where now absent; that a sufficiency of crossings must be given, for existing fishing and other interests, to the Beach; that Beach stations must be so designed as to be ornaments and not eyesores."

9. Plans and abstract estimates were received in March 1900. The estimates showed the probable cost of low level lines with road crossings and high level lines with under-bridges by all four routes. Of course it must be understood that so far as the foreshore routes A and D are concerned, it was only the portion between San Thomé and Saidapet that would be on the high level and not the portion on the beach which would be kept down practically at the level of the roads in any case.

10. Some description may here be given of the structural features involved in a design for a high level line. The clear height of a railway bridge over a cart road would have to be about 14 feet. Allowing 2 feet for thickness of girders or flooring this would mean that the formation level of the railway must be 16 feet above the surface of the road so that, practically speaking, the railway would have to be carried on a bank about 16 feet high throughout. For a double line the bank must be 28 feet wide at the top and it is usual to construct each of the slopes with a width equal to twice the height, or say in this case 32 feet. The total width of ground on which the bank stands would therefore be 32 + 28 + 32 = 92 feet.

11. Now it was found in several places that it would not be possible to obtain this width without a very considerable interference with valuable property. For instance between Pycroft's road and the Cooum, at the back of the Chepauk public buildings, an embankment 92 feet wide along the west bank of the canal would obliterate the existing road and encroach on the adjoining enclosures and would also necessitate the destruction of certain buildings near the canal lock. It also came to notice that, for military reasons, the construction of a high bank near the Fort was absolutely forbidden so that in any case a high level line would have to be brought down to a low level as it approaches the Cooum thus making it impracticable to take the roads underneath it at the Wallajah Canal bridge and the Grant Duff Canal bridge. Similar difficulties were found to exist elsewhere to such an extent as to make it evident that a proposal to keep the line at a high level north of Barber's Bridge, or thereabouts, couldnot be accepted in any practicable scheme.

12. The alternative would be to keep the rails down at ground level and pass the roads over the line by means of over-bridges. In this case also the difference in level between the road and the rails must be about 16 feet, and it is necessary that the approach roads on each side shall slope up to the bridge on a gentle gradient of, say, 1 in 30. In order to rise 16 feet each approach road must therefore start from the ground level at a distance of 480 feet. It is evident that in many cases the construction of approaches of this length would either be impracticable or would involve an interference with existing property too great to be faced. Under these circumstances it would not be possible to entirely avoid the use of level crossings.

13. To return to the projects submitted by the Agent, South Indian Railway. The more accurate information now obtained made it evident to all concerned that routes B and C were quite impracticable and need not be further considered. The alternative now lay between routes A and D and between a high level and a low level line on one of these two routes. In September 1900, the Consulting Engineer forwarded the whole of the papers to the President, Madras Municipal Commission, for perusal and consideration with a view to his advising in due course. In an accompanying note he pointed out that, while quite seeing the objection to level crossings, he feared that the cost of a high level line would be prohibitive.

14. The President replied in a note, dated 19th October 1900. He agreed that routes B and C were out of the question and between A and D had no hesitation in recommending A, high level. He remarked that route D from where it leaves line A and merges into line B would tap nothing, whereas route A would be of use to Volunteers going to their butts, and would tap Mylapore at Brodie's road and San Thomé high road, a district to which crowds resort on the occasion of many religious festivals. He added that he could not recommend the low level for any route.

15. The Consulting Engineer accepted the views of the President and forwarded a copy of his note to the Agent, South Indian Railway, asking that, if the Agent also accepted these views he should now prepare a complete single project with self-contained plan and estimate for a line by route A, high level, so that this project in a complete form might be laid before Government for approval.

16. When the project was ready it was found that the cost of a high level single line would be 13 lakhs and of a high level double line 19 lakhs. A careful estimate was made of the probable traffic, on the basis of receipts at stations on the existing line between Beach and Saidapet, and it was found that there would probably be sufficient to pay a dividend of 3 per cent on the cost of a single line. There would, moreover, be indirect advantages in the relief afforded to the old line, and prospective advantages in the traffic that would arise when the facilities due to the existence of the loop should have been followed by an extension of building and an increase in the number of residents in localities now little occupied. On these grounds the Agent was prepared to advocate the construction of the Marina Loop.

17. The whole matter was then submitted to Government and, as it appeared from the papers that the advantages of constructing the line were well established and that the route selected was the most convenient and practicable, the scheme was formally approved and was then forwarded to the Government of India with a recommendation that it should find a place in the general programme of railway construction. It was added that a double line rather than a single line was preferred and should be sanctioned if possible. This was in August 1901.

18. In the meantime the Home Board of the South Indian Railway had been asked to express their views on the scheme in its latest shape and, while generally approving it, they gave as their opinion that the line should, in the first instance, be constructed with a single track but that formation and bridges should be constructed for a double line. The Government of India accepted this view and asked that the estimate might be revised accordingly. This was done with the result of bringing it up to a total of Rs. 15 lakhs.

19. In December 1902 intimation was received that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the estimate and that an allotment of funds would be available. It was requested that a programme of expenditure should be prepared and in response to this a small grant was asked for during the current financial year to allow of the final location of the line on the ground and the preparation of detailed designs. The necessary staff was engaged and they have marked out the line and commenced the preparation of drawings.

20. During the early part of the current year, however, there has been an expression of public feeling adverse to the construction of the line. The objection generally speaking is against a railway being constructed along the Marina at all, but from many of the statements made at the Public Meeting of 1st April, and on other occasions, it is evident that there is considerable misapprehension as to the precise nature of the proposal. This note is intended to give accurate information on the subject and to explain the present position of affairs. It will be observed that routes B and C have been finally rejected as impracticable and that, if a railway is to be made, the choice lies between routes A and D both of which have in common the portion of the line that would run on the sand outside the garden hedge opposite the frequented part of the Marina.

21. If the loop line is to be made at all this part of the scheme must be accepted, as the real question at issue is whether its construction is of sufficient advantage to Madras, and to the particular sections of the community likely to make use of it, to outweigh the undoubted disadvantage of locating it alongside the favourite public promenade. So far as the South Indian Railway is concerned it will be noted from the figures given above that the line offers prospects of fair, but not large, remunerative business and that one of the objects which it would serve could, to a great extent, be secured in another way by deviating the existing line. It would seem desirable to ascertain whether, with full information as to the facts and as to the present position of affairs, the body of public opinion in favour of the construction of the line is as great as that which is opposed to it.

Order—No. 924 *Ry., dated* 11*th May* 1903.

Copies of these proceedings will be forwarded to the various public bodies of Madras and to the press, in order to explain the present position of affairs and to ascertain whether, with a full knowledge of the facts of the case, the predominant feeling is in favour of constructing or abandoning the proposed Marina Loop Railway.

(True extract)

E. I. SHADBOLT,
Offg. Secretary.

To the President, Madras Municipal Commission
" Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
" Chairman, Madras Trades Association
" Chairman, Public Meeting, Madras, held on 1st April 1903.
" Agent, South Indian Railway
" Consulting Engineer for Railways.
Editors' Table.

III

G.O. No. 1199 Ry., dated 20th June 1903.

Read—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 924 *Ry., dated* 11*th May* 1903.

ABSTRACT.—Directing that a copy of the Proceedings, which include a Note on the history and present position of the Marina Loop project by Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, be forwarded to the various public bodies of Madras and communicated to the Press.

Letter—from the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
Dated—Madras, the 22nd May 1903.

With reference to G.O. No. 924 Ry, dated the 11th instant, and the accompanying papers, which give the history and describe the present position of the Marina Loop Railway project of the South Indian Railway, I have the honour to inform you that the Members of the Chamber are unanimously and very strongly opposed to the construction of a line on the foreshore, as they consider that it would irretrievably ruin this public and popular pleasure ground and health resort.

While, possibly, contributing to the convenience of a few, it would be an abiding nuisance and eyesore to the very large number of people who daily frequent the Marina and the sands. The Buckingham Canal alignment having been rejected as impracticable, the Chamber has no hesitation whatever in urging the rejection of the two alternative proposals.

Letter—from the Chairman, Madras Trades Association.
To—the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
Dated—Madras, the 26th May 1903.

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks receipt of G.O. No. 924 Ry, dated 11th May 1903, forwarding certain papers explaining the reasons which led to the adoption of the Marina Loop Line and requesting to be informed whether with a full knowledge of the facts, as therein stated, the feeling of Members of the Trades Association is in favour of constructing or abandoning the proposed line.

The papers have been carefully considered by the Members of the Association and they are of opinion that notwithstanding the facts as now explained, the construction of the proposed line would interfere with the free use of the seashore, would ruin the Marina and would be of questionable advantage to those sections of the community who would be expected to make use of it.

For these reasons the Members of this Association see no reason to alter their attitude of unanimous and strong opposition to the proposal and in view of paragraph 6 of letter No. 1555, dated 4th April, from the Agent, South Indian Railway, stating that "a route on the sea side of the Marina is certainly not to the advantage of the railway and must be prejudicial to traffic" it is hoped that the scheme may now be definitely abandoned.

Letter—from the President of the Madras Municipal Commission.
To—the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
Dated—the 2nd June 1903
No—135-G.

With reference to G.O. No. 924 Ry., dated 11th May 1903, regarding Marina Loop Line, I have the honour to state that the Municipal Commissioners considered the Government Order at their adjourned general meeting held on 29th May 1903, and passed the following resolution:—

"The Commissioners feeling alive to the several difficulties pointed out by the Government in running a line over the high level bank of the Buckingham canal, regret that they are unable to withdraw the protest entered by them against the taking of the line along the foreshore of the Marina."

Memorials in favour of the Project.

From inhabitants of Mylapore dated 20th May 1903.
" " of Saidapet " 25th " "
" " of Madras " 25th " "
" " of Triplicane " 27th " "

Order—No. 1199 *Ry., dated* 20*th June* 1903.

In view of the strong and general expression of public feeling that has been manifested against the construction of a railway running alongside the Marina, Government have reconsidered the whole case and have decided to withdraw the project.

2. The Government of India will be addressed.

[Here enter No. 1200 Ry., dated 20th June 1903.]

(True extract)

E. I. Eardley,
Offg. Secretary.

To the President, Municipal Commission
" Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.
" Chairman, Madras Trades Association.
" Sheriff of Madras.
" Agent, South Indian Railway
" Consulting Engineer for Railways
Editors' Table.

22ND MARCH 1921.] *(The Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar; Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar.)*

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now resume discussion on the voting of demand for grants."

DEMAND No. II—EXCISE.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A 'SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"Sir, it falls to my duty now to place before the Council Demand No. 2 for voting bearing upon excise, a transferred subject and as such under the Minister's charge. As, Sir, I am comparatively new to the Excise Department I have requested the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter to help me with his services in discussing the resolutions that might be placed before the House. For that I beg leave of you. And as regards the resolutions, before they are called, I may be permitted to make but one observation and that is this. There are resolutions, among resolutions to be discussed, bearing upon curtailment of the establishment. Now I beg leave of the Council to state that they will allow me some time to judge and see what curtailment can take place. At present I am quite new to the department. From what I know probably there will be a possibility of curtailment, because we know as a matter of fact, while years ago there were 30,000 prosecutions, now there are only 5,000. So there is a possibility of curtailment; but I can not yet say how much it will be. But one thing I can assure you that above all other departments, this department has been known to be the least corrupt. I advisedly say this. It is owing to the efficiency and discipline prevailing in the department. You may take it upon (shall I say) trust from me that the Excise Department has been fairly immune from charges of a sinister nature. That is my personal 11-45 a.m. experience in the matter, even before I became a Minister. So in considering this demand, I would ask the House to bear in mind that the immunity which is enjoyed is due to the discipline that prevails in that department."

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The motion I beg to move is—

18. That in 6-A. Excise.—Salaries—Establishments and Contingencies, the provision of Rs. 15·57 lakhs plus Rs. 15·34 lakhs plus Rs. 9·97 lakhs be reduced by Rs. 6 lakhs (Budget page 45).

"In this department I may say that the expenditure as compared with the income is very low, but at the same time if you just watch the progress of expenditure during the last ten or twelve years you will find that the expenditure has more than doubled itself. In the year 1909–10 the expenditure was 18·15 lakhs and the same level was kept up till the year 1917–18, when the expenditure under this head was 18·05 lakhs. In 1918–19, it rose to 21 odd lakhs, in 1919–20 it was 22 odd lakhs, in 1920–21, 25 and odd lakhs and this year it was budgeted for 31 odd lakhs. In all these figures, we are taking into account the expenditure which was due to salt. It is seen that during the course of four years, the expenditure has risen from 18 lakhs to 31 lakhs, i.e., more than 13 lakhs. In the year 1918–19, three lakhs was the extra expenditure and this was due to the grant of war allowances, to revision of pay of subordinate establishments and to construction of quarters and buildings in connexion with the extension of salt pans. Again, there was an increase of 1·50 lakhs in 1919–20. The increase is chiefly under establishment, war allowance, clothing and uniform. In 1920–21, there was an increase of 4·50 lakhs, i.e., 2 lakhs in excess over the budget estimate. I am not able to find out the reason why there should be an extra expenditure of 2 lakhs as compared with the budget estimate. Again, over the revised estimate, there is an increase of 6·50 lakhs according to the budget estimate of this year. And most of it is under almost all the heads. Therefore this growth of expenditure requires careful study and retrenchment. I do see the difficulty of retrenchment but I feel at the same time that the increase of cost year after year is enormous and it is growing at a very rapid speed. Therefore it is better that we examine the whole question and see that no further increase is made in this department. That is the reason why I propose the curtailment of six lakhs in this department which is the extra amount budgeted for the next year."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"May I rise to a point of order? We have got a number of resolutions, about five—relating to the Deputy Commissioners' salary. It is one of the items proposed in the grants which are now sought to be reduced by a lump sum. I believe, under the rules particular items have to be discussed before a general resolution like this has to be taken up. So I think priority must be given to them, before a resolution of this nature is taken up."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I remember that rule. It applies to the whole demand when you reduce the allotment. That comes in in the end. The Honourable Member will turn to page 2 of the agenda—Motion for reduction of total grant. They come after the detailed heads. But I see the point of convenience mentioned by the Honourable Member. The agenda is not against the rules. But it will certainly be more convenient, if we take the other motions first. I see the point of the Honourable Member, but having taken the agenda in the present form I think we can continue on that line."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AIYANGAR:—"I want to say a few words on this question. The Honourable Mover has given some general statements as to why a large curtailment should be made. I may now give a few instances where the curtailment ought to be made. Taking

(Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar; Mr. U. Rama Rao; Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar; Mr. Arumainatha Pillai.) [22ND MARCH 1921.

page 45, we have got first the three Deputy Commissioners. I believe the Royal Commission's report clearly says that these Deputy Commissioners are not at all necessary as intervening between the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners. The Government has been ready (of course I am speaking subject to correction) to give effect to the various recommendations of the Commission's report in increasing the emoluments, increasing the numbers, etc. I think they should give effect to this recommendation also. Even supposing that the recommendation is not clear, I think it is absolutely unnecessary that these three Deputy Commissioners should be there. Because they are in charge each of seven or eight districts, there is absolutely no reason why they should be there, except that they may be able to travel for a few months through the various districts doing nothing substantial. Government admit the number of offences has considerably fallen. Therefore these intermediate officers may not be necessary.

"Next comes 13 Assistant Commissioners. I think we can safely reduce it by half because the inspections which were half-yearly before have now been directed to be annual. These Assistant Commissioners are generally for the purpose of touring and inspecting the various circles. I suppose I am right in saying that. Therefore, half the number of these Assistant Commissioners is enough and that would save a large amount. The Inspectors do all the important work of the administration. Then comes the question of Assistant Inspectors. I would like that all the posts of Assistant Inspectors are abolished or most of them. Assistant Inspectors have no special work. They are only asked, generally speaking, to assist the Inspectors in touring and other things. As the Government have already stated that the offences have considerably gone down, there is no necessity for this cadre of Assistant Inspectors.

"We are told that 15 per cent or so of the personnel of this department has been curtailed, but I should be very glad to know where this curtailment has been made. I am told that this curtailment is generally in the cadre of clerks and of peons. There seems to have been no reduction made in the higher departments.

"I do not think I need join issue with the Honourable Member in charge of this department and discuss whether this department is the least corrupt of all departments. All that I should like to say is that offences seem to be going down, though the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar has told us that wherever a Salt officer goes, he is able to detect some offence."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"It is not a question of Salt officer. It is a question of preventive staff."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR *(continuing)*:—"When I said Salt officers, I meant only these Assistant Inspectors of Salt and Abkari. I do not think there is any separate staff. Let us then consider what work there is for these Assistant Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors who are in the temporary cadre. Of course some of them are necessary for the manufacture of salt and other things, but most of them are for what they call sweet toddy inspection, and it seems to me that so far as this is concerned, there is no necessity to continue this temporary establishment."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO:—"On page 45, under the heading 'Personal Allowance to Assistant Inspectors' Rs. 6,240 has been allowed. I do not see any reason why that should be allowed in addition to temporary additions to salary—Rs. 34,320."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"It is a mistake. It is temporary additions only—Rs. 34,320."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO:—"In that case, I do not say anything about it. On page 47, there is a big item—Rs. 4,10,000 towards travelling allowances. This is too much for the department, I think. Under that item a good deal can be saved."

Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Sir, I have got to oppose the reduction for this reason. This is one of the departments which have been transferred to the Ministers and in which it is possible for us to get some money. To put forth for the sanction of the Council, a wholesale reduction like this, about 6 lakhs and odd, without giving any particulars as to how this sum of 6 lakhs has been arrived at, I submit, is not in the interests of the administration of the Excise Department. If we really want that transferred subjects which have been assigned over to us should be conducted in a manner which will show that we Indians are fit for further responsible Government and if we want that further subjects and departments should be transferred to us, it is essential that we should get more money into our hands and it is for that reason and for that reason alone that I am opposed to this reduction. I am one of those who would like to have the country dry, but unfortunately for our country, it is not possible to have it now. Such being the position, I would like to ask my honourable friend Mr Narasimha Raju, in view of the political advancement of the country, and taking into consideration the future of our political career to see that in the ten years which has been promised to us as the time-limit, we have got to get further departments in order to attain our salvation, it is best for us not to reduce this department in which we are able to get so much money. The amount that we get is very large, about 5½ crores and the total amount of expenditure comes to about 48 lakhs and odd—I am taking the whole of it including non-votable charges. Therefore I submit that it would be in

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the interests of all that we ought not to vote for any reduction. Therefore I submit, Sir, that it will be to the interest of all of us, if we are not to reduce his allotment. The position which the Ministers occupy to-day may be occupied by us to-morrow and when we occupy that position, if we go in for cutting down the excise administration, we might find ourselves helpless. Therefore I submit, Sir, that this reduction ought not to be voted for at all."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Sir, it appears to me that we are discussing the whole of the resolutions on this unfortunate department at once and I am afraid it would be very difficult for me to dispel all the misapprehensions that have arisen in the course of the discussion within the short space of five minutes."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member has got ten minutes."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Well, Sir, I have been associated with this department for a quarter of a century while my Honourable Colleague who is now in charge has been associated with it, as he has said, for little more than a quarter of a year and I am afraid even ten minutes will be very little for all that I should like to say. I may take the staff from the bottom first of all, the rank and file. It has been asked on the other side why we should not reduce the superior staff but not the rank and file. In the matter of corruption, it is the rank and file that is generally most to blame. The rank and file has been reduced since I joined the department in 1896 by very nearly 2,500 men. The next stage is that of the Sub-Inspector. The Sub-Inspector is employed both in salt factories and in ranges. His work in the salt factory is to supervise the manufacture of salt and in other places he is employed in preventive and detective work. We have heard of instances from the Ceded districts in the recent debate which show how very inadequate our force of Sub-Inspectors is, to control the evil practices of the reddis and others of those parts. The Assistant Inspectors come next and have been objected to on the ground that they only assist the Inspectors. This is quite a mistake. The Assistant Inspector is the officer in independent charge of a factory. There are 64 factories in the Presidency and all these are under the direct charge of Assistant Inspectors. There are also Assistant Inspectors for temporary work, such as the man who look after the sweet juice tapping. One of the most difficult problems of the whole department is to allow the legitimate tapping of juice for sugar and to distinguish between that and the illegitimate tapping of juice for toddy, and after a great many trials and experiments, we withdrew the control of the tapping of juice for sugar from subordinate officers and put it under the control of higher paid officers who are deputed to see that as little crime as possible takes place in connexion with this tapping, while at the same time there is as little interference as possible with the legitimate trade. I think that if the Honourable Member could go through the reports on this matter with me, I could satisfy him that the introduction of these officers has resulted in a great improvement on the previous state of things. Above these Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are the Inspectors, above them are the Assistant Commissioners, and above them all the Deputy Commissioner. The whole pyramid is built up, as my Honourable Colleague has said, on a system of very efficient and incessant discipline, and if we did not have such incessant discipline, we should have a world of corruption. The actual number of inspections now made is as follows: The Inspector inspects every factory once in three months and he spends not less than three days at the factory. While he is there, he sends the Assistant Inspector into camp and he does the whole work with his own hand. That is a plan that is likely to bring corruption to notice, if there is any going on. He inspects every range once in six months and every spit refinery twice in a season. The Assistant Commissioner inspects every circle once a year and spends six days on the inspection. This inspection again is very thoroughly done. For instance, the audit inspection of the accounts is not a mere examination at random of an item here and there, but a complete examination of every scrap of paper that relates to the accounts for a period of one week, which is selected for the purpose. Again, if there is any regular corruption going on, it is very difficult for it to escape detection in the course of an audit like that. Similarly, the Assistant Commissioner inspects every factory once a year and spends ten days over the inspection, and every range once in two years. The Deputy Commissioner, who is at the top of the pyramid, has not been specially mentioned in the criticisms and is to be dealt with in a later resolution. I can only say here that I do not think the Honourable Member who said that the Public Services Commission had pressed for the abolition of this post, is correct. Personally, I should be very sorry to see the post abolished and I think the subordinate staff would be very sorry too. Let me here refer again to the case of the Ceded districts. Honourable Members from those districts have told us that there is wholesale illicit distillation under the patronage of the influential reddis, and that the local staff are conniving at it. Let us suppose that we send to an area like that a young Indian of the educated classes of high character and good physique, say, a boy who has been the captain of his cricket eleven, and tell him to try and put down illicit distillation in such an area. A boy like that has two courses in front of him, he may fall in with the rest of the staff, take a share of the payments by the reddis, receive his pay, get his promotions and live happily and peacefully, or he may try conscientiously to do his duty by the department in which case in the first place he runs the risk of having his head cut off."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Hear, hear."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I am surprised to hear that the Honourable Member approves the murder of sub-inspectors. When I say that there is risk, I am speaking of an actual instance in which a sub-inspector did have his head cut off in Malabar. I might cite another case in the Ceded districts in which a sub-inspector used a pistol with the result that a man was

wounded in the leg and afterwards died through neglect of the wound, and the sub-inspector, who was perfectly justified in his action, was tried for his life and convicted, but acquitted on appeal to the High Court. These are some of the risks to which an honest man must expose himself, and in any case he must expose himself to a life of great hardship, in attempting to detect illicit distillation in all sorts of weathers, generally at nights in lonely places in the *mofussil*, and having done this if, as is suggested, his superior officer is corrupt, all that he earns for it is the enmity of his superior officer, whose neglect he has exposed. This is where the Assistant and Deputy Commissioner come in. They see the report of a satisfactory piece of detection like this and make a point of looking into the record of the man, who has been responsible for it as well as into that of the Inspector who has allowed the illicit distillation to go on unchecked, and the result is that merit is recognized and corruption of the kind which has been hinted at made extremely difficult.

"Now that I have explained the details of the various grades, I would ask Honourable Members who wish to see reductions made, to examine the question as one affecting all ranks of the department at once and not to pick out particular ranks for reduction. As regards the department as a whole, I have already said that we have been making reductions from time to time. I myself, as Secretary to the Commissioner, prepared a revision scheme in 1898, and in 1906 I was Secretary to the Indian Excise Committee, which suggested another considerable reduction. As Secretary to the Commissioner, I made a further reduction in 1918, and the net result, as I have already told the Council, has been a reduction of nearly 2,500 men. It is true there has been some increase of late years in the senior ranks. The reason for this was that we had to double our production of salt in order to supply Bengal during the war and we had to employ more men to open up and man the new factories.

"I would here invite the attention of the Council to the fact that the department we are criticising performs two functions, namely, the control of the Salt revenue as well as that of the Excise, and that the practice is, after deducting certain items of expenditure which are purely concerned with Salt, to divide the cost of the remainder in the proportion of two to Salt and one to Excise. The increase in the last two years has been almost entirely in the Salt branch.

"However, as my Honourable Colleague has said, we are perfectly willing to examine the question and have already begun to do so. The plan on which we are proceeding is as follows:—We take up the ranges one by one and find out the ranges in which there has been no crime of importance for some years past and then see whether we cannot, by readjustment of the ranges, reduce the number of sub-inspectors. If we can reduce that, we can reduce the number of higher controlling officers, but I should like to warn the Council that there are considerable dangers in a too wholesale reduction of staff. I have already drawn attention to the fact that we have lost control over illicit distillation in the Ceded districts. In another province in which reduction of staff and of shops was carried too far, the Government had to admit that more than half the liquor drunk was illicit. It would be quite easy to show a falling revenue and a fall in the figures of licit consumption, if that was what was wanted; but I am sure that this is not what the Council want; if such figures were secured at the cost of a large increase in illicit consumption, and if total consumption is to be reduced to the point of extinction, I am afraid what the Council will find is that they will have not to reduce the staff, but to increase it. We have difficulty enough in controlling illicit distillation now when there are licit shops available. If there were no such shops, the difficulty would be greatly increased. I may here instance the fact that a short while ago, I received a complaint from the Roman Catholic Archbishop of the prevalence of drunkenness in a certain village in which he was interested. I made enquiries and replied to him that I did not understand how this could be so when there was no liquor shop in the village. He replied that the shop he complained of was not a licensed but an unlicensed one, that there had been little trouble so long as the licensed shop was maintained, but that since its removal its place had been taken by an illicit shop and drunkenness had greatly increased.

"Lastly, I should like to urge that we cannot make a large arbitrary reduction by a stroke of the pen. What we have done in the case of the reductions that we have made previously is, first of all to stop the filling of vacancies until further orders while we make our enquiries and then when we have decided what reduction we can make, to adjust the reduced staff to the reduced number of posts until all the men who are in permanent employ are absorbed. It is no economy to turn off men whom you have to compensate for the termination of their services."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"It occurs to me on looking into the agenda—Honourable Members will see it from the revised agenda issued by the Secretary this morning—that it will probably be conducive to a more satisfactory debate if this general motion for the reduction of the whole sub-head is put off for some time. It is also in consonance with the rules, and I think it will be more satisfactory if some detailed provisions are disposed of, so that the House will be in a position to know clearly what effect they have had on retrenchment and that will probably make the debate on this motion easier. If the House would allow me to alter the agenda slightly and leave the discretion to me, I would let this motion come up a little later. Have I the leave of the House to do so?"

The House signified its assent.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Let this debate stand over, that is, the one on the motion of Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju and to which the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter has replied. We may take it up at a later stage. I would now ask the House to take up the motion about Deputy Commissioners' salaries—Motion No. 5 in the revised agenda—by Mr. K. S. Venkataramo Ayyar. Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar also, I think, has got a proposal regarding the Deputy Commissioners' salaries."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"May I ask a favour, Sir? I wish to have the privilege of replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"When that question comes up, I will give a correct ruling."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I wanted to know it, because I have been referred to very often in the course of the reply, and it is but fair that I should be allowed an opportunity of meeting the references."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The debate has not ended. It has only been adjourned."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Sir, I propose—

4. That in the sum of Rs. 1,50,360 the portion provided for Deputy Commissioners' salaries be deleted in Detailed Account No. 6-A (Budget page 45).

"There seems to be a mistake in regard to the framing of the resolution, as the resolution is only in regard to the pay of the Deputy Commissioners. The total figure appears Rs. 1,50,000 and odd. My main reason why the Deputy Commissioner's salary should be deleted is this. We have a large number of Assistant Commissioners who have been given increased pay and who are responsible men. They can sufficiently supervise the Inspectors. The Inspectors are also officers who are getting very decent pay; and I believe there is even a proposal to raise the pay of the Inspectors, but I have nothing to do with it now. The Deputy Commissioners have got each about seven or eight districts, and I do not think they are required to inspect a particular number of them or that they are bound to carry out any inspection. I believe that, so far as the Assistant Commissioners are concerned, they have certain duties fixed by the department—I speak subject to correction—and I believe the Deputy Commissioners are not bound to inspect and they cannot be supposed to supervise the Assistant Commissioners, especially when there is the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari who is also responsible to the Member for Excise. I think there is too much of supervision which is quite unnecessary. It seems to be more or less like a post office, as all the papers should pass from the Assistant Commissioners to the Deputy Commissioners, then to the Commissioner and again to the Government. We have also got in the Revenue Board, the Commissioner of Salt, and what is the necessity for the Deputy Commissioner? I do not say that the Deputy Commissioners do not make any inspection or that they are absolutely useless, but we do not get a sufficient return for the expenditure we incur on the salary of these Deputy Commissioners. Why should they be expected to travel over seven or eight districts without any limitation whatever? Without any restriction they go to district after district. Whereas to-day the Deputy Commissioner inspects Tinnevelly, he can go tomorrow to Tanjore, and day after tomorrow he can inspect Madura and even Rameswaram. That is why I brought forward a separate resolution regarding the reduction of travelling allowances. I therefore think that the House will agree with me that there is too much of supervision which can be very well avoided; there can be no harm in Government giving more powers to Assistant Commissioners and I do not see why they could not be asked to do the duties of the Deputy Commissioners. I therefore hope that the House will agree with me in reducing the grant for the salaries of the Deputy Commissioners."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR then moved—

5. That in 6-A. Excise the provision of Rs. 1,50,360 be reduced by Rs. 1,00,000, the pay of three Deputy Commissioners and six Assistant Commissioners (Budget page 45).

In doing so, he said:—"Mr. President, so far as Deputy Commissioners are concerned, my 11-45 a.m.
resolution is a bit different from that of Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar. I want the pay of three Deputy Commissioners to be deleted, and my reason is this. There are now four Deputy Commissioners, one of whom is in charge of distilleries, salt factories and other scientific works. That officer cannot be abolished. It is only the three other Deputy Commissioners that are in charge of divisions that we can abolish. So, for that reason I have confined my resolution to the deletion of the pay of three Deputy Commissioners. With regard to these officers I was closely following the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter, when he made the reply on behalf of the Government on the previous resolution, and I could not find any justification for the retention of the Deputy Commissioners. The Inspectors are the chief executive officers, and over them we have the Assistant Commissioners to supervise and above them the Deputy Commissioners and above them we have got again the Commissioner at the headquarters. While the Assistant Commissioner himself is a supervising authority, we have got the Deputy Commissioner over him. This sort of a double intervention of supervising authorities is not seen in other departments. There is one other department perhaps where such is the case, but it is no justification for retaining the Deputy Commissioners in this department. As was pointed out, these Deputy Commissioners have no specific duties, except that of supervising the ordinary work in addition to the Assistant Commissioners. The Assistant Commissioners are asked to go and supervise the ranges in their charge once in two

years. I believe in the old days it was once in a year and now it has been changed to once in two years. That is the reason why I want in the other part of the resolution that the number of Assistant Commissioners should be reduced. It seems to me, Sir, that no case has been made out for retaining the Deputy Commissioners who will only be an additional supervising authority to the Assistant Commissioners. With due deference to what the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter said, I may say that the Public Services Commission has stated that there is no necessity for these intervening officers. I believe it is on page 358 of their Report—I have got the reference but I am sorry I did not bring the book. There we see it stated that this double intervention is unnecessary and one of them may go. The Assistant Commissioners are more in number and they will be able to do more supervising work. That is why it is well that the Deputy Commissioners who are fewer in number may go. Finally, if the Hon'ble Minister who stated that he was prepared to go into the general question of retrenchment and see whether any reduction was possible will promise that he will examine this question and see what reduction he can make in this particular matter, I, for my part, would not press this further."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"We are now dealing with Mr. Venkatramma Ayyar's motion to delete the sum of Rs. 1,50,300 provided for Deputy Commissioners' salaries and also Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar's proposal to reduce the allotment by one lakh, the pay of three Deputy Commissioners and six Assistant Commissioners. I think we had better take that aspect for discussion. If necessary we can take the vote separately."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"May I begin, Sir, by taking up Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar's challenge regarding the opinion of the Public Services Commission? Here is the passage from the report to which he referred: 'It was suggested that the Madras cadre had too many administrative posts, and that only one inspecting agency was required between the Board of Revenue and the officers whom we have called the Superintendents. It is clear that the supervision now exercised is very close, but we are not prepared to say that it is excessive in view of the class of officers now being recruited.' Now, it cannot be stated on the strength of that passage that the Public Services Commission recommended the abolition of the Deputy Commissioners.

"I am very glad to have this opportunity of explaining to the House what the Deputy Commissioner does do. I have myself been a Deputy Commissioner for two years, and I can assure the House that I was not a post office nor had I an idle time. It has been stated in the first place that there are no corresponding officers in other departments. Well, I ask what about the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Superintending Engineer, who are corresponding officers in other departments? The Deputy Commissioner fulfils the duties of both of these in one sense or another. The chief function, I take it, of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police is to look after personal questions in a department in which there is a very large number of subordinate officers to control. In the Salt Department there are 1,152 sub-inspectors. The Deputy Commissioner is the appointing authority, and a very large number of personal questions arise, questions of appointment, promotion and punishment, and a large part of the Deputy Commissioner's time is taken up in going about and getting to know the men. Without some grade of officers who are in touch with all these men, proper control would be impossible. It is perfectly impossible for a single Commissioner at headquarters even to know all the Inspectors. Hence the chain of superior controlling officers, every link of which is very necessary for the purposes of the department.

"Again, the Salt Department is a very self-contained department. It makes its own buildings and roads; it very seldom goes to the Public Works Department for help; it makes its own machines, it makes its own clothing; and in other ways a great deal of work that other departments have done for them is done for itself by this department. When new salt factories have to be made, they are made by the department; the quarters are built by the department, the roads are made and altogether the whole factory is completed without outside help. The sanctioning authority for all the larger estimates is the Deputy Commissioner and he is the man who sees that the work in all branches is properly done. In these ways his work corresponds to the work of a Superintending Engineer.

"Again, it is a very big trading department. We are making 110 lakhs of maunds of salt a year and we sell a similar amount. This means a very big business. I appeal to the business men in this House to say whether it is possible to run a business of that magnitude without branch managers first to decide the quantity of salt to be made at each place and then to put it to sale. If these processes were not properly controlled, you might have too great a production of salt at one time and a serious shortage at another time, when salt was badly needed. You cannot have these things controlled without branch managers.

"Then again there are the very important questions of closure of shops, of rates and duties and general questions of policy, in connexion with which the Deputy Commissioner is the chief authority who deals with the broad outlines of the questions and keeps in touch with the Collectors and officers of other departments, so that, as I have said, his work is by no means that of a post office or his life an easy one.

"Again, it has been said that Deputy Commissioners can be abolished, because the number of inspections has been reduced, that whereas in the former days they had to be continually following out their programme of inspections, nowadays they wander about at their sweet will and pleasure. I propose to read certain extracts to show that this is an erroneous idea. What has really happened is that the number of obligatory inspections has been reduced in order to give

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Deputy and Assistant Commissioners more time to attend to the places where inspection is really needed. The following is an extract from the order on the subject which explains this point. 'Deputy Commissioners ought to be far more closely in touch with their Assistant Commissioners under the new system and many important matters that are now settled after much delay and correspondence ought to be disposed of by personal interviews and local inspection. No fixed programme of inspection is laid down for Deputy Commissioners for the present, but they will be expected to inspect a circle whenever they have reason to think that there is something amiss with its administration. When a local inspection takes them to any circle that has not been recently inspected they should make a point of inspecting it while there. Deputy Commissioners can only keep in touch with all that is going on in their divisions by spending the major portion of their time on tour and they will be expected to do so. The number of inspections laid down in the annexure is to be regarded as a minimum, and one of the objects of this revision is to enable Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Inspectors to devote special attention to circles and ranges where the administration is weak; and in such cases inspecting officers should make a point of ascertaining at an early date how far their instructions are being carried out. All officers should avoid making their inspections in a regular order or after a fixed interval of time, and their visits should as far as possible be unexpected so that they may have a chance of seeing things as they really are and not be misled by careful window dressing.'

"I think I have said enough to show that the Deputy Commissioners, so far from being superfluous, have got a large number of specific duties to do, and, so far from not inspecting, are required to inspect places which need inspection.

"There remains the statement that the Deputy Commissioners can be abolished because the Assistant Commissioners have recently been given an increase of pay. As to this, I can only say that the Assistant Commissioners have not yet received any increase, and that when they do receive it, it will certainly not be on a scale more than proportionate to that which has been given to all the other departments."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"I want to confine myself to the question of Deputy Commissioners. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has explained to us the manifold duties of the Deputy Commissioners, and I think most of the members will agree with me that he attempt has not been very successful. It looks as though the Government have been put to great trouble to find out what work the Deputy Commissioners are doing. It is said they are busy with inspection work, with making appointments, punishing people, sanctioning expenditure on buildings and things of that sort. I think there is the Assistant Commissioner who can do and is doing all that work, and the intermediary appointments over and above the Assistant Commissioners are superfluous. They appear to be more or less sinecure appointments. I went into the question of their qualifications, and I find they are not considerable. I found the letters A, B, C, D, E against their names, while I expected to see B A. and M.A. The letters A, B, C, D, E really indicated that they had passed the Salt Manual examination, Customs tests, and other examinations like that mostly with the help of books. I think that these appointments are really unnecessary because their work requires no special knowledge and all that work is already being done by Assistant Commissioners. The Honourable Member for Government mentioned that on questions of policy the Deputy Commissioners were consulted. The Deputy Commissioner, when consulted, very often obtains and sends in some form or other the views of those below him. For this work, there is the Commissioner who may well be expected to look into these matters, and in my opinion, the mediation of these Deputy Commissioners is quite unnecessary."

12 noon. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar:—"Mr. President, Sir, I give my whole-hearted support to the resolution moved by the Negapatam member, Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar, but I fear I shall have to differ from Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar in his resolution which, as appears from its wording, seeks to reduce the number of Assistant Commissioners from thirteen to six. It is rather hard to have these reductions in both ways, and if the Council ultimately resolves to give up or to delete these three Deputy Commissioners, I think it will be more appropriate to retain the whole lot of thirteen Assistant Commissioners. On going through page 45 of the budget so far as the Excise Department is concerned, it does not appear to be poorly or inadequately manned. We have a large number of sub-inspectors and above them about one hundred and fifty assistant inspectors, and above them about ninety-four Inspectors and above them about thirteen Assistant Commissioners; and, as pointed out by Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, there is absolutely no reason for the retention of an intermediary whose position I can compare only to a conduit pipe or to post office between the Commissioner over him and the Assistant Commissioners just below him. Therefore, in these circumstances, I feel constrained to vote for the reduction, or for the complete reduction of three Deputy Commissioners at the same time retaining the whole lot of Assistant Commissioners about 13 in number."

Mr. T. Arunachalam Pillai:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is an admitted principle that when a certain number of men are deputed for work over specific tracts, it is essential that there must be one person to look after their whole work in order to co-ordinate, to co-operate and also to direct the specific work which those persons assigned to that locality have got to do. If that principle, which, I believe, nobody in this House will demur to, is to be extended to this department as well, then we will see, Sir, that the work of these Assistant Commissioners, who

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are given certain tracts to manage, will have to be checked, co-ordinated and also in other ways directed by somebody else. It is pleaded here that for this, or for all these things, it is not essential to have a man on the spot. I believe we are very familiar with the theory of the man on the spot. In spite of all its defects, I believe it has got its own good points. We will take only the good point in that theory and taking it we will find that instead of one Commissioner alone sitting at the headquarters of this Presidency and trying to manage all the Assistant Commissioners throughout the Presidency, may I put it to you, Sir, and to this House also, whether it would not be possible to divide the whole Presidency into three or four portions and allot to each of them a separate portion asking them to assume responsibility for the whole of the work that is done there, and have this Commissioner at the top of the whole administration to see that the whole thing is conducted according to the directions given by the Government. If that is the principle upon which any system of administration is to be based, I submit, Sir, that no objection ought to be raised to this appointment. Time may come when the Government may find it possible to reduce the three Deputy Commissioners. When this department has reached its perfection, it might be possible to reduce the three Deputy Commissioners and some of the Assistant Commissioners as well. But standing as we are when the complaints made by Mr. Sivasankarama Pillai, I believe, and also by Mr. Kesava Pillai are ringing in our ears that a lot of illicit distillation is going on in the Presidency, or at least in some portions of their own district, may I submit, Sir, with these complaints ringing in our ears, is it not right and proper that we should have one man at least on the spot who will be able to go to these places for very urgent cases and also to check and to direct all the work that is necessary? It is only for this reason, Sir, that I am constrained to vote against this reduction."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Mr President, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and I have been referred to very often by the Hon'ble the Finance Member and by my honourable friend who has just sat down. They said that our complaint about illicit distillation in our single district shows that we want more men to suppress it. The man on the spot, as my friend put it, the Deputy Commissioner, seems to have been ignorant that such a thing had been going on in the Ceded districts, and even the Assistant Commissioner also seems to have been ignorant of the same. It is a notorious fact that there has been this illicit distillation and the Honourable the Finance Member has spoken of some abkâri subordinates suffering at the hands of some of these other people who manufacture illicit arrack. That is so, and it is known: and it is rather feared that the more zealous subordinate officers have not the proper support of the higher officers. So far as I have known, the Deputy Commissioner's post in the mufassal is something of the nature of a white elephant. They know very little of the conditions that exist in a place. They go about from place to place, of course accompanied by Assistant Commissioners, Salt Inspectors and sub-inspectors. I do not know if they make surprise visits in those parts where illicit traffic prevails and which are not unknown to the Government officials, Collectors and Superintendents of Police. They have not paid any surprise visit to those places in order to detect the offence. I think that the brunt of the ordinary detective work falls on the ill-paid sub-inspectors, and if they were paid a little more, I should be glad. The Deputy Commissioners' posts, I think, can very well be abolished with great advantage to the department and to the public purse. Of course the Honourable the Minister has with his conspicuous ability eulogised the high character and cleanliness of the department as a whole, but I am afraid I cannot subscribe to all that he has said. Of course there are good men and bad men, and the department, I know, has got a bad flavour about it. We should expect the Minister to make a reasonable reduction. I believe the Hon'ble the Minister would be fulfilling the hopes of the people if he would reduce those bloated establishments, some of them carrying very high salaries though they are not of much public use, and make that public money available for educating the people. I do not believe he has not known the state of things: he is shrewd enough to understand them, but as Minister he has paid a formal compliment to his department. With all that I think he can very well bend his mind to effect a reduction in these overgrown establishments for educational purposes."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"May I say one word, Sir, about the pay of this 'bloated and over-paid' establishment? There are altogether in the budget four posts of Deputy Commissioners. One of these is the Abkâri Deputy Commissioner, a special distillery expert, with whom I understand the Council have no desire to interfere; one is a member of the Indian Civil Service, who has been appointed by the Secretary of State. There remain two appointments which are on the strength of the department. The Assistant Commissioners draw a rate of salary more or less corresponding to that of Deputy Collectors, but with nothing corresponding to the selection posts. So what the provision amounts to is this that the bloated establishment of two posts of Deputy Commissioners corresponds more or less to the selection grade of the Deputy Collectors, and I hope therefore that, if the Council decides that there should be no Deputy Commissioners, they will allow the Assistant Commissioners to have a selection grade."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The motion can be more conveniently put by expanding it a little. I am asking the Council to vote on two resolutions—a resolution by Mr. K. S. Venkataramma Ayyar to delete the sum of Rs 1,50,360 being provided for the salaries of Deputy Commissioners, and also a motion of Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar to reduce the provision of Rs. 1,50,360 by Rs. 1,00,000 being the pay of three Deputy Commissioners and six Assistant

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Commissioners Let me point out at once, if Honourable Members would refer to page 45 of the budget, it will be found that the allotment of Rs. 1,50,360 is for the pay of three Deputy Commissioners and 13 Assistant Commissioners The Hon'ble Mr Venkatarama Ayyar proposes to delete the whole of it Of these Deputy Commissioners, only three items are votable ; one is not votable being held by an Indian Civil Service officer"

The motion for cancelling the appointments of three Deputy Commissioners was then put to the Council and declared lost, 20 members voting *for* it and 52 *against*.

Mr T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar did not press his motion and it was allowed to be withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" May I remind the Honourable Members that the time allotted for this subject is three hours ? By lunch time we shall have to close this discussion. So if it is the intention of the House to utilize that time to the best advantage, Honourable Members will be well advised to act upon the advice I gave yesterday and distinguish between the more important and the less important items. Having said that, I would ask the Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Raju whether he wishes to move his motion to delete the sum of Rs. 60 (Motion No 7)"

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" I wish to know, Sir, whether in connexion with the revenue administration it was stated that this allowance is given in order to compensate for loss of pay If that is so, of course, I do not wish to move it"

The Hon'ble Mr C. G. TODHUNTER :—" This particular allowance, Sir, is an allowance of Rs. 5 that was given as a confidential allowance. The Salaries Committee recommended that confidential allowances should be abolished. We did not think it fair to cancel the allowance of a man already drawing it and therefore we have provided for continuing it until he gets his promotion."

Mr C. V. S. Narasimha Raju then withdrew the following motion :—

7. That the following item of duty allowance under the following head be omitted :—

6-A. Excise—Salaries—Establishments and contingencies —
To typist to Board's office (Budget page 47) .. .. Rs. 60

Mr T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" I beg to move— 12-15 p.m.

8. That in 6-A Excise the following provision be deleted :—
Rupees 6,240, personal allowance to assistant inspectors (Budget page 45).

9. That in 6-A. Excise the following provision be deleted :—
Rupees 1,000, personal allowance to petty officers (Budget page 47).

" Regarding the question of personal allowance, I should like to know what this personal allowance means If it only means the compensation that is paid for any loss incurred by the office establishment owing to revision of the scale of pay, I have no objection to the personal allowance being given. If it is not so, I will press the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—" Mr President, Sir, the personal allowances in question are the difference between what these officers are now receiving, including the temporary allowance, and what they will receive under the scheme of revision. We do not want them to suffer on account of this scheme coming into force. We shall have to continue to pay them what they are getting now."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" Then I do not press the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" What does the Honourable Member say in regard to his proposal to reduce the sum of Rs 2,41,800 provided for Assistant Inspectors by Rs. 30,000 ?"

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" I understand from the Honourable Member in charge that he is going to examine the question. That is only a general reduction in the establishment. If he is going to do that, I do not want to press the motion"

The following motion was then by leave withdrawn :—

6. That the sum of Rs. 2,41,800 provided for assistant inspectors be reduced by Rs. 30,000, the pay of 15 assistant inspectors of preventive circles (Budget page 45).

The following three motions were taken up and discussed together, being identical :—

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—

1. That the lump provision of Rs. 1,27,000 for the revision of the pay of the officers of the department in 6-A. Excise—Salaries—Establishments and Contingencies be reduced by one lakh (Budget page 45).

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—

2. That under 6-A. Excise—Salaries—Establishment and Contingencies, the lump provision of Rs. 1,27,000 made for the revision of pay of the officers of the department be omitted (Budget page 45).

Rai Bahadur T. M NARASIMHACHARLU :—

3. That the lump provision of Rs. 1,27,000 made for the revision of pay of the officers of the department in Detailed Account 6-A. Excise—Salaries—Establishments and Contingencies be omitted (Budget page 45).

Mr. C V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Yesterday it was stated that this subject would be submitted for the examination of the Finance Committee. If this is the case, I do not propose to move my motion."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"I wish to move the resolution, Sir. It suggests that the lump provision of Rs 1,27,000 made for the revision of pay of the officers of the department be omitted. It will be remembered that so far as this scheme is concerned, it appears from the answers furnished to us that it has not yet been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. This lump provision is made in order to provide for the contingency of an increase of pay of these officers in 1921-22. I think it unnecessary to retain this provision for two reasons. One is that when the revision proposals are finally sanctioned, Government will be in a position to consider in the light of the information furnished by the Hon'ble the Finance Member whether it will not be possible to effect any retrenchment and then make the necessary provision only to the extent to which it is found absolutely necessary. It has also to be remembered that there are proposals under consideration to effect retrenchment in all grades of service. It has also been pointed out that, in pursuance of the instructions of His Excellency, a committee is going to sit very shortly and make proposals to effect retrenchment in the various departments. A circular is proposed to be issued to the heads of the various departments inquiring whether they can work out the departments with a reduction in their establishment. When these steps are going to be taken and when the Hon'ble the Finance Member says that he is going to examine the whole question, is there any necessity for retaining this lump provision even before the scheme is sanctioned by the Secretary of State? If after the examination of the proposals by the Finance Committee to be appointed, and any further examination by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, it is found absolutely necessary to provide for an increase, I will ask whether it is not possible to incorporate it in the budget for the year to come. We know that when some increase of pay is sanctioned in the course of the year, there is nothing to prevent the Government to provide for it. When it can be so done, it is certainly objectionable to provide this lump sum of Rs. 1,27,000 making it impossible to have any improvements in education or other departments By deleting this provision for which there is no necessity at present, we will be in a position to find funds for more important purposes."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"I wish also to move this resolution on the ground that there may not be found any present use for this money On the other hand, it may be lying idle till the sanction is received from the Secretary of State. Another reason is this: we find no details whatsoever as regards the mode in which the revision is to be given effect to and we are absolutely in the dark. For these two reasons, I beg to move that this lump provision may be omitted for the coming year. If any necessity should arise and if the committees that are going to sit over this matter decide that any revision should be made and any additional pay should be given, the matter can be brought in the shape of a supplemental budget, and the necessary sanction obtained. Till then there is no use of retaining this money idly instead of utilizing it for more urgent purposes."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"Mr. President, Sir, I must express my surprise at the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao's urging this resolution. Yesterday when we were discussing the deputy collectors, he was one of the members who urged that it was 'unjust, 'inequitable and uncharitable' to penalise one class of officers while every other department was having its share of promotion as a result of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission This provision is for the share of the Cinderella of all the departments and the Honourable Member wants to cut it out or postpone it at any rate till next year. Why should this one department, which is already harder worked and worse paid than most others, be penalised? Yesterday we were discussing duty allowances and my honourable colleague on my left called evidence as to the hardships undergone by the Settlement officers. With your permission, Sir, I will also call evidence, in this case, that of the late Mr. G. W. Stevens. Here is what that unbiassed and independent critic wrote in 1899 of the work of the Salt officer: 'The Assistant Commissioner wore a khaki uniform, a braided jacket, and a crown on his shoulder-strap; yet he did not look like a soldier. He looked overworked and underfed. His eyes were peals in pits of socket; the bones cropped out of his cheeks and chin. He looked like a man who was always travelling, eating sparely and irregularly of jungly food, often down with fever, oppressed by unrelenting anxiety.' He goes on to say, 'his work is cruelly hard. At any minute of the night he has to get up to inspect the guards posted round the factory, or hurry for hours to surprise illicit manufacturers. Now he toils forward on horseback, now he flounders afoot through

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marshes and sliding sand-dunes, now crouches in a sluggish boat on a reek canal. When he falls ill—and of necessity he is often put down in festering fever-beds—he will likely enough have to shiver and sweat for a week in a canal-boat before he can so much as see a doctor. Month by month, blistered with sun, quivering like a leaf with ague, no time to lie up, his English tongue going rusty,—and by way of compensation for his lonely labour he receives £145 a year when he begins, and after fifteen years or so will perhaps be enjoying £ 800.' These salaries have not been revised since. He goes on then to describe the process of salt manufacture and says, 'that is all—except crushing sun and blinding white glare and all penetrating salt-dust for the Salt officer. In the hottest part of the hottest days other men get under roofs: that is just the time that he must be out all day in the sun. The factory is a chessboard of twinkling brine and snow-white salt, more scorching to the eye than flame. While his eyes are being toasted before a quick fire, salt-drafts are banking up in them and in his ears and his nostrils and his mouth. He looks round, and, like Lot's wife, becomes a pillar of salt. With it all, the few Salt officers I have seen appear to grumble almost less than anybody in India. They say it is a healthy life—so long as you are well; when you begin to be unhealthy at all, you are quickly very unhealthy indeed. Perhaps one reason for their comparative contentment is that they are justly proud of their departmental. For in Salt, as in most things connected with Revenue, Madras sets an example of efficiency and honesty to the whole of India'. (Hear, hear.)

"That is an independent witness and that is the life of the department to which it is proposed to deny the improvement in salaries which has been given to other departments. It is complained that we have not given the details in the budget. The sole reason for that is that the matter is under correspondence with the Secretary of State and it would be unwise to give the details and publish them before they have been approved by the Minister and before they have been examined by the Finance Committee. The whole scheme is ready. It is not a question of a lump allotment for proposals not to be worked out. We are perfectly willing for it to be examined by the Finance Committee. One reason why it has come back is that the Government of India desire that it should be examined by the Minister before it is put into force. I hope the Council will take that as sufficient guarantee that we shall not be passing extravagant proposals and wasting the money of the tax-payer. I hope Honourable Members will not ask us to postpone either indefinitely or for a year this measure of justice to the Underalls of the departments."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I do not wish to press the motion to a division. But I wish to point out that there is nothing to cause surprise to the Hon'ble the Finance Member in my urging this resolution. I expressly stated that this lump provision is unnecessary, and that the whole thing may be examined to see if any retrenchment is possible. I did not suggest anything that could afford room for him to think that I was partial to any officers. In view of the statement that the Honourable the Minister is going to examine the question and the Finance Committee is also going to examine the proposals, I do not press the motion to a division."

All the three motions were by leave withdrawn.

The following motion standing in the name of Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu was deemed to have been withdrawn as the member did not move it:—

10. That under 6-A. Excise—Salaries the lump provision of Rs. 4,050 for teachers in salt factories be omitted (Budget, page 47).

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

11. That the travelling allowance of Rs. 4,10,000 under 6-A. Excise be reduced to Rs. 2,00,000 (Budget, page 47).

"I am aware that this provision of Rs 4 lakhs and odd is provided for meeting the increased allowances that have been recently sanctioned. I am not going to question that. My object in proposing reduction of this allowance was to minimize the travelling and to see that unnecessary travelling is not resorted to. Consistently with what I have said with reference to a previous resolution, I propose that this reduction be made so that only in cases where it is necessary and only in regard to matters where the personal attention of the officers is necessary, they should make an inspection. Otherwise if the allotment is not reduced they will think that they have got so much to be spent and naturally there will be an inclination to spend much. If it is reduced there will be no such inclination. It is with that object, I say that the allowance should be reduced."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I am quite ready to examine the allotment and see if we can cut it down. But if the idea is to stop travelling, I don't quite see how we can do that."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member from Nugapatam did not propose to stop travelling but only to reduce it. The Hon'ble the Finance Member is willing to examine it from that point of view."

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The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I am afraid I can hardly undertake to minimise the travelling of an officer whose sole duty is inspection. That is the difficulty of the position; if we can legitimately reduce the sum set down for travelling allowance, we will gladly do so. But where an officer's sole duty, like that of an Assistant Commissioner in charge of a preventive subdivision, is to inspect all the year round and where he has a programme of inspection to get through, if we are going to say 'You shall not inspect more than six months in the year', we must alter the whole scheme on which their work is built up or we shall have them sitting idly at headquarters while there is work to be done in the circle. We are ready to do what we can legitimately do in regard to that matter."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. M. D. Devadoss not being present, his motion was deemed to have been withdrawn.—

12-30 p.m.

12. That under 6-A. Excise—Salaries—Establishments and Contingencies the sum of Rs. 4,10,000 under travelling allowances be reduced by 1 lakh (Budget, page 47).

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao did not make the motion No 13, standing in his name—

13. That in 6-A. Excise—Salaries—Establishments and Contingencies—Commissioner's Office, the duty allowance of Rs. 60 to typist of Board office be omitted (Budget, page 47).

The motion was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"I beg to move—

14. That the provision of Rs. 4,86,000 made for petty construction and repairs under Contingencies in Detailed Account 6-A. Excise—Salaries—Establishments and Contingencies be reduced by Rs. 2 lakhs (Budget, page 48).

"On turning to page 48 of the book it will be noticed, Sir, that Rs. 4,86,000 is now provided for petty construction and repairs. At the same time we have not got any idea as to what this petty construction is and what these repairs are. On turning to the third column as regards the revised estimates of the current year you will find Rs. 2,50,000 only is provided for the current year, and the actual amount that was spent on this head for 1919-20 was Rs 2,56,760. We don't know why there is so much increase in the coming year. Secondly, I thought that in the absence of details that I might, under the present financial conditions, reduce this amount by 2 lakhs and I think that even if we hope that we may be able to spend a large amount on construction and repairs still, as a matter of practice, we find that so much amount is not actually spent at the close of the year. So my suggestion is 'why should we have a large amount provided for here, so that it may lie idle after all at the end of the year'. My another reason is this. If you read a few columns down you will find there is another item of petty construction and repairs for Rs. 1,98,000. When you have got another item like that which is also an increase over the previous year's, I fail to see why you should have Rs. 2,36,000 provided for in excess over the present revised estimate. For these reasons, Sir, I submit that the provision may be cut down by 2 lakhs."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have given notice of a similar resolution—

15. That the provision of Rs. 4,86,000 under 6-A. Excise for petty construction and repairs be reduced by Rs. 2 lakhs (Budget, page 48).

"Sir, the absence of details in respect of the budget expenditure amounting to Rs. 4,86,000 is my only justification for moving this resolution. I hope and trust that the Minister in charge of the department will give us details to dispel our illusions in which case I shall be delighted not only to withdraw the resolution myself but also to persuade my honourable friend Mr. Narasimhacharlu to do so. I am awaiting a detailed statement from the Honourable Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I am glad to have that assurance, Sir. I think I can satisfy the Honourable Members in a moment. To begin with, these provisions relate entirely to Salt which is a central subject and it is only as a result of the arrangements under which the charges of the joint department are divided that they come into the Excise budget at all. Even under Salt there are two classes of works. The first of these is what are called Salt Licensees' works. These are the works referred to in the entry 1,98,000 which is a printer's error for 98,000. That is purely a Salt item and is deducted from the total charges of the joint department before the division between Salt and Excise is made. After the deduction, the balance is divided up into two-thirds which is charged to Excise and one-third which is charged to Salt. In case there should be any idea that this is unfair to Excise, I should explain that, while Excise pays two-thirds of the remaining works of which the majority are in salt factories, Salt pays one-third

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of the preventive staff in the districts in many of which there is no salt crime. To come now to the second item for petty construction and repairs, the facts which account for the increase are that during the war, we had to make a very large increase in the salt factories in order to supply salt to Bengal, but while doing so we cut down the expenditure as much as we could on account of the war. We are therefore still fitting up six of the factories which are being retained to make them complete. In the case of Tuticorin, which is a very large producing factory, we have not yet given the licensees facilities for getting their salt away and we have therefore now provided for roads and railway sidings. Elsewhere, there are considerable provisions for repairing the quarters for the people which have fallen down, or fallen out of repair during the war. Honourable Members will therefore see that the bulk of the charges are for salt works and under these circumstances I hope they will not press the resolution."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member will please explain whether Salt is purely a Government of India matter and whether the expenditure is wholly debitable to the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Not entirely, Sir. Salt licenses works are entirely debited to Salt. But the charges for petty construction and repairs are divided."

The motions were by leave withdrawn.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR then moved—

"16. That the provision of Rs. 1,98,000 for petty construction and repairs under 6-A. Excise be reduced by Rs. one lakh (Budget page, 48).

In doing so, he said—"Mr. President, when I gave notice of the resolution it struck me that there was a mistake somewhere, either that 1,98,000 was a mistake for 98,000 or that the total figure was a mistake. I now find on going through the errata that the former is a mistake. On that ground my resolution automatically falls. The fault lay more with the printer's devil than with anybody else."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following motion standing in the name of Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao was not made and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

17. That under 6-A. Excise—Contingencies, the grant of Rs. 5,000 proposed for subsidies to private educational institutions situated at or near salt factories be omitted (Budget, page 48).

Motions for reduction of the total grant were then taken up.

Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju again formally moved his motion discussion on which was deferred—

18. That in 6 A. Excise—Salaries—Establishments and Contingencies the provision of Rs. 15·97 lakhs + Rs. 15·34 lakhs + Rs. 9·97 lakhs be reduced by Rs. 6 lakhs (Budget, page 45).

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, I have given notice of a motion later on for reduction and I do not propose to move it. So I wish to say now what I have to say on this subject. Mr. Arunachalam Pillai referred to the fact that it is a transferred subject and therefore we need not be chary of reducing the expenditure. That it is a transferred subject is a matter of gratification only if the excise revenue is not so administered as to increase the consumption of liquor or as to keep the consumption of the liquor stationary. It is only if the policy of the Government is to reduce the consumption and show results as soon as possible, that there can be any agreement with the position that the money that can be got under this department is money which may be usefully spent for other purposes. I know I am taking on this question a view, which may differ from the views of some members of this House. I do expect from the Hon'ble the Chief Minister a statement of policy as regards what he is going to do for the reduction of consumption. Last year's Administration report showed clearly that the consumption in country spirit increased and also in toddy. In this state of things I think the administration of a transferred subject like this will be more a matter which will impede the progress of self-government rather than a matter on which we could congratulate ourselves. I quite agree that the officers and the establishment of that department that so long as they exist, should be looked after properly. The general administration of the department is the only question with which I am concerned. I must express my own deep dissatisfaction with the way in which the department has been administered till now. I can only hope for a proper policy being laid down by the new Minister whom I congratulate most heartily upon being put in charge. I shall be able to congratulate him only if he will be able to reduce it. It is only with that hope, I suppose, that that department has been transferred. It is not transferred for the purpose of making it a gold mine, for the purpose of finding revenues for other purposes. Education may be a good subject. But still this mode of raising revenue should be looked at very closely and on its own merits. I feel certain that I have not got the monopoly of it and I

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believe that every body will co-operate with me in giving expression to the same sentiment and I am sure that the Honourable Minister will not be behind me in giving equal expression to it and regulate the administration in the way in which it ought to be done."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"I hope I shall deserve the Honourable Member's congratulation, Sir. I will strive my best to reduce the consumption provided at the same time the Council gives me permission to increase the staff to avoid illicit distillation."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR:—"We had till now, Sir, a number of resolutions where we found certain items of expenditure which were sought to be curtailed. Now we come to a resolution which is very general and after the assurance given us by the Minister for Excise and the explanations given us by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, I think we can very well trust both of them to do their level best for introducing the principle of retrenchment, or to use the figure of the Hon'ble the Finance Member, to allow the pruning knife to go very far indeed. But how far this could be done we cannot safely say at present. But after the assurance given us by the Hon'ble the Minister for Excise I think we should be satisfied with reiterating our wish that there should be retrenchment and that retrenchment should be introduced into every detail. After this, Sir, I think the resolution may be withdrawn."

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I withdraw the resolution, Sir."

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the resolution standing in my name is also a general resolution. I beg to move it because I think that the Government will be very willing to accept the resolution. After the discussion that has taken place they will understand in what heads reduction might be made. Therefore I think they will be willing to put into execution the idea embodied in the resolution. They will easily be able to reduce the amount. So I beg to move—

'19. That the provision of Rs. 31,58,000 under 6-A portion of the combined Salt and Excise establishment debitable to 6. Excise be reduced by Rs. 1,50,000 (Budget, page 44)".

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Whether we can make this reduction or not seems to depend on whether we should be impatient idealists and dash in at once and attempt to stop the consumption of liquor. If that is what we are to do, I am afraid that what we shall require is, as my Honourable Colleague has said, not a reduction but an increase. If we carry on a gradual reduction, we may be able also to reduce the staff. I do not see however, how we can cut off such a large sum as one and a half lakhs, especially when we have the scheme for the revision of the staff before us. We are perfectly willing to try to make a reduction by a sum of half a lakh."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Would not Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar agree to the reduction of half a lakh?"

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I agree."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The motion is that the provision be reduced by half a lakh. Do Honourable Members agree?"

The motion as amended was carried unanimously.

The following motions were not made and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

12-45 p.m. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR—

20. That the grant of Rs. 33,38,000 under 6 Excise be reduced by Rs. 1,50,000.

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR—

21. That the grant of Rs. 31,12,193 under 6-A. Excise—Salaries—Establishment, etc., be reduced by a sum of Rs. 1,00,000.

Demand II, as altered, was then put to the Council and was granted *nem. con.*

DEMAND III—STAMPS.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, I beg to ask for the vote of the House in respect of the demand for Rs. 3,66,336 plus another demand for Rs. 2,42,000. I have no remarks to offer in respect of these two grants, as the details on which both the items are proposed to be spent have been mentioned in the budget now in the hands of the Honourable Members."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I beg to move—

That in 7-A (a). Stamps—Non-Judicial Rs. 423, personal allowance, be deleted (Budget, page 42).

"I want to know for what purpose the personal allowance is provided."

22ND MARCH 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib; Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, the Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; Mr. Narasimhacharlu; Mr. Biswanath Das.)*

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am able to assure the Honourable Member that this allowance is also for the purpose of providing personal allowances to those subordinates who, on account of the recent reorganization, will suffer in salaries. It is not going to be a permanent personal allowance, but will disappear the moment each one of them rises to his respective grade."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"Then I withdraw."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"I will put to the House the demand as made by the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah."

Demand III was then put to the Council and was granted *nem con.*

DEMAND IV—FORESTS.

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"Sir, I have the honour to move for a grant of Rs. 51·11 lakhs for the Forest Department. The other day, Sir, when we were dealing with the general discussion of the budget I indicated, as far as I was able, the great need there is for development in the Forest Department and underlined the fact that this is the reason why this year the expenditure is advancing without a corresponding advance on the receipt side. It is necessary to develop the capital assets of the department; and an immediate return cannot reasonably be expected. Amongst a series of 19 or 20 resolutions for reduction of the Forest grant tabled on the agenda paper today, several relate to the Russellkonda saw-mill scheme. I shall deal with that scheme when we come to that particular item, but I should like now in introducing the grant to say generally that this is a typical illustration of expenditure on capital purposes which is necessary for the proper development of our forest assets: those assets would not be marketable unless transmuted into sawn timber."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"There are five motions tabled with regard to the Russellkonda saw-mill scheme."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—

1. That the lump provision of Rs. 2,16,000 made for the Russellkonda saw-mill scheme in Detailed Account No. 8-A. Forest—Conservancy and Works at page 51 be reduced by Rs. one lakh.

Mr. BISWANATH DAS :—

2. That the demand of Rs. 2,16,000, lump provision on account of the Russellkonda saw-mill scheme provided under 'Conservancy and Works' in detailed account No. 8-A. Forest, item I be omitted (Budget page 51).

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—

3. That the lump sum provision of Rs. 2,16,000 on account of the Russellkonda saw-mill scheme in 8-A. Forest and Works be omitted (Budget page 51).

Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS :—

4. That the lump provision on account of the Russellkonda saw-mill scheme Rs. 2,16,000 under 8-A. Forest—Conservancy and Works be reduced by one lakh (Budget page 51).

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—

5. (i) That the lump provision of Rs. 2,16,000 on account of the Russellkonda saw-mill scheme under 8-A. Forest—Conservancy and Works be omitted (Budget page 51).

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"In view of the motion that the Member for Ganjam is going to move, I do not make my motion."

The motion not having been made was deemed to have been withdrawn.

Mr. BISWANATH DAS :—"I rise to move the motion that stands in my name. My reason for moving it is that the Forest Department itself is very expensive as can be seen from the memorandum that was given to us along with the budget estimate which shows that the department wants about Rs. 55,88,000 for 1921-22, that is, about 93 per cent of the total receipts that are expected for the year under discussion. This, I submit, Sir, is not at all proportionate to the income that is expected. We are after all taking so much trouble to get only 7 per cent of the net income. Hence I would request the House not to vote for this allotment, as we cannot expect any large income. Secondly, the District Board of Ganjam was in correspondence with the Government of Madras, and promised to run the saw-mill on a business scale, and the District Board of Ganjam said that it hoped to have a good income out of it. Well, Sir, up to

(Mr. Biswanath Das; Mr. Sasibushana Rath; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Raju; the Hon'ble the President.)

this time, we have no experience of any good income accruing from this department, and it is specially dangerous to allow this department to run the saw-mill on a business line. Therefore I would ask the House to leave the management of this saw-mill to the District Board of Ganjam as has been previously arranged, in the year 1918. It is for this reason, Sir, that I move that the demand Rs. 2,16,000 be omitted."

Mr. SASIBUSHANA RATH:—"The saw-mill is going to be established at Russellkonda. By the name, it is not to be confounded that Russellkonda is a forest. It is far away from the forest, and the timber is to be conveyed to Russellkonda. I do not see how it is convenient to have a saw-mill at Russellkonda and I do not see any justification for establishing a saw-mill under the management of the Forest Department. Exactly what should have been done is that this mill should be run by the Industries Department. If the Government want to make things that are marketable, as the Hon'ble the Horse Member said, they could manufacture chairs, tables, etc., and sell them in the market. That would perhaps be more marketable. It is not given to the Forest Department to undertake such costly schemes.

"Then, there was such a mill in Russellkonda in 1894–95 not run by the Government, but run by a private company. The company failed because things could not be sold. I do not know what prospects are held out to the Forest Department and who manages the thing. I understand that the management of the whole thing is being entrusted to an European company Messrs. Parry & Co. Of course I am subject to correction. They have already begun the work there, features are being established. The first thing that is done is the construction of manager's quarters. So they have begun constructing quarters for Parry & Co. Beyond that nothing has been done; no machinery has been indented for."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I should like to correct it; it is not the case that no machinery has been indented for."

Mr. SASIBUSHANA RATH:—"No; I went purposely there to see the saw-mill; there was nothing of the saw-mill; there were only quarters for the managers of Messrs. Parry & Co. under construction. The District Board of Ganjam offered itself to run the concern. I do not see any reason why their offer has not been accepted and why Messrs. Parry & Co have been given this management. The first ground is that it is not a fit subject to be handled by the Forest Department. Then in order to make things marketable we are not going to manufacture furniture and sell them in the market, and Government is not a trading company. On these grounds this sum of 2 16 lakhs ought to be omitted."

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Mr. President, the question of the installation of Russellkonda saw-mill was taken up, if I remember right, in the year 1919–20. Just before that the District Board of Ganjam approached with a suggestion that they should be allowed to run the saw-mill. At the same time, negotiations went on between the Government and a private company (Parry & Co.) Some gentlemen in Ganjam wrote to me whether the Government was justified in giving it to a private company. Then I had correspondence with the Director of Industries who referred me to the Chief Forest Officer, Mr. Cox. Government have shown great anxiety to develop that portion of the district by way of communications, and the construction of a railway line was also projected, and the District Board of Ganjam was asked to give its opinion as to whether it was willing to undertake the construction of the railway line. Now we find for the first time in the budget a provision for 2 16 lakhs, for the development of this scheme. I understand from this that the Government are to spend all the capital expenditure and the private company is to run it and have the profit, what portion I do not know. I think the Honourable Member for Forest will elucidate the Council on the terms of the agreement, etc. Now the question is this: whether the Forest Department is running the whole thing and encouraging the private company to find market for the scantlings, etc., or whether the company is to have a certain portion of the profits realized therefrom. If really it has to be run on a system of profits for a company, I have a serious objection for this. When the company is willing to work, why should it not have its own capital and instal its machines and make its own profit, the Government collecting the seigniorage the roof? In those circumstances, the Forest Department will have the seigniorage for itself and the company will have the profits. Tenders can be called for from various persons on the terms on which they should run the machinery. On the other hand, if the whole capital expenditure is to be incurred by the Government, why should the Government make matters smooth to others and thus lose the benefit of the whole scheme? For these reasons, I beg to move this motion."

1 p.m.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I think it would be more convenient if we hear the Member on behalf of Government."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"Sir, I think I should best begin by explaining that this grant, although entered as a lump provision, is not on the same footing as the lump provisions to which exception has been taken on many occasions in this House. It is a lump provision the details of which are all within my possession. It was not thought necessary to burden the budget with the particulars of the machinery which it is proposed to set up, but if any honourable gentleman would like to know exactly how this sum of Rs. 2 16 lakhs is arrived at, I shall be happy to give him the detailed list, now in my hand, of the actual items of machinery which

have been indented for. Out of the total outlay of Rs 2·46 lakhs, Rs. 80,000 is being spent in the current year, including freight and machinery to that value, which has already arrived or is on the way. Arrangements have been completed for the purchase of other machinery through the agency of the European firm mentioned, i.e., Messrs. Parry & Co. The sum of Rs 2·16 lakhs which appears in the budget for next year represents the balance necessary to give complete effect to the scheme.

"Now the Forest Department has been criticised on the ground that it trenches on the sphere of the Department of Industries. I venture to say, Sir, that the criticism is not just. It might be just, if the Forest Department were in the habit of dealing with industries such as the making of chairs or tables, but it is hardly just when the actual work is merely that of converting the rough felled logs in the forest into the readily marketable form of sawn scantlings, beams, planks and so forth. That operation is an operation which is recognized in other parts of India and I think elsewhere throughout the world as a legitimate function of a Forest Department. It is recognized in Burma, in Bombay and in the United Provinces. Now the putting up and working of saw-mills of a modern type is a very difficult undertaking indeed. One speaker has told us that a local venture in 1896 proved a conspicuous failure. But since then a great deal of water has flowed under the bridge and far more is known about the methods of conducting saw-mills than was known then. Messrs. Parry & Co., as a firm engaged in that business, have had practical experience of a saw-mill of their own on the West Coast at Kallai. Their principal employé, Mr. Bruce Brookes, is by general consent, possessed of exceptional expert knowledge and practical experience in these matters. It was he who gave advice to the Forest Department in regard to the project of establishing a saw-mill at Russellkonda at the early stages in the proceedings. It is quite true that Russellkonda is at some distance from the Goomsur forests, but it is also true that this is the most convenient centre for a saw-mill in order to pass on the sawn scantlings to the railway. I hope that, with the co-operation of the District Board which has been approached in this respect, we may before long be able to connect Russellkonda by rail with the main line. We had an informal conference with the President of the Ganjam District Board on that subject two or three months ago. And he then held out strong hopes that it would be possible for the Board to raise the capital expenditure necessary for such a branch line. I do not know if he has since succeeded in putting that proposal on a practical footing."

Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro:—"It has now been abandoned, Sir."

The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson:—"I am very sorry to hear it. There was, as I said a prospect of the saw-mill being connected with the railway, but I am afraid the prospect is now more gloomy. Then, Sir, the Government of Madras consulted Messrs. Parry & Co., and their officer, Mr. Bruce Brookes. Neither the firm nor Mr. Bruce Brookes was under any obligation to help Government, but they were kind enough to do so. The next step of Government was to consult Sir George Hart, the Inspector-General of Forests. I should like to say at once that the action taken in regard to this scheme has been taken entirely on the advice of Sir George Hart and with the approval of the Government of India. Not only has he advised us in this matter but he also paid a special visit to consult trade interests in Calcutta, and to ascertain whether there was any objection on the score of competition by the Forest Department with private interests in the timber trade. Now, anybody who has had to deal with the details of large commercial undertakings will, I think, bear me out when I say that for a Government department to initiate and carry on such an undertaking is an exceedingly difficult matter owing to the trammels laid on Government officers by the Civil Service Regulations and the Civil Account Code and to the necessity of satisfying the Accountant-General at every turn. For that reason it was thought preferable that the practical working of this enterprise should be placed in the hands of persons accustomed to commercial practice and sufficiently in touch with the commercial world to be able to facilitate the marketing of timber when it leaves the mill. That was very largely the reason why the assistance of Messrs. Parry & Co., was invoked as agents on behalf of the Government. The contract was completed with them last year—several months ago—after protracted discussion. The main terms I will now mention, premising that, as already stated, Messrs. Parry & Co., have practical experience in this matter, having set up and worked a saw-mill of their own, which has been highly successful, at Kallai on the West Coast. It was agreed that the mill should be set up at Government expense by Messrs. Parry & Co., in return for a payment of commission of 2½ per cent. on the total cost, that it should be worked by Messrs. Parry & Co. under the supervision and control of a Board of control presided over by the Chief Conservator of Forests and with a majority of Government members on the Board, that the prices of timber sold should be fixed by the Board of Control and that Messrs. Parry & Co.'s remuneration for working the mills should consist of 5 per cent. of the sale prices. I cannot say what income is likely to accrue to the firm in respect of that 5 per cent. commission, because it is impossible at present to say exactly how much timber will be turned out or what the sale price of that timber will be. The sale prices of timber vary from day to day, but Mr. Cox, the Chief Conservator of Forests, estimates roughly that the annual profit earned by Messrs. Parry & Co. under this head will not exceed Rs. 15,000. He thinks that the profits that will accrue to the Government may rise to a higher figure, at least 20 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 2½ lakhs, or about Rs. 75,000 per annum. I am afraid, Sir, I have only half a minute more time and I should like to devote it to the suggestion that the District Board should carry on this enterprise instead of Messrs. Parry & Co., as agents of the Forest Department."

(The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Devadas; Mr. Patro.)

"Mr. Biswanath Das, I think, said that this proposal had been previously under correspondence. The note that has been placed in my hands on the subject shows that in 1917 the Ganjam District Board applied for the sanction of the Government to construct a saw-mill at Russellkonda at a cost of Rs. 18,000 for sawing timber for 'use in the construction of schools, rest-houses and other works.' I venture to think, Sir, that this is not very different from embarking on a general policy of municipal trading and that it would not be acting in accordance with the spirit of the Local Boards Act, to have allowed the District Board of Ganjam to run a mill for the marketing of the produce of Government forests to all and sundry. The Public Works Department was in fact consulted on the matter and advised that the Board's scheme to set up a saw-mill for Rs. 18,000 should be deferred until after the war. The President agreed and the papers were recorded. That is the history of the efforts of the Ganjam District Board in 1917-18. I find that the subject was again discussed shortly after the close of the war, when the District Forest Officer of Ganjam happened to be at Gotacamund on leave, and my predecessor, Mr. Gillman—very naturally—decided that it was preferable for the Forest Department to erect and manage its own saw-mill rather than to employ the District Board as an agency for the exploitation of State forests. That, Sir, is briefly the position with regard to this item. I should like once more to emphasize that it relates to the execution of a contract with a firm and that if the conditions of the contract are not given effect to, the agent with whom the agreement has been made would have a right to proceed against the Government in case of non-compliance."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Mr P. Siva Rao notified a motion in regard to this matter."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I should like to say, Sir, that I did not receive notice of Mr. Siva Rao's motion until I came to this hall to-day."

MR. P. SIVA RAO:—"I wish to say a few words about this matter which is also covered by resolution No. 3. When I came to this hall I was very anxious to hear what the Honourable Member in charge had to say in justification of this claim which involves a cost of 2 16 lakhs of rupees. After carefully listening to the member in charge, Sir, I must emphatically say that it is an unnecessary expenditure for this reason. If the Government had decided to work it themselves and to exploit the said project for their own benefit and in their own interest, I would have most unhesitatingly given my assent to it. I just learnt before the discussion that the District Board of Ganjam applied for permission to use the saw-mills and work them on certain conditions but that the Government declined to grant that concession. The justification of the Honourable Member in charge is that trading activities do not come within the purview of the local bodies. Leaving that question aside for a moment, I ask why should we have an intermediate agency like Messrs. Parry & Co.? Have we made out that it is impossible to work this concern without recourse to the help of this commercial firm and has it been necessary to pay such a large commission of 5 per cent.? In addition to that 5 per cent they are to have 2½ percent on the total expenditure. I would ask if there is any justification for this policy of entrusting the whole matter to a private company, and at a rate which would bring a handsome profit to the Government if the whole matter were in the hands of the State. The Honourable Member in charge asked whether it was not too much to expect Governments to run a business of this kind. Have not Governments undertaken such functions? There is the sandalwood factory managed by the Forest Department in the Mysore State. It is the present policy of the Forest Department also. They have got their own Forest Utilization Officers. It is quite practicable, and it is very desirable that the State should manage these concerns themselves by way of demonstration of industrial enterprises. And whatever profit is got out of these ventures, the Government should be solely entitled to it. No doubt, it is said that a contract has already been executed and that in the event of our not confirming the same or continuing the same we are threatened with a suit."

2-15 p.m.

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON (*interrupting*):—"There is no threat, Sir; but I may say, there is a legal liability."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO (*continuing*):—"There is very little difference between the two. I would rather await a suit, provided we could only uphold a principle. There is no justification whatever why a private company should be resorted to in the way the Government have done.

"Then, as for advice, I think we have got a special officer for forest utilization, and probably he might be trusted to give advice. Or, we might appoint some expert specially for a time who might be paid a special remuneration, and on the whole that would have been more desirable."

MR. M. D. DEVADAS:—"In view of what the Honourable Member in charge has stated that the machinery has already been indented for, I do not think I should press this resolution. The liability has already been incurred. I do not think we shall be justified in pressing for the deletion of this item. I therefore withdraw my resolution (motion 4)."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"The question of the development of the Ganjam forests was very carefully considered by two responsible officers for whom I had great regard and respect, Mr. Minchin, District Forest Officer, who had a detailed knowledge of the Ganjam forests, has for a very long time been considering how to utilize the resources of the Ganjam forests. In fact, we discussed the matter informally more than once how best we could utilize the large

forest wealth in the Ganjam and Goomsur forests. The Goomsur forests supply timber to the Vizagapatam and Godavari districts. It was also contemplated to start a paper-pulp industry out of the very suitable material that is available in the Ganjam forests. These two points were discussed, and we came to the conclusion that expert advice should be taken, and as a matter of fact certain kinds of wood were sent to England by private agency to find out whether out of them paper pulp could be manufactured. Therefore, I submit that the question of the development of Ganjam forests has been engaging the attention of the local authorities and the non-official bodies, who were prepared to give full co-operation and support to it. This was of an informal nature, and before we approached the Government with any proper scheme we wanted to satisfy ourselves that we were on a stable ground.

"With regard to this timber question, several companies have been working in Goomsur and Ranasha forests as early as 1900. Messrs Case Company, which had its headquarters at Secunderabad, had a branch office at Berhampur and one in Goomsur forest for about eight years. The Case Company contracted with many railway companies, both metre and broad gauge, supplying sleepers at a very great profit. Then, after the Case Company left the place, the Madras Timber Company was floated in Madras for which Messrs. Parry & Co were the Managing Agents. Messrs Parry & Co, as Managing Agents, worked for three years in Goomsur and Surda forests and entered into a contract with zamindars in order that the timber available in those forests might be utilized for the manufacture of sleepers. During these three years there was another company worked by Mr. Varadakameswara Nayudu who was working before Messrs. Parry & Co entered into contracts with the zamindars and the Government. Mr Varadakameswara Nayudu set up a saw-mill and worked successfully for a time. I was myself concerned with both these firms.

"The Madras Timber Company could not beat all contractors ultimately. Afterwards, Mr Varadakameswara Nayudu was taken as one of the chief agents and the two concerns had been amalgamated. Then a third rival came up from Surda, a Muhammadan named Muhammad Usman, for the manufacture of sleepers. He successfully competed with these people and ultimately he collapsed. This went on for about six months, and ultimately that poor man was obliged to raise a loan from Mr Varadakameswara Nayudu and Messrs Parry & Co, the Managing Agents. He was thus swallowed up by the Company. It was of course, business-like, and I do not quarrel with the method of work. Ultimately, the Timber Company itself had to be wound up, because the management of Messrs. Parry & Co. was very expensive, and the Madras Timber Company and Messrs. Cassim & Parry & Co had to settle accounts and dissolve.

"Thus, you will see that this attempt by Messrs. Parry & Co. is not its first to work through agents, and those agencies have proved financial failures.

"I am sure that if an enthusiastic officer like Mr Minchin, were asked to manage the forests, there would be no need to hand over the work to Messrs. Parry & Co. I enter my protest against handing over the management to Messrs. Parry & Co. I do so with all responsibility, because I know the kind of work the former company was doing and I know that wasteful expenditure and extravagance brought the company to ruin. It may be that the Government officers may supervise the work of the company but this supervision will be of no avail in the matter of economy if the work is managed by the company.

"I am not one of those who think that the Industries Department ought to take up the forest industries. The two must be separate. The forest industries must be developed independently by the Forest Department and not by the Industries Department, because they require special technical skill to deal with matters which are concerned with forest industries.

"Now, I would ask what steps the Government have taken in order to see to the working of the forest industries. Have any advertisements been made? Or, have any tenders been called for from public bodies and from other companies? I am sure there are several experienced persons who have been working in timber for twenty and twenty-five years who would be willing to take it up, and they, under the supervision of Government, may work it more successfully as they have done their own concerns in the matter of this timber business. Timber has to be taken from the interior of forests, labour has to be employed there, and then it has to be sized, cut into pieces, before it is brought to the saw-mill, and after this, it has to be manufactured into sleepers for commercial purposes. The huge timber that we get from the forest must be made commercially valuable. Before it passes through all these processes, it is impossible to say that the managing agents from Madras will be able to do it."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"May I ask, Sir, what relevance the getting of timber, etc., has to do with the allotment for the establishment and the utilization of the saw-mill? All those processes are being done and will continue to be done by the Forest Department and not by others."

Rao Bahadur A. P PATRO:—"It is relevant, Sir, if we should decide whether it is to be done by other agencies or by the department. The cost of transport is a necessary and relevant fact."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I don't think the Honourable Member has understood me correctly. This grant has nothing whatever to do with the transport of timber from the forest to the mill."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"The expenditure from the taxpayers' money is to make an investment in order that a private firm which had worked unsuccessfully on similar concerns may work successfully under the supervision of Government agency. I leave it, Sir, to the House to consider whether, in the circumstances, this House will vote for a sum in order that it may be worked by a private agency. I am constrained therefore, to oppose the grant."

1-30 p.m. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I wish, Sir, to get information on certain points which I believe will be of assistance to the members in voting one way or the other in respect of this motion. The Hon'ble the Home Member asked my friend Mr. Patro how the question of transport of timber from the Goomsur forest to Russellkonda, where this saw-mill is proposed to be located, is relevant for the purpose of this grant of two lakhs and odd. That is one of the points on which I want information from the Hon'ble the Home Member and its relevancy is this. The question, Sir, now before the House is whether the House should vote for this sum of two lakhs and odd. If it is good for the department, if it is good for the Government, and if it is profitable for the people that this mill should be established in Russellkonda, certainly it is desirable that this amount should be voted for. If, on the other hand, these advantages do not accrue, it is not desirable that this sum should be voted for. The success or otherwise of this mill will necessarily depend upon the cost which will have to be incurred in the transport of timber as well as on several other things. Some of the points on which I want information which will enable the members of the House to vote properly on this question are these. It has been stated both by the Member from Ganjam and by the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson that Russellkonda is not in Goomsur. Some of the members in this House do not know what the exact distance from the Goomsur forests to this Russellkonda is. I wish to have that information, though not accurate information, at least approximate information. That is one point on which I want information.

"Another point is this. Has any investigation been made as to the quantity of timber that is available in the Goomsur forests for feeding this saw-mill? What is the total quantity in cubic feet that is available to be felled in the Goomsur forests and that can be transported to this mill? I want that information for the purpose of knowing whether actually really this will prove a profitable transaction to the Government and to the country.

"Then, again, in the memorandum of the Hon'ble the Finance Member it is stated: 'Of late years a vigorous policy of exploitation has been pursued and this has involved the construction of roads and buildings, later of tramways, and last of all, of a saw-mill. As a result, the expenditure on works, which was 13·82 lakhs in 1913–14, is expected to be 25 lakhs in 1921–22. The important new schemes provided for under this item are the addition of two new Conservators' circles, the erection of a saw-mill at Russellkonda' . . . I wish to know, Sir, whether the tram line referred to in this memorandum is a tram line contemplated for the transport of timber from Goomsur forest to this Russellkonda.

"Then, Sir, we have been told that the District Board was asked to construct a railway for the purpose of transport of this timber and my friend Mr. Patro was good enough to tell us that the idea has been abandoned for the present. If that idea has been abandoned, I wish to know in what other ways it is proposed to transport timber, whether it is proposed to bring timber in carts, or whether there are rivers from the Goomsur forest to Russellkonda, and whether it is possible to float down timber from the hills to this place, whether it is possible to cart down timber logs from the forest to the saw-mill, or whether it is necessary to saw them at the place where they are felled before they are transported to this saw-mill.

"What are the duties of this Forest Utilisation Officer? They become relevant in connexion with the entrusting of this concern to Messrs. Parry & Co. The Forest Utilisation Officer is paid a sum of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,250. In what way are his services utilised?"

Mr. K. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—"Sir, I heartily support this motion. I support it not on the ground that Messrs. Parry & Co. are either efficient or inefficient to conduct this business on behalf of the Government, nor on the ground that the Government should not undertake such a speculative business at the time when it is far more difficult to make both ends meet, but on the ground of economy which has been the hobby of this House even at the outset at the time when it went through the general discussion on the budget. It is on that ground, that is, of economy, that I support this motion. We have heard from the explanation of the Home Member that in the interest of good administration of this enterprise they have entrusted this matter to Messrs. Parry & Co. It may be well and good. It may be that Messrs. Parry & Co. are quite efficient to carry on this business, but we have also heard from some of the local members that even some local gentlemen who have had considerable experience in timber business have not been encouraged in this business enterprise. This House has been in the dark as to what particular heads to take in order to economise expenditure, and we have seen, Sir, that we are not able to find any particularly big head of expenditure in order to be utilized for the salaries of the ill-paid non-gazetted officers. If this House is prepared to lay its hands on any decent head of expenditure, it is only this head in my humble opinion which would go to meet the needs of the non-gazetted officers on whose fates I have had the honour to preside as a member of the Salaries Committee. Yesterday we passed items of expenditure to the extent of several lakhs. In the midst of the greatest struggle we have had the whole of yesterday,

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we have not been able to save, or rather to cut down, any item of expenditure, any decent figure which would go to strengthen the resources of these non-gazetted officers for meeting their expenditure. I would advise, Sir, at this moment that the House should not be prepared to vote a grant of this nature at a time when, as I have already remarked, the Government is not able to make both ends meet. We know, Sir, that several other matters are pressing upon the consideration of this Ifoone which would require a lot of saving in order to meet the expenditure on those heads; I do not quarrel with the explanation of the Home Member regarding the efficiency of Messrs. Parry & Co., or with the enterprise which the Government is going to undertake in order to make the timber from the Rasselkonda forest more marketable. I only quarrel, Sir, with the Home Member on this ground of economy, and I beg to support this motion."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Gopalakrishnayya has supported the motion before the House on the ground of economy. But I am certain that so far as this motion is concerned, far graver issues arise and this House cannot have any the slightest hesitation in accepting the motion for omission of this item. The House is much obliged to the Honourable Members for Ganjam for the valuable information they have placed at its disposal in dealing with this question. They have shown how previous attempts were made and how these attempts also ended in failure. It is with such information before us, that we have to come to a decision on this important question. I am constrained, Sir, to enter my protest against the principle of allowing such a lump provision being entered in this budget. A look at the budget estimate for 1920-21, will show that a sum of Rs. 1,60,000 was provided as a lump provision in 1920-21, and that for the next year we have again made a lump provision of Rs. 2,16,000. The Hon'ble the Home Member has told us that to sum of Rs. 30,000 has already been spent on that scheme. I do not know when it was spent, and I do not find any reference to it in the revised estimate. It again reminds us, Sir, of the danger and inconvenience we are put to in entering lump provisions in the budget, especially when no expenditure has been shown in the course of the year. An agreement has already been entered into and we are now called upon to vote for a sum of Rs. 2,16,000. It is, therefore, necessary that such lump provisions should be rejected in all possible cases unless when absolutely necessary. That is one chief objection which I wish to raise. The information which has been placed before us by the Hon'ble Mr. Petro as to the further expenditure which is likely to be involved must give us caution in this respect. It is true that the provision that we are now called upon to vote is only Rs. 2,16,000, but it will be the beginning of a larger scheme of expenditure yet before us. We have not now before us any clear idea as to what extent we should be prepared to vote hereafter, in sanctioning this expenditure of Rs. 2,16,000. Can we consider this aspect irrelevant? Can we shut our eyes to the large expenditure which is before us? Therefore let the House remember that by sanctioning the expenditure of this Rs. 2,16,000, the House would practically be committing itself to a much larger expenditure. We have been told, Sir, that an agreement has already been entered into with Messrs. Parry & Co. It is very unfortunate that in large schemes of development there has not been any opportunity given to the public before agreements were actually entered into. According to ordinary rules, there should have been invitation of tenders before agreements were entered into with firms, however respectable they may be. We are all anxious to have larger schemes of industrial development, larger schemes for the development of Indian industries. Indian firms should always be given opportunities to come forward. You have to invite tenders first and if tenders from no such companies be forthcoming, then by all means you may give such work to any one you please. But without calling for any tender, to enter into an agreement without the knowledge of the public and then to say that a contract has already been entered into is very unreasonable. I would join with Mr. Petro in thinking that even if this House should run the risk of any contemplated suit by Messrs. Parry & Co., we can very well undertake the risk."

Rao Bahadur T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTI:—"I rise to oppose the motion for retrenchment. There seems to be a strong feeling against placing the agency with Messrs. Parry & Co. for conducting the saw-mill at Rasselkonda. The members should dissociate the agency contract from the mill as such.

"The provision for a saw-mill at present is quite opportune. The Railway Administrations in South India require five lakhs of sleepers and, for want of facilities for transport of timber from our forests and their conversion into sleepers, the foreign markets are taking up the work of supplies. The establishment of a saw-mill for which provision is made will serve to meet a great want and help to develop our resources.

"Government have always been attacked that they do not take any initiative in industries and when such an attempt is made as now to withhold grant is, I consider, a suicidal policy on the part of members. I therefore urge on the members to dissociate the question of the agency contract with Messrs. Parry & Co. from the erection of the saw-mill and vote for the grant."

Mr. J. F. SIMPSON:—"Mr. President, I wish to associate myself fully with what has fallen from the previous speaker. I am strongly opposed to making any reduction on this demand. I think the Government have undertaken this scheme with a view to the development of forest industries. Some members seemed to take exception to this and in a way the

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Government have got above them. In my opinion the Government was well advised to begin an enterprise in the shape of a saw-mill.

"Messrs. Parry & Co. is one of the oldest concerns in this Presidency, the pioneers in many departments of industry. They know their business and know it very well and Government was well advised in going to Messrs Parry & Co and asking them expert advice for the establishment of the saw-mill. The Hon'ble the Home Member has told us that the
1-46 p.m. Government paid the amount to Messrs. Parry & Co. for the building of the saw-mill."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"Not for the building, Sir, but for the installation of the machinery."

Mr. J. F. SIMPSON:—"I beg the Honourable Member's pardon, Sir. It is for the supply of machinery and the erection of the same. The commission of five per cent and the total sum of Rs. 15,000 to Messrs. Parry & Co is by no means excessive and exception cannot be taken to that. Over and above all this is the development of the industries. The machinery has been ordered for and is on the way. It would be setting the hands of the clock back if this House should seek to cut down this demand. I earnestly trust that the House will carefully look into the matter and refuse to cut down this demand."

Mr. K. P. GOPALA MENON:—"Mr President, Sir, in February last when I supported the proposition to increase the pay of the non-gazetted officers, Mr Todhunter said that I was trying to rob Peter to pay Paul. I now see an instance where poor Peters have actually been robbed to pay rich Pauls. The point at issue is not whether or not the industrial concerns in forests are to be developed. The point for the consideration of this House is whether the contract entered into with Messrs Parry & Co., and whether the demand for the ratification of the contract are acceptable to this House. During the short discussion we have had, certain important points have come to our notice. Messrs Parry & Co. are to get all the logs of timber in the forests felled down and brought down to the place where the saw-mill is installed."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"No, Sir. It is a perversion of facts."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I think it would be well if the Hon'ble the Home Member explained the situation."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"The facts of the case are that Messrs. Parry & Co, are concerned with the saw-mill only in the process of working it. They have nothing to do with the cutting of the timber in the forest or the transporting of it to the mill."

Mr. K. P GOPALA MENON.—"I was saying exactly the same thing, viz., that Messrs. Parry & Co's business begins from the time when the timber is carried to the place where the saw-mill is installed. They are to get about two and a half per cent or so, on the money spent by us for supervision, and what they give in return is five per cent on the sale proceeds. This procedure would have been perfectly right and the grant given would have been quite acceptable if Government had taken pains to publish their requirements and see whether there were not people who were prepared to accept the contract at a lower price. The instance of Kallai was brought to our notice. There, Messrs Parry & Co. did not get their saw-mill or get it installed at the cost of Government. Then we knew that in Cochin when the forest was opened, Messrs. Parry & Co. alone did not go to the Government to establish a saw-mill. There were Indian firms who were prepared to, and did, open saw-mills to turn out the timber there in the Cochin forests, into saleable items. So the analogy of Kallai does not hold good. The question is whether Government are right in giving the contract to Messrs, Parry & Co, when tenders have not been called for and publicity has not been given, to see whether or not there were people who would be coming forward to accept it at a lower rate. It is said that there are people, Indian gentlemen who are prepared to take up this business. We heard it said that the District Board of Ganjam was also prepared to take up this concern. Why is it then that it was given to Messrs. Parry & Co? So long as we think that Indian industries have to be developed and Indians ought to be given an impetus to work the industries themselves, are we prepared to sit quiet when such things are thrown open to foreign firms at a time when Indian firms have not been consulted and when Indian gentlemen have not even been asked if they are prepared to take up business?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I was doubtful as to whether I should vote for this motion or not, after hearing that a sum of Rs. 35,000 had been spent already in this matter and that the Government had put their legs into this mire. But after hearing the various speeches, I am constrained to say I should vote for this motion for various reasons. First of all we were not told as to why this sum of thirty thousand should have been spent in advance, when the Council was to meet and when vote was to be taken. If we pass this now simply because the Government have already spent a large sum, we will be doing something like a farce and every year Government will spend money in advance and then say, 'we have spent it and therefore give your vote.' On that chief ground and on the question of principle, etc., I have to vote for the motion. The next point is whether the Government are right in giving this commission agency to Messrs. Parry & Co. I am connected with some big firms who have got

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commission agencies of various kinds. One general condition is that they should not have anything to do with similar work anywhere else. Messrs. Parry & Co may be perfectly honest. But I ask whether, after failing in their own concern and after trying to do several things there with the help of some others as the Hon'ble Mr Patro said, it is fair for them to enter into this contract, when they own on their behalf a big saw-mill at Kallai. Supposing there is a question of big orders being given, I leave it to the Council to consider whether Messrs. Parry & Co. will prefer their own mill at Kallai or the mill at Russellkonda Even though we run the risk of losing the Rs. 30,000 and also probably run the risk of litigation with Messrs. Parry & Co., I think, in order that such contracts will not be entered into by the Government with various firms in anticipation of sanction, I must support this motion."

Mr. BISWANATH DAS:—"I am very glad, Sir, that my motion has received right response of this House. The Hon'ble the Home Member while explaining, rather, justifying his position did not give us to know how the Government entered into a contract with Messrs. Parry & Co., when the District Board of Ganjam was in correspondence with the Government of Madras as late as October 1917 In October 1917, the District Board of Ganjam was given the assurance that it would be allowed to launch on this scheme, rather the management of the saw-mill. The District Board of Ganjam there spent some money, collected all the information at its resources and then approached the Government time after time with hopeful expectations. Suddenly, Sir, in the month of March it received a card just informing the district board to wait till the end of the war That came in the month of March 1918 Sir, within three one and a half or two years, I do not know what has transpired to make the Government to enter into contract with Messrs. Parry & Co., without the knowledge of the District Board of Ganjam or the business people who were interested in running this saw-mill. The Hon'ble the Home Member has informed us that Messrs. Parry & Co. will have a profit of Rs 15,000 Well, Sir, if we expect a profit of Rs. 15,000 from the business, why not you allow the District Board of Ganjam to strengthen its resources so as to be more useful to the people of the district whose industrial possibility, it will exploit? The Forest department, as I understand, has got some more staff—some forest engineers, some assistant and deputy assistant conservators this year.' I think the Government would have done well, at least to justify its position, in launching on its own scheme as pointed out by one of my honourable friends. The last thing that I would appeal to the House is whether it is proper at this stage of our financial stringency to launch on a scheme of running a saw-mill without knowing what the future expenses would be, I take it, Sir, leading us to uncertain quarters. With these words I press the motion for a division."

Rao Sahib P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"Has the Government entered into any contract with this company for any definite period?"

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"Yes, the contract is for a term of five years."

Rao Sahib P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"If Government can assure us that they can change this method of commission agency, I do not think the House will have any objection to vote for this provision."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"It is quite impossible for the Government to change the method of the agency. Surely Honourable Members accustomed to the law courts should be able to answer that question.

"The first point I wish to take is that a great deal of criticism has been directed to this proposal for the establishment of a saw-mill on the ground that it has been sprung upon the Council, and nobody knew anything about it before. I should like to invite the Honourable Members' attention to the fact that in the budget estimate of 1920-21 a provision of Rs 1,60,000 was made for this very purpose. The entry will be found at page 51 of the budget estimate side by side with the present lump provision of Rs 2,16,000. It is not a new scheme It had been under discussion for a long time and a provision of Rs 1,60,000 was made in the current year's budget. It is out of this sum of Rs. 1,60,000, that a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been spent this year, a portion, possibly large, being devoted to the building of the premises in which the saw-mill will be installed Indeed, but for unexpected delays, the machinery would have been paid for and installed before the close of this financial year. There is nothing whatsoever new about the scheme, and it has long been open to any gentleman who is interested in the matter to ask for particulars. Great stress has been laid by Mr. Patro on the number of local residents and merchants who possess experience of the timber trade. I should like to ask him if any one of these gentlemen has any practical knowledge of the highly technical industry which it is proposed to carry on in this Russellkonda saw-mill."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Yes, Sir."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I shall be obliged if the Honourable Member will give me the names of any persons who have practical knowledge of the modern saw-mill."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Mr. Varada Rameswara Rao Nayudu, proprietor of twenty villages, whose income is Rs. 20,000 He has set up a saw-mill himself."

The Hon'ble SIR LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I shall in due course, Sir, investigate the nature of that saw-mill and, for my own information, compare it with the saw-mill which we propose to instal at Russellkonda. I have very little doubt what the result of that investigation and that comparison will be. Sir George Hart advised us to employ Messrs. Parry & Co., and his selection was due to the fact that there was no other firm which had any real knowledge of technical saw-mill work. Messrs Parry & Co. have gained some knowledge of it in their saw-mill at Kallai.

"Mr Krishnan Nayar has asked me several questions. He asked me where Russellkonda is, how far it is from the agency forests. With your permission, Sir, I will pass over to him the map in my hand. It shows in green the reserved forests and just outside, close to them, lies Russellkonda, which is centrally situated and conveniently accessible from the forests. As to whether there is to be any connecting tramway I am not certain, but, if so, it will not be more than about half a mile in length. Mr. Krishnan Nayar asked me again what would be the amount of timber likely to be worked up in this mill. It is quite impossible to say exactly what amount. That depends upon the conditions prevailing in regard to extraction from the forest. 3 p.m. But I can give him a rough figure, namely, some 300,000 cubic feet a year. I stated before, when I was first addressing the House that we were anticipating a profit of something like 30 per cent on the capital outlay, and I also referred to the 'profit' of Messrs. Parry & Co. I may now, in passing, say that their 'profit' is really a sum paid to them for lending the services of their experts in managing and working the saw-mill. It is not profit in the same sense as the profit accruing to Government. Also, as my honourable colleague reminds me (turning to Mr. Todhunter), it includes payment for their services as selling agents with the advantage of a large business connexion throughout the Presidency. I said that we ourselves might expect a return of something like 30 per cent, or possibly three-quarters of a lakh each year from our dealings with this mill. And that induces me to turn round in the direction of the honourable gentleman who said that he supported this resolution on grounds of economy. What sort of economy is it, Sir, to cut out an expenditure of Rs. 2,16,000, if that economy results in the loss of a recurring profit of three-quarters of a lakh?"

Mr. BISWANATH DAS:—"Is that the probable income, Sir? That is the estimated income."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"That is the estimated net income, Sir. It is the estimate of our chief adviser. It is quite impossible to be accurate in these matters, but it is reasonably certain that this saw-mill will yield a large profit. There is not the least doubt about that. Mr. Gopala Menon, in his anxiety to forward the claims of non-gazetted officers, is ready to raid any hen-roost and jumps at the opportunity of getting Rs. 2,16,000 from this innocent source? The same Honourable Member spoke of 'robbing Peter to pay Paul.' May I invoke another more apposite proverb and remind him of the wisdom of the person who killed the goose 'that laid the golden egg'. Surely that is what his proposal suggests, for if this saw-mill does not come into existence, the non gazetted officers of the future will have three-quarters of a lakh less each year to be utilized for their benefit.

"Then, Sir, I have been asked why the Forest Utilisation Officer should not have been employed on this work. He has been employed on it, in so far as it is possible to employ his services with profit and advantage. He is actually building the premises; and is responsible for a good part of the expenditure of Rs. 30,000 that has been incurred this year. But he is entirely lacking in the special qualifications necessary for the installation of elaborate sawing machinery in the premises which he is building. Mr. Patro has referred in terms of high praise, which I should like cordially to endorse to the District Forest Officer of Ganjam. Does he realize that Mr. Minchin has been heart and soul with us in regard to the scheme?"

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO (*interrupting*):—"I do not agree with him there."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON (*continuing*):—"The Honourable Member differs from him. I think it is better to follow the advice of an experienced Forest Officer with his detailed local knowledge and the counsel given to us by the Chief Conservator of Forests and by the most experienced Forest Officer in all India, Sir George Hart. I should like once more to emphasise that the timber which is going to be sawn up in these mills is felled by local sawyers in the forest, brought by local carters to the mills and then only handed over to the firm, which runs the mill under the close supervision of a Board of Control presided over by the Chief Conservator of Forests with a Government majority. The Board of Control fixes the prices and has power to deal as it thinks fit, subject to the limitations laid down in the contract, with the operations of Messrs. Parry & Co. It has been insinuated that we invited Messrs. Parry & Co out of a desire to benefit the European and that the moral taint of a bureaucratic Government is really at the bottom of this nefarious scheme."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO (*interrupting*):—"It was never insinuated anywhere."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON (*continuing*):—"Not by Mr. Patro perhaps; but in saying that it was so insinuated I am within the recollection of the House, Sir. Such an insinuation has distinctly been made in this House. Nothing was further from the thought of the Government than this. They looked round carefully to find men who knew something about this

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business and were likely to make a success of it; and the only practical proposition seemed to be the offer of Messrs Parry & Co. who had conducted with success a somewhat similar saw-mill in Malabar. The Government consulted the Inspector-General of Forests and it was with his advice and with the approval of the Government of India that this scheme was elaborated. We are quite convinced that we are more likely to make a success of it with Messrs Parry & Co. as agents than with any one else. And this I may say, that if the experience of their term of five years should prove that our anticipation is not realized then, we shall be perfectly ready to replace Messrs. Parry & Co by any one likely to do better. I do implore this House to set aside altogether the question of race in this connexion. It is a business proposition. The Government have done their best to initiate a new departure under the conditions most favourable to success and the fact that they have employed a European firm should not in any way be allowed to militate against the conduct of the venture. This scheme, Sir, as I have said before and as I should like once more to repeat, is not a new scheme. It was put forward last year. The proper time for attack was last year and no such attack was then made."

The motion was put to the vote and a poll taken with the following result :—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
1. Mr. V. Appaswami Vandayar.	1 The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson
2. ,, R. Appaswami Nayudu,	2. ,, Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
3. ,, P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.	3 ,, Md. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.
4. ,, K. Gopalakrishnayya.	4. ,, Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
5. ,, K. P. Gopala Menon	5. ,, A. Subbarayulu Reddiyar.
6 ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.	6 ,, ,, P. Ramarayaningar.
7. ,, C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	7 ,, ,, K. Venkatareddi Nayuda.
8 ,, M. Narayanaswami Reddi.	8. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
9. ,, A. P. Patro.	9 ,, F. J. Richards.
10 ,, T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.	10 ,, R. G. Grieve.
11. ,, A. Ramayya Punja.	11. ,, A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
12. ,, K. Sarabha Reddiyar.	12 ,, E. Periyanayagam.
13 ,, N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai.	13. ,, T. Balaji Rao Nayudu.
14. ,, A. Tangavelu Nayakar.	14. ,, S. T. Shanmukham Pillai.
15 ,, C. Venkataranga Reddi.	15. ,, T. Sivasankaram Pillai.
16. ,, R. Venkataratnam Nayudu	16. ,, S. Somasundaram Pillai.
17 ,, W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.	17. ,, K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayuda.
18. ,, M. C. Raja.	18. ,, T. C. Tangavelu Pillai.
19. ,, L. C. Guruswami.	19 ,, M. D. Devadoss.
20. ,, P. Kesavalu Pillai.	20. ,, E. C. M. Mascarenhas.
21. ,, M. C. Madarai Pillai.	21. ,, A. T. Palmer.
22 ,, M. Suryanarayana.	22. ,, G. Vandanam.
23. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.	23. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
24. ,, Sadasiva Bhat.	24. ,, J. F. Simpson.
25. Srimati Subhadhana Rath.	25. ,, T. Namberumal Chettiyar
26 Mr. D. Seshagiri Rao.	26 ,, P. Venkatarangayya.
27 ,, M. S. Satyaratnam Ayyar.	27 Md. Koya Sahib
28. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar	28. Qadir Nawaz Khan Sahib.
29. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	29. A. P. Sayid Ibrahim Ravuttar.
30 Srimati Biswanath Das	30. Md. Usman Sahib
31. Mr. T. M. Narasimhacharlu.	31. Abd-ul-razaq Sahib
32. ,, K. V. Ramachari.	32. Md. Abdur Rahaman Sahib.
33. ,, U. Rama Rao.	33. Munshi Md. Abdur-Rahman Sahib.
34. ,, M. Ramachandra Rao	34. A. D. Bavotti Sahib
35 ,, S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	
36 ,, M. Krishnan Nayar.	
37. ,, L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar	
38. ,, A. S. Krishna Rao.	
39. ,, P. Siva Rao	
40. ,, M. V. Appa Rao Bahadur.	
41. The Raja of Ramnad.	

The motion was declared carried 41 voting *for* and 34 *against* it

The House adjourned for lunch at 2-15 p.m. and re-assembled at 3

3 p.m.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now resume consideration of other items for grants under the head of 'Forests' on page 3 of the agenda."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"I rise to make the motion standing in my name which runs as follows :—

8. That in S-A. Forest—Conservancy and Works Rs. 78,000 grain compensation allowance and local allowance for high prices, be deleted (Budget page 51).

(Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar ; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson ; the Hon'ble the President ; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter ; Mr. Narasimha Raju.) [22ND MARCH 1921.

"I think this House has expressed in no uncertain terms its opinion with regard to deletion of allowances. I know all about these grain compensation allowances, and local allowances for high prices, which is a thing of the past. Evidently here they are continuing it. The system of continuing this grain compensation allowance has been considered both at the time the proposals were made for revision of pay and when giving effect to them to be a wrong policy. It was on account of that the salaries of the officers have been revised. I do not see, therefore, any reason why this particular department should remain where it was (I take it that the old salaries continue and allowances are being paid). That in my opinion is a wrong policy and what ought to be done is that we should revise the salaries and allowances of the officers. It is in that sense I move this motion and trust that the Government ought from this point of view revise the salaries and duty allowances of officers."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"I shall have no difficulty in satisfying the Honourable Member that he is on the wrong track and that he has been diverted, I think, by our old friend 'the printers' devil'. No bracket ought to connect '(b) Grain compensation allowance' and '(c) Local allowances for high prices.' The sum in issue really consists of the additional allowance given to temporary hands. I mean, additional allowance in the sense that, when it is found necessary to revise the scale of pay of the permanent establishment, it is equally necessary for obvious reasons to revise the scale of pay of the temporary hands. Most of these temporary hands are persons on very low pay and as a general rule they draw an additional 50 per cent as allowance. Not only is it a mistake of the printer's devil, but some subordinates in the Chief Conservator's Office, or in the Financial Secretariat have made a further mistake. The provision entered here is Rs. 78,000, but as a matter of fact it need only have been Rs. 41,000. That is due to the erroneous belief that the Conservators of one or two circles had omitted to provide for the sort of this temporary allowance. In the Government Order issued in August last which sanctioned these temporary allowances it was directed that all such items should be added to the pay of the posts and shown as a consolidated item under each of the heads I to IX. That is what the Rs. 41,000 represents here under head IX. It is the additions on account of increase of pay to something like 2,500 temporary hands, such as watchers, draughtsmen, maistris blacksmiths, and so forth. Altogether the total amount is distributed throughout the Presidency among 2,526 temporary hands, the aggregate sum being only Rs. 41,000 for the reason that many of these temporary hands are only employed for short periods. The position, therefore, is that this figure represents additions to the pay of temporary hands following as a logical sequence the additions to the pay of permanent hands. I hope that in the light of this explanation the motion will not be pressed."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"I am told that in the case of temporary allowance it can be given even to temporary hands and therefore it was given. If it is really the contention that the pay is not sufficient, then a higher pay should be given as temporary pay, instead of allowance. It is the system which I object to. I can admit that the pay given in the old days was not sufficient. But what I object to is the system of calling it 'allowance' instead of calling it 'pay'."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"I dare say that point can be rectified if my Honourable friend, the Finance Member, agrees to it. It is purely a question of transfer from one head to another. I have not the slightest objection to any change in that respect if the Finance Department agrees to it."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Has the Finance Member anything to say ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"If it is going to be transferred to my department, I shall be very glad to look into the matter before I can say anything definite on the point."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"Then I do not press the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Siva Rao will move motion Nos. 6 and 7."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"May I ask for a brief time ? My reason is that I first received intimation of these two items at 11 o'clock this morning when the supplement came in. My second reason is that the person, who is in charge of the department, the Chief Conservator of Forests has got to work out the details."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"I think we can take them later."

The motions were accordingly adjourned.

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"The motion which stands in my name runs as follows :—

9. That the sum of Rs. 780, local allowance for the District Forest Officer, North Malabar, included in 6-B. Forest Establishment, be omitted (Budget page 52)."

"Sir, I see no reason why this sum is granted as a local allowance to a particular District Forest Officer

(The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson ; Mr. Narasimha Raju ; Mr. Krishnan Nayar ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar.)

22ND MARCH 1921.

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—" This is an olde tory. Most of those who have been in Government service know why these allowances exist. They are special local allowances given in consideration of the unhealthiness and expensiveness of the locality in which the officers work. They are known as Wynad allowances and are given not only to the District Forest Officer but I think, also to almost every other officer of Government who is serving in the Wynad. It is a very feverish and unhealthy tract."

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" I beg to withdraw my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following resolutions were then taken up together :—

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—

10. That the duty allowance of Rs. 2,400 for the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator at page 52 be omitted.

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—

11. Delete Rs 2,400, duty allowance for the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator (Budget page 52).

Mr. O. THANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—

12. That under 8-B Forests, the duty allowance of Rs. 200 a month for the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator be omitted (Budget page 52).

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—

13. Omit duty allowance for the Personal Assistant to Chief Conservator Rs. 2,400.

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—

14. Omit duty allowance to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator Rs. 2,400.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I have the old question of duty allowances again. I find that the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator is apparently an officer transferred from the Land Revenue Department, who gets a pay of Rs. 550. In addition to this, he gets a duty allowance of Rs. 200 which is more than one-third of his pay. I should like very much to know from the Hon'ble the Home Member what those dangerous duties are which this particular officer has to perform like those officers who are employed in the Settlement department."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—" Sir, I have nothing more to add to what has already been stated."

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" I have not been able to find any reason why the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator should have the right to draw duty allowance."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" I shall wait."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—" As to the question of the dangerous or unhealthy nature of the duties of this officer I am not prepared to affirm anything; but those are not the only grounds on which special allowances are justified. I should like first to mention that, before the post of the Chief Conservator of Forests was created, the work now discharged by him has devolved on the Member of the Board of Revenue generally known as the Forest Member. He had as his assistants for this purpose not only the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, but also the Assistant Secretary. The present Secretary to this Council long held the latter post and can confirm me when I say that he drew a local allowance of Rs. 200 a month, that is, precisely the same allowance as has now been attached to the post of Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests.

"I should like next to mention what the duties of this Personal Assistant are and, if the President will permit me, I would propose, instead of speaking from memory, to read out a few lines from a note which I wrote on the subject when the post was about to be created,—

'There remains the question of the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator, and this is a part of the scheme to which I attach the greatest importance. It has been recognized throughout the discussion in December and January that the Chief Conservator cannot carry on the routine of the Board's forest office as well as his professional duties together with the extended touring which this involves, unless he has a personal assistant of a calibre similar to that of an Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary. It is contemplated that this assistant should exercise full control over the Chief Conservator's office, attend to the consolidation of general reports and submit directly to Government many references which are not of such importance or so technical in character as to require the previous scrutiny of the Chief Conservator himself, but nevertheless have to go up to Government. This is not work which could properly be entrusted to a clerk . . . The consensus of opinion was that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to find an Imperial or Provincial service Forest officer suitable for the post. The Secretariat aptitude and experience requisite are not ordinarily possessed by Forest officers and the department is so short-handed that it would be a mistake so to utilize any officer possessing technical forest qualifications.'

(The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu; Mr. Krishnan Nayar; the Hon'ble Mr. Tudhunter.) [22ND MARCH 1921.

"I may here interject that it is in fact the practice in other provinces in India for the duties of personal assistant to be discharged by a senior gazetted Forest officer. Sir George Hart strongly advised that we should follow this practice in Madras. I will now return to the note from which I have been reading: it continues;—

'It was this aspect of the case that induced the Board to propose a wide field of selection covering the Provincial Civil Service, and the duty allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem was deliberately fixed on the basis of that drawn by the Assistant Secretary to the Board and the Provincial Under Secretary. It was desired to make provision for selection from other fields as well, but the idea certainly was that a good Deputy Collector would have to be chosen for the post. A local allowance of Rs 200 per mensem should make it possible to get and retain the best man and I should be loathe to reduce this scale. It must be remembered that the incumbent will be much less under direct supervision than either an Under Secretary or the Board's Assistant Secretary. The post of forest assistant in the Board's office will of course be abolished.'

"As a matter of fact when the Chief Conservator is on a distant tour, this personal assistant of his, roles the entire department until he comes back and puts himself in touch with civilization. I think, Sir, that establishes the position that the duties discharged by this officer are both more arduous and more responsible than those ordinarily devolving upon Deputy Collectors serving in the regular line and the allowance is in accord with the general principle regulating duty allowances. It is therefore expedient that this officer should receive a duty allowance, and it cannot properly be less than the amount mentioned."

RAO BAHADUR T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU:—"I oppose this motion. Though I am not in favour of duty allowance and local allowance, yet when so many officers, who are on special duty, are getting them, I do not see why this particular single officer should not get it. So, until we settle or the Government settles the cases of all the officials, this officer, I think, deserves to draw his allowance. So I oppose this motion."

DIWAN BAHADUR M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"One word in reply, Sir. I agree with the Honourable the Home Member when he states that the Chief Conservator must have a personal assistant and that for various reasons it is desirable that that personal assistant should be one from the Revenue Department and that he should have the rank of a Deputy Collector or a similar status.' I have no objection to that because I agree with the answer given that when the Conservator goes beyond the bounds of civilization, there must be some one who will attend to his current duties. Why should the additional amount given to him be called as duty allowance, why not fix it on the par of the officer? To-day we have grown wiser than yesterday. Yesterday we were told by the Hon'ble the Revenue Member that the duty allowances are given for 'arduous and dangerous' duties which expose men to risks and even loss of life, and so on. So, the Hon'ble the Home Member practically contradicts his colleague and says—"

The HON'BLE SIR LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"May I say, Sir, that I have not made any contradiction of my Honourable colleague's statement. He cited one set of reasons from general definitions about the duty allowance, and I have cited another set. Both are not mutually contradictory."

DIWAN BAHADUR M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I regard this as a contradiction, Sir. But, however that may be, I have the very high authority of the Finance Department in support of my motion, because I understand that the very passage which the Hon'ble the Home Member has quoted was a reply to the objection raised by the Finance Department in regard to the same duty allowance though ultimately the Home Member has succeeded in getting the allowance sanctioned. So, I am glad that I have the highest authority of the Finance Department on my side. Though the amount concerned is small, I do not like to withdraw the motion and I press it."

The HON'BLE MR. C. G. TUDHUNTER:—"As a question has been raised as to why we should not add these allowances to pay, I feel I should repeat what I said yesterday. The reason is when once we have appointed a man on higher pay we cannot turn him out without reducing that pay. Under the system of duty allowance, we can appoint a Deputy Collector we might find suitable and give him Rs. 200 a month extra. It would come in Rs. 750 a month. Having made a selection, we cannot change it without prejudicing the officer in respect of his pay. I can assure the House that every allowance has to go through the Finance Department and will be scrutinized."

The motion was then put to the vote and declared lost, 12 voting for and 40 voting against it.

Mr. C. Tanikachala Chettiyar not being present, his motion on the same subject was deemed to have been withdrawn.

All the other motions on the same subject were then by leave withdrawn.

The Council then proceeded to discuss the following motions relating to extra assistant conservators:—

MR. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

15. Delete Rs. 3,000, duty allowance for five extra assistant conservators in major charge districts (Budget page 52).

22ND MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr Ramalingam Chettiyar; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.)*

Mr C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—

16. Omit Rs. 3,000, duty allowance for extra assistant conservators in major charge districts.

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—

17. That under 8-B. Forests the duty allowance of Rs. 3,000 for extra assistant conservators of forests be omitted.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—

18. Omit duty allowance for extra assistant conservators in major charge districts Rs. 3,000.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"Sir, I beg to move that the duty allowance of Rs. 3,000 for extra assistant conservators in major charge districts be omitted. Honourable Members will find that the duty allowance for these officers is at the rate of Rs. 50 a month. Sir, with regard to this and other duty allowances in the budget estimate, I feel very strongly that some general inquiry into the necessity for these allowances should be undertaken. It may be that the allowances were sanctioned at a time when they were necessary. I do not know whether the Finance Department goes into the question of allowances periodically or whether when, once fixed, they are there for all time to come. It seems to me that, in view of the revision of the salaries of the All-India services, the Provincial services and the subordinate services, it is necessary to find out whether these duty allowances are justified under present circumstances. Of course, as I have already stated, the first Salaries Committee recommended that some examination of this question should be undertaken to see whether any of these allowances could be merged in salaries wherever it is necessary and wherever the heads of departments can dispense with these allowances in the case of some of their officers. Therefore I am pressing this motion more with a view to draw attention to this matter and secure an examination of the whole question once for all not only with reference to this allowance, but with reference to all allowances. So long as the Government have not proposed to examine these allowances, we shall continue to press further deletion in this Council. That is why I am pressing this motion.

"As regards the exact grounds on which these five officers have been allotted these allowances it is more than likely that the Hon'ble the Home Member may be able to give us the reason that they are employed in districts where the cost of living is high or where any peculiar or particularly different circumstances exist. Anyhow it is quite a different matter. I am on the general question and therefore I propose that these allowances should be cut off."

Mr T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"I also agree with my Honourable Friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao in what he said. I think an inquiry into these cases of duty allowances and other allowances is absolutely necessary. If the Hon'ble the Finance Member would give an assurance that all such questions will be submitted to the Finance Committee that is going to be appointed, personally I would not be disposed to press this matter. I have given notice of a number of motions in regard to duty and local allowances, etc. If I have an assurance that all allowances will be submitted to the Finance Committee there is no necessity for us to go into all these questions now. If he is not prepared to give that assurance I would press this."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"I am afraid, Sir, I cannot give the assurance asked for. The nature of this allowance does not seem to be quite clearly comprehended. It is given to an extra assistant conservator when he is placed in charge of a major district. Forest districts have been divided for many years into major and minor charges, and the theory is that subject to certain exceptions, major charges are held by members of the higher services, the Indian Forest Service, and minor charges by the Provincial Forest Service. This theory is based on the proposition that major district is a more responsible and heavier charge, when, therefore, owing to lack of sufficient staff belonging to the higher service, it is necessary to put an officer of the inferior service in charge of a major district, it has long been accepted as the right policy to recognize the heavier nature of the charge by granting to him a special charge allowance of Rs 50. Now, in early days in Madras—owing to an economy regrettable because invidious—the number of these charge allowances of Rs. 50 a month was arbitrarily limited to two. A similar limitation existed in Bombay and in other parts of India. When in 1911 the Government of India examined the entire organization of the Forest Service throughout India, this arbitrary limitation attracted their attention, and they laid down, with the approval and formal sanction of the Secretary of State, that in future every extra assistant conservator temporarily placed in major charge should receive a charge allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, but no officiating allowance should be given. That rule has been in force for ten years, and I am certainly not prepared to advise its abrogation on a vote in the course of this discussion. If it were so abrogated, the members of the Provincial Forest Service would have just grounds for discontent, and they would argue, Sir, that the recent revision of their pay had taken into account the fact of their eligibility for this charge allowance. If therefore the charge allowance were now deleted, it would be necessary further to consider how to compensate the service for that deletion by additions to the scale of ordinary pay.

3-30 p.m.

"It may be asked whether these duty allowances have been scrutinized. I understand from my Hon'ble Colleague, Mr Tedhunter, that after the Salaries Committee's report was received all the duty allowances referred to therein were subjected to scrutiny and that no duty allowances have been included in this budget which have not passed that scrutiny I understand therefore, though I may be in error in that respect, that this particular duty allowance did come under consideration Even if this be not the case, I am prepared to fall back on my second line of defence, and to say that it is a form of emolument specially sanctioned by the Government of India for the whole of India and should therefore certainly not be deleted or held in abeyance."

Mr C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I have also to oppose this motion just on two grounds. The Hon'ble the Home Member stated the distinction between major and minor charges. If I am correct, I think there are 35 charges of which 25 are major of which 16 are held by Indians. Of these 11 are held by Indian deputy conservators who were till recently extra deputy conservators but were recently taken in the Imperial Service. Therefore there will be five Extra Assistant Conservators in charge of major charges. My idea is this. It is a question of difference of pay between two persons who do the same work. If a European does the same work on a major charge he gets probably Rs. 1,600. I may tell here that a retired man has been called back and now holds a major charge on Rs 1,600. But if an Indian held the same post and if he is only an extra assistant conservator, he is only to get Rs. 550. I have in view Combatore which is a major division, and also, I believe, West Vellore which is also a major division. Therefore the same work will be done by both under the same liability to be transferred from one major district to another major district, and it would be invidious to have much distinction between two officers, one because he is in the Imperial Service and the other in the Provincial Service Therefore any attempt to reduce this difference should be encouraged, and this giving of Rs. 50 will reduce this difference a little Otherwise the people who do the work of being in charge of major divisions will be obliged to draw only Rs 550 I also understand that in the case of deputy assistant conservators, whose pay was only Rs 1,300 and the duty allowance Rs 250, the duty allowance has been merged in their pay, which has become Rs. 1,600, i.e., Rs. 1,350 plus Rs. 250. But in the case of the extra assistant conservators the pay has not been increased, and it is only by chance they hold these places. They cannot be given an increase of pay, but are only given an allowance. So it is but fair that when they hold major charges they should get something in addition to their usual pay, which they will not get in doing some other work or in charge of minor districts. Therefore I think we must not grudge to pay this fifty rupees. So I strongly oppose this resolution."

Mr. Ramachandra Rao and Mr. T. A Ramalingam Chettiyar withdrew their respective motions. Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju not having made his motion, it was deemed to have been withdrawn Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar was absent and his motion was deemed to have been withdrawn.

The Council was then about to discuss the resolutions dealing with the provision for the formation of two additional circles.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"With regard to these motions I have just received His Excellency's order that the posts of two new Conservators of Forests have already been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and the amount of the provision is therefore non-votable The allotment of Rs. 80,000 includes the pay of the two appointments which His Excellency has ruled as non-votable, and also an amount for establishment and contingencies, and the latter portion is votable. I want to know whether under these circumstances Honourable Members would care to discuss the second portion of the grant."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I don't think it is worth while discussing it under these conditions For if the superior officers are to go on, they must have some establishments."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I understand the House does not propose to deal with the votable matter in these motions, and they will therefore be struck out in their entirety."

The following motions were accordingly withdrawn from the agenda:—

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

24. Delete Rs. 80,000, lump provision for the formation of two additional circles.

Diwan Bahadur M RAMACHANDRA RAO:—

25. That the following item be omitted in 8-B, Forest—Establishments:—

Rupees 80,000, lump provision on account of the scheme for the formation of two additional circles (Budget page 52).

Rao Bahadur A S. KRISHNA RAO:—

26. That under 8-B. Forest—Salaries, the lump provision of Rs. 80,000 on account of the scheme for the formation of two additional circles be omitted (Budget page 52).

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Mr. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—

27. That the demand for Rs. 80,000 being lump provision on account of the scheme for formation of two additional circles under detailed account No. 8-B. Forest—Establishment be reduced to Re. 1 (Budget page 52).

Mr P SIVA RAO :—

28. That the lump provision of Rs. 80,000 made on account of the scheme for the formation of two additional circles under 8-B, Establishments may be omitted (Budget page 52).

Mr O. TANIGACHALA CHETTIYAR :—

29. That under 8-B. Forests the lump provision on account of the scheme for the formation of two additional circles of Rs. 80,000 be omitted.

Diwan Bahadur M RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"Sir, I beg to move—

30. That the lump provision of Rs. 30,000 on account of the payments of arrear salaries to the Imperial and Provincial Forest Service consequent on the revision of salaries be omitted (Budget page 52).

"I should like to know some for all why arrear pay should be paid to officers whose reorganization has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. I tabled questions with a view to ascertaining whether any arrear pay has been paid The Accountant-General is still preparing the statement in answer to my question. I am not therefore in a position to know as to why these services should get arrears of pay paid more especially when we are in financial difficulties. The usual argument will be urged that other services had been paid and this service should also be paid. I wish to know the circumstances under which this arrear pay has been sanctioned and whether it is obligatory on the part of the Government to make these payments to these services. If it is not obligatory, I would certainly press this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"Sir, it is undeniably obligatory. The particular reason is that in sanctioning the revision of pay, the Secretary of State specifically fixed the date from which the revision should take place This date is known to all the officers themselves and it is not possible to go back upon it. There is another point which I venture to take at an early stage, and that is, that the greater part of these Rs 30,000 appertains to the pay of officers of the Imperial Forest Service. If opportunity had been given to me, I should have pointed out at the proper time and in the proper quarter that probably at least Rs. 25,000 came under a non-votable head."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"Notwithstanding the explanation and information given by the Hon'ble the Home Member, I think it is necessary at this stage to consider on what principle these dates are fixed. In reply to a question put this morning we find a reference to the all-India services and to the dates from which the revision of salaries has been given effect to. A perusal of the list will indicate that in some cases the revision was given effect to from the 1st December 1918, in some cases from different dates in 1919, and in some other cases from 1920 We now find a lump provision for the revision of salaries of the officers of the Forest Department. Not that I grudge that, but I want that a fair treatment should be given to all officers alike What causes irritation is that in some cases the revision is so arranged as to get the officers concerned increase from 1918, in some cases from 1919, in some cases from 1920, and in some others from 1921. I venture to suggest that an examination might be made into the necessity for such a thing and that equal justice might be done to all officers and departments alike. Yesterday this House was hearing a motion made in reference to the pay and prospects of the Deputy Collectors and very naturally it was stated by the Government that their case had not been treated properly. To-day when we raised objections in connexion with the lump provision for officers of the Excise Department it was asked if they are to be treated in an unfair manner When we now come to a similar provision for the Forest Department it is perfectly natural to find that those contentions are repeated. We are all aware of the difficulties to which these officers are put. But what we ask for is some definite principle by which all officers should be given equal facilities That one set of persons should get arrear salary in 1918, another in 1919, some in 1920 and others still more miserable only in 1921 is a thing which requires very careful examination. It is this aspect of the matter that I wish to place before the House in making this motion—

31. That under 8-B. Forest the lump provision of Rs. 30,000 on account of the payment of arrears—Salaries to the Imperial and Provincial Forest Service be omitted (Budget page 52)."

Mr B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

32. That the demand for Rs. 3,000 being lump provision on account of the payment of arrear salaries for Imperial and Provincial Forest Services consequent on revision of pay under detailed account No. 8-B. Forest—Establishment be reduced to Re. 1 (Budget page 52).

(Mr. Muniswami Nayudu; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter; Mr. Siva Rao.) [22ND MARCH 1921.

"I beg to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that whereas arrears of salaries have been paid in respect of high paid officers, such as Deputy Collectors and other high officials, not a word is said about the non-gazetted officers, and in respect of which it was only stated that there are no funds to pay; but the same argument applied with regard to others also. It is said that it is only a small amount of money that we want in the case of higher officers but that a very large amount is required in the case of the non-gazetted officers. We find in the report of the Salaries Committee of this House which sat in connexion with the salaries of the non-gazetted officers that we are unable to give retrospective effect to the sanction because, as the Hon'ble the Finance Member said, that if he gives effect to all our demands he will require about 70 lakhs. I agree with that. But what reason is there to give back pay only to superior officers? When we now find ourselves face to face with these financial difficulties, there is absolutely no reason why these high paid officers alone should be paid more. If it is said that these people would be placed under special difficulties or would be in a disadvantageous position, which others of the superior department have not got to face, I would only say that if the whole body of the non-gazetted officers have to be working under a disability, let these officers also be under that disability. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has stated in his memorandum that when provision is made for retrenchment, or when economy is thought of, these high paid officers will certainly come to our rescue. I do expect, Sir, these very well-paid officers to come to our rescue. High-paid officers have been given this privilege and the whole body of the non-gazetted officers is not to be given this privilege; I submit, Sir, that there is no necessity to give it to them especially when, as has been said yesterday, the question has to be gone into to find out how far retrenchment is to be thought of, and especially at a time when we are face to face with the fact that we are not able to give effect to it in the case of non-gazetted officers, I submit, Sir, that to give effect to it, whatever it may be, in the case of high officers only would only be augmenting the discontent that is prevailing among the non-gazetted officers and the Salaries Committee has pointed out that the cry on the part of the non-gazetted officers has been the result of practically giving effect to the scales already sanctioned in the case of superior officers. All the same I may draw the attention of the House to the fact that when there is a volume of discontent that, while higher officers are treated fairly, while persons drawing Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000 a month have been given arrears of salaries, there is absolutely no reason why these poor paid body of clerks whose case is more deserving of consideration and sympathy at our hands should be refused these advantages. Therefore I submit, Sir, that it is for this purpose I say that if we could not give anything to the non-gazetted officers, we shall not also give the other people, because the financial situation would not allow it. In these circumstances, I move for the reduction of the provision."

3-45 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr C G TODHUNTER:—"Sir, I only wanted to remind the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao when he was making his catalogue of the miserable, the more miserable and the most miserable, that he had omitted to include the most miserable of all the departments in respect of which he proposed to have this revision deferred till 1923. I quite agree that the differences in the dates from which effect is to be given to the schemes invite criticism, but after all these dates are the dates sanctioned by the Secretary of State and it is really not in the power of this Council or this Government to go back upon the sanctions which the Secretary of State has given for reasons known to him and which are common to the whole of India."

All the motions were then by leave withdrawn.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Sir, the motions that stand in my name read—

6. That a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 be deducted out of Rs. 4,10,000 provided for roads and bridges under 8-A. Forest—VII. (a) Communication and Bridges (Budget page 51).

7. That a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 be deducted out of the allotment of Rs. 2,40,000 provided for building under the same head 8-A. Forests, etc.—VII. (b) (Budget page 51).

"Now, Sir, I shall take each separately and I have to make one speech summarising them. In the case of the first one, the allotment now made under the head of detailed head of roads and bridges is Rs 4,10,000. Out of that I ask that two lakhs may be deducted, or in other words that the allotment may be reduced to Rs. 2,10,000. Now, Sir, I may just explain my position in regard to this matter. I quite agree with the Honourable Member in charge that Forest requires a good deal of development. I also equally agree with him that the forest produce should be utilized to the fullest possible extent and I may also agree with him that these roads and bridges are necessary for the forest produce to find its way to the nearest province But when there is want of money everywhere, when there is cry for the salaries of non-gazetted officers, when there is a clamour on the part of the village officers for more pay and for more allowances and when so many useful services such as education, sanitation, medical relief, etc., are being starved, I do not for a moment agree, Sir, that we should make such a large allotment for roads and bridges in the case of the Forest Department. In other words what I wish to submit to the Council is that Forest should not obtain a sort of preferential treatment when there is want of money everywhere. When we have got an adversity budget and we want money all round for the development of all departments, the Department of Industry for

instance, and when we have to provide for other departments, we should not be so liberal in the case of this department. I would ask the Honourable Member in charge whether it is not possible to reduce this amount by 2 lakhs and whether the whole sum is likely to be utilized in the course of this year, whether all that would be spent on any new roads and bridges, whether estimates have been sanctioned, or if not, whether old works will be continued. In any view, if roads or bridges are continued during the year, I do not for a moment think that this Rs 4,10,000 could be usefully spent during the year. But let me not be misunderstood as suggesting that these are not useful projects and the money is not well spent on these.

"Similarly I suppose there is an allotment of Rs. 2,40,000 out of which I ask for the reduction of 2 lakhs. I want that allotment to be reduced and I want that a provision of only Rs. 40,000 be made in the budget. Now the question of scarcity arises. Can we not hold up this amount for one year at least out of this allotment? We require money for so many useful purposes and we should not be so over-liberal in the case of the Forest Department when the result of allowing such a large allotment in the case of one particular department will be to starve entirely many other useful departments. With these words, Sir, I commend this resolution to the acceptance of the House."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Sir, I beg to oppose this motion on the ground that under Forest Conservancy and Works (8-A) 25 lakhs and odd is provided for and under Establishment 30 lakhs and odd. If we are going to sanction 38 Deputy and Assistant Conservators as against 27 for last year and another 4th Extra Assistant Conservators as against 45 and go on increasing the establishment without giving them roads and bridges, what are these Assistant Conservators, etc., to do? They will say 'It is not possible for us and so we have stopped going into the district.' I do not grudge to give money to roads and bridges so as to enable these officers to go about and see and also to enable foresters and rangers to go and look after these forests and to develop them. I do not think that any consideration with regard to the pay of the non-gazetted officers and all such matters should weigh in regard to the provision for roads and bridges and the provision for buildings which are quite necessary for the purpose of developing this forest revenue and for the purpose of getting the proper work from the large number of increased officers when we have provided for and in whose provision we have got absolutely no voice because they are all italicised."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"Sir, the position as stated by the last speaker is substantially accurate. I am sorry I was not ready earlier in the day to deal with this resolution. As I have explained, it was not put into my hands until after I arrived here this morning. In the interval the Chief Conservator, Mr. Cox, has kindly placed me in possession of details on the subject. I find that the sum of Rs. 4,10,000 which the Honourable Mover wishes to reduce by 2 lakhs is practically entirely devoted to works which are calculated to produce revenue. Mr. Cox has classified these under four main heads. First of all, no less than 109 cart-tracks and roads, purely for the exploitation of forest produce, Rs 81,000 and odd. Then comes under the second head the completion of works already in progress, including two important roads on the Javadi hills, another item badly needed for development and accounting for a little under a lakh. Next, provision of nearly a lakh and a half for the construction of new roads at Mount Stuart, for the development of the Tinnevelly evergreen forests, for the opening up of the Nallamalai forests, for special exploitation work at Chenat Nair and for the construction of feeder roads to the saw-mill at Russellkonda. This last item is a matter of Rs. 10,000 and I don't think that we need strike it out, for whatever resolution this Council may have passed, the Goomsur timber has to come down to Russellkonda whether or not it passes on beyond that place. There is yet another item of Rs. 18,000 for miscellaneous works. I come now to the fourth and last head, the repairs and upkeep of existing roads about three quarters of a lakh. If the Council makes any reduction in the 4 lakhs estimate for roads and bridges, all I can say is that I shall have to approach my Honourable Colleague on my right for alterations on the receipt side of the Forest budget; and I may add, Sir, though it is not strictly relevant to this resolution, that the deletion of provision for the saw-mill at Russellkonda will also undoubtedly involve a substantial reduction on the receipt side. So much for roads.

"I come next to buildings. What we have left in the budget for buildings is 3·40 lakhs. It is stated that this provision is over-liberal. I should like the Honourable Mover to know that the Chief Conservator's original demand was not for 2 lakhs but for 3·60 lakhs. He justified his demand *inter alia* by stating that 'the works proposed to be undertaken represented arrears left in previous years owing to financial stringency and works at Mount Stuart, Dhone and Russellkonda in connexion with development schemes. The expenditure is required in nearly every district and is evenly distributed throughout the Presidency. 'New works contribute 66 per cent of the total budget allotment, completion of existing works 14 per cent and repairs and upkeep 16 per cent. . . In nearly every district the housing of the staff, the provision of accommodation for subordinate offices and for inspecting officers is a very urgent matter, attention to which can no longer be delayed.' The vast majority of the works proposed by the Conservators are small and within the powers of sanction of the local officers. For more than half of the works, estimates have been prepared and sanctioned and the execution of the works themselves has only been delayed for want of funds in previous years'. 4 p.m.

"I hope the statement that I have made will induce the Honourable Member not to press his motion. That was the Chief Conservator's justification for a budget grant of Rs. 3·60 lakhs, but a hard-hearted Government, seeking economies in every direction, for increases of salaries to

(The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; Mr. Siva Rao; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar.) [22ND MARCH 1921.

non-gazetted officers and others, struck out over a lakh and reduced it to 2·40 lakhs In these circumstances, Sir, it is quite impossible for me to agree to the suggestion that the provision of 2·40 lakhs should now be reduced to Rs. 80,000. The latter figure would be precisely Rs. 16,000 less than what is necessary for the maintenance of existing buildings."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I do not press the motions."

The motions were by leave withdrawn.

The following motions not having been moved were deemed to have been withdrawn :—

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—

19. Omit duty allowance for Extra Assistant Conservator in Parlakimedi Maliahs, Rs. 600 (Budget page 52).

38. Omit duty allowance to head clerks (Budget page 53), Rs. 2,640.

Mr C V S. NARASIMHA RAJU —

20. Omit duty allowance to Extra Assistant Conservator, Parlakimedi Maliahs, Rs. 600 (Budget page 52).

37. Omit duty allowance to head clerks under District Forest establishment (Budget page 53), Rs. 2,640.

Mr T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR —

36. Delete Rs. 2,640, duty allowance to head clerks (Budget page 53).

The following resolution was deemed to have been withdrawn, the mover being absent :—

Mr. O TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—

21. That under 8-B. Forests the duty allowance of Rs. 600 for Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Parlakimedi, be omitted (Budget page 52).

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Then there are three motions which I propose to take up together. All of them appertain to the provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for travelling allowance under 8-B"

The following three motions were then taken up together for consideration :—

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—

39. That the provision for travelling allowance of Rs. 5 lakhs under 8-B. (Budget page 54) be reduced to Rs. 3,00,000.

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—

40. That the travelling allowance of Rs. 5 lakhs in 8-B Forest—Establishment be reduced by one lakh (Budget page 54).

Diwan Bahadur L. A GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR :—

41. That the travelling allowance of Rs. 5,00,000 in 8-B. Forest—Establishment be reduced by one lakh (Budget page 54).

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"The same reason that I have been advancing in regard to travelling allowance in the case of the officers of the Excise department will also apply to this. I think the provision of 5 lakhs of rupees for travelling allowance for an establishment costing about 15 lakhs is too much and I therefore think that this House should impress upon those officers that travelling should be done not for the purpose of drawing travelling allowance because so much allotment is available but for the purpose of necessity. If the Hon'ble the Finance Member will agree even to the reduction of one lakh proposed by Messrs C. V. S. Narasimha Raju and L. A Govindaraghava Ayyar, I will be very much satisfied."

Mr. C. V S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"In view of what was stated yesterday, I do not press my motion."

Diwa Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR :—"I do not also propose to press my motion in view of what had happened already on this question"

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"If the Honourable Member will give me an assurance that travelling will not be resorted to unnecessarily, I will not press this motion"

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"I cannot give the Honourable Member any such assurance. This provision of 5 lakhs is simply a question of arithmetic. The rates of mileage and daily allowance had been revised in a Government Order of the 18th February 1921. One result of that revision was that the Finance Department of the Secretariat automatically raised the Chief Conservator's provision from 4 lakhs to 5 lakhs"

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I withdraw the motion."

The motions were by leave withdrawn.

22ND MARCH 1921.] *(The Hon'ble the President; Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar; The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.)*

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The following motions of Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar will now be taken up:—

22. Delete Rs. 900, local allowance to the Forest Research Officer (Budget, page 52).

23. Delete Rs. 1,200, local allowance for the two instructors of the Forest College (Budget, page 52).

33. Delete Rs. 5,460, personal allowance to Rangers (Budget, page 53).

34. Delete Rs. 1,446, personal allowance to foresters (Budget, page 53).

35. Delete Rs. 2,604, personal allowance to three veterinary assistants (Budget, page 53).

42. Reduce Rs. 80,000 provided for sundries by Rs. 50,000 (Budget, page 54)."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"With regard to the first two motions, I do not wish to move them, because my motions about superior officers are not binding on the Government. I do not want to make any difference between the Provincial and the Imperial officers. With regard to the others, I want information as to the reasons for which those provisions are made. The first three are personal allowances and the last item is for sundries. The last is such a large amount that I should like to be enlightened as to the purpose for which it is intended."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"Mr. President, Sir, I think the reason underlying items 33, 34 and 35 is the same as that stated by my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Tadhunter in regard to similar cases of personal allowance appearing under other budget heads. They are simply sums necessary to prevent the recipients of revised scales of pay from being financial losers and make up the difference between the pay which they were formerly drawing together with war allowance and the lower aggregate revised pay which they will be drawing under the new scheme.

"In regard to the other item of Rs. 80,000 I should like to draw the attention of the House to the relevant details at the bottom of page 54 of the budget under the sub-head 'Sundries.' It will then be seen, Sir, that it is only a repetition of the same provision in the revised 'estimate' of the current year. I understand it covers the case of supplies to forest subordinates of clothing, equipment and the like. The details are not immediately before Government and I cannot say exactly what they are. But the supplies are for the most part intended for foresters and other subordinates working, many of them working, in out-of-the-way places, for instance, forest guards whose duties involve special strain on their clothing. I have no doubt that the Chief Conservator's estimate, corresponding closely, as it does, to the revised estimate for the current year, is substantially correct. The amount is somewhat higher than the budget estimate for 1920-21, but this is no doubt due partly to the additional cost of clothing and partly to additions to the strength of the executive establishment of the Forest department. I think when dealing with the general discussion on the budget I had occasion to mention that the reorganization scheme was being introduced piecemeal, the introduction being spread over for a period of three years, because finances did not permit the immediate introduction of the entire scheme. I believe, I am right in saying that one-third of the scheme is coming into force next year. If so, there is the necessity to provide clothing not only for the existing number of subordinates but also for the additional subordinates."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR.—"I do not press the motions."

The motions were by leave withdrawn.

Motion for reduction of total grant.

The following motion standing in the name of Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar was deemed to have been withdrawn as the Member did not move it:—

43. That the grant of Rs. 50,64,853 under 8. Forest be reduced by Rs. 3,00,000 (Budget, page 51).

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I will now put to the House the proposition that the Government be granted for the administration of the Forest department the demand of the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson for Rs. 51·11 lakhs, after deducting the provision of 2·16 lakhs for the Attacollonde saw-mill which the House has disallowed."

Demand IV, as altered, was then put to the Council and was granted *nem. con.*

DEMAND V—REGISTRATION.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"I beg to introduce to the Council Demand V relating to the Registration department, another transferred subject in charge of the Ministers, for a grant not exceeding Rs. 22·16 lakhs."

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar ; Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar ; Mr. Seshagiri Rao ; the Hon'ble Mr. Sutharayulu Reddiyar ; Mr. Krishnan Nayar.) [22ND MARCH 1921.

The following motion standing in the name of Mr. O. Tanikachala Chettiyar was deemed to have been withdrawn, as the Member was not present :—

1. That under 9-A. Registration the duty allowance to Personal Assistant and Inspector of Registration offices of Rs. 1,800 be omitted (Budget, page 55).

The following motion standing in the name of Mr. C. V. S Narasimha Raju was deemed to have been withdrawn as the Member did not move it :—

2. That the following item of duty allowance under the following head be omitted.

9-A. Registration—Superintendence.

To Personal Assistant and Inspector of Registration offices (Budget, page 55) Rs. 1,800.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move."

3. That in 9-A. Registration—Superintendence the duty allowance Rs. 1,800 of Personal Assistant and Inspector of Registration offices be omitted (Budget, page 55)."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" There is a similar resolution in my name—

4. Delete Rs. 1,800 duty allowance to Personal Assistant and Inspector of Registration offices (Budget, page 55)."

"I should like to hear the Government reply."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, this provision of Rs. 1,800 for two officers at the rate of Rs. 75 per month is made as it was thought that the particular duty which they were called upon to do was of an arduous nature and also owing to the fact that they are obliged to live in so costly a place as the Presidency town. I think it is only fair that people who are asked to live in the Presidency town and do more arduous work than their brother district registrars should be allowed this compensatory allowance. It is really a compensatory allowance."

Diwan Bahadur D. SESHAGIRI RAO :—" I oppose this motion. The Hon'ble the Minister was saying that the Excise department was the least corrupt of the departments under his control. I wish I could make the same remark with regard to this department. I oppose the motion because I understand that the Personal Assistant inspects the various registration offices in the Presidency. Rs. 1,800 includes the personal allowance of the Inspector of Registration offices also. I think this officer cannot be too careful with reference to the inspection of the Registration offices. I am very sorry to remark that most of the registration officers are corrupt to the core. I make this remark with full sense of responsibility, because the local complaint that is levelled against the Registration department is that several of the Registrars and the Sub-Registrars who are in charge of these registration offices insist upon the payment of as much blackmail as is covered by the stamp duty on the documents that come before them. I say this not to criticize the Government but because I feel sorry that the best intentions of Government are being misconstrued and misinterpreted to the people at large. A department that is intended to secure the best evidence possible of the transactions between man and man is made the vehicle of black mailing. People come from villages to these officers. On some pretext or other, these Sub-Registrars and Registrars try to keep them off by saying that the document is not in order. The document only comes into order when the blackmail which sometimes is not less than the stamp duty paid is ushered into his hands. This is a very deplorable state of things and this will be more deplorable if this personal allowance is not given for the Inspectors of Registration offices. My only hope is that these Inspectors of Registration offices will make the Registration offices less corrupt—may I hope also that they may be made honest. These registration offices were aimed to be a close preserve of educated people by the late Colonel McDonald. What a fall it is! I express my regret here with the hope that the Hon'ble the Minister who is in charge of this department will make these offices really popular and justify his having taken over charge under a popular Government."

-12 p.m.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR :—" I seriously mean to benefit by this observation."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I wish to say one word in answer to the observations that fell from my Hon'ble friend Mr. Seshagiri Rao and in justice to the large number of officers in the Registration department that are employed in my part of the Presidency. I don't mean to say that there are no black-sheep among them. But I feel bound to say in justice to them that a very large percentage of those who are employed in the Registration department are thoroughly honest. It was only with the object of giving expression to this sentiment that I intervened in this debate. This observation certainly does not go to show that I wish to vote against the resolution if it is pressed. I am at present inclined to vote in its favour. Whether I shall continue in my determination to do so or not will depend upon the arguments that may be advanced hereafter one way or the other in respect of this resolution. I am certainly against all these duty allowances. If I vote against this Resolution, that will only be on the ground that this duty allowance is a small allowance of about Rs. 75."

22ND MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar; Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar; the Hon'ble the President)*

Diwan Bahadur M RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"There are here two officers mentioned in the motion—one is the officer who inspects sub-registry offices and the other is the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration. The first-mentioned officer is a touring officer who inspects all these registration offices. The Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General has nothing to do with the inspection of mufassal offices. It has been said by Mr A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar that this allowance is given to the officer remaining at Madras. Everybody employed at Madras ought to get that duty allowance if that reason is sound. It logically follows then that every official, subordinate or superior, must have a duty allowance attached to his pay. Because he is in Madras he must have a house-rent allowance, charge allowance, presidency allowance, etc. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Rao's reasons were mainly twofold, viz., that if this small allowance of Rs. 75 is given these personal assistants will not get the contagion of dishonesty from the registrars whose offices they inspect. His argument was that if the subordinate officers were dishonest and if these inspecting people who go out for inspection are not given allowances, they will get this contagion of dishonesty. That was, I understood, the meaning of it."

Diwan Bahadur D. SESHAGIRI RAO *(interrupting)*:—"I never said that this Rs. 75 will make these inspectors more honest. I only say that these people must be given this Rs. 75 which will enable them to make the expensive tours and find out the black sheep."

Mr C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR *(continuing)*: "It will be interesting to know the number of sub-registrars in this Presidency and how often these people with these allowances will be able to visit every office every year. The second point in Mr Seshagiri Rao's argument is this. I do not pity the sub-registrars and the Registrars; but I pity the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Rao who has come into contact with only a few of them. I join with Mr. Krishnan Nayar in saying that these registrars and sub-registrars are honest as a class. So far as registrars are concerned, many of the vakils appear before them in connexion with appeals for registration of documents. I have not heard of any case in which any corruption has been alleged in the case of the registrars. As for sub-registrars, we know how difficult their circumstances are and how little chance they have got for corruption. It may be in some cases, perhaps it will be one per cent, that they may get some tips to advance the registration of the document. To say that every document is not registered unless the whole stamp fee is paid a second time is a gross libel for which there is no foundation, at least so far as my district and some neighbouring districts are concerned. Therefore on these two conditions, that there is no corruption at all for these inspectors to check and secondly that the additional grant of Rs 75 is for only two inspectors who may not be able to visit one sub-registrar's office at least once every year. On both these grounds there is no meaning in giving this allowance to these people. So I support this reduction."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, my position is rather a peculiar one. To some extent, I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Rao that there are a considerable number of officials who are dishonest. At the same time I am not for the present allowance being given to the Inspector of Registration offices.

"Circumstances are now different from what they were before. Now there is a Joint Registrar attached to many districts and the District Registrar may be expected to go on inspection work and to put an end to corruption. I think there is no need now for the appointment of an Inspector of Registration offices. This one officer is not going to inspect every office. It is better to do away with the appointment itself and as a step towards that I think the allowances should not be given."

Rao Bahadur K. S VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I beg to oppose this resolution. There is no question that duty allowances should be given to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General. He is in the grade of a District Registrar. The Inspector also is an officer of the District Registrar's grade. The Inspector has to go and inspect sub-registrars' offices and not District Registrars' offices. On the general ground that officers in Madras have to undergo a greater expenditure, they ought to be given Rs. 15 a month as is given in the case of all other officers. I therefore oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"It will probably be to the convenience of the House to split this motion into two parts. I understand from the honourable the mover that he has no objection to the duty allowance in the case of the Inspectors. But he objected to the allowance in the case of the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General. There are two allowances now in question. I shall now put the first allowance, namely, the allowance to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General."

This motion was put and lost.

The other part of the resolution was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar did not make the following motions standing in his name:—

5. Delete Rs. 6,984, personal allowance to Sub-Registrars (Budget, page 56).

6. Delete Rs. 5,274, personal allowance to clerks (Budget, page 56).

The motions were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn.

(Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar; Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib) [22ND MARCH 1921.

Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju did not make the following motion standing in his name:—

7. Omit duty allowance to the Registrar of Madras—Chingleput (Budget, page 57) ... ... Rs. 900

The motion was deemed to have been withdrawn.

Mr T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar then moved:—

8. Delete Rs. 900, duty allowance to the Registrar of Madras-Chingleput (Budget, page 57).

15 Delete Rs. 6,900, duty allowance to senior clerks in sub-registry offices (Budget, page 57).

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I do not press my motions, Sir, if the Honourable Member gives me the information as to—

(i) the headquarters for the Registrar of Madras-Chingleput;
(ii) on what grounds the personal allowances have been granted; and
(iii) why the senior clerks should be granted this allowance."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The headquarters is Madras, Sir. As regards the personal allowances they come under the same category as other personal allowances being merely compensatory allowances due to regrading of the services, and they will automatically disappear when the salaries are revised. As regards duty allowances to the senior clerks of Sub-Registrars' offices it was allowed on the recommendation that when there are several clerks drawing practically the same pay, the head clerk should have some additional allowance to distinguish him from the other clerks.

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I do not want to press the motions, Sir."

The motions were then by leave withdrawn.

The following motions were not made and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—

9. Omit duty allowance to the Registrar of Madras-Chingleput, Rs. 900 (Budget, page 57).

Mr C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—

10. Omit duty allowance to typists of advanced grade, Rs. 240 (Budget page 57).

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—

11. Omit duty allowance to typists of advanced grade, Rs. 240 (Budget, page 57).

12. Omit duty allowance to Probationary Sub-Registrars when in charge of sub-registry offices, Rs. 7,200 (Budget, page 57)

Mr. C. V. S NARASIMHA RAJU:—

13. Omit duty allowance to Probationary Sub-Registrars when in charge of sub-registry offices, Rs. 7,200 (Budget, page 57).

14. Omit duty allowance to senior clerks in sub-registry offices with establishments of five clerks and upwards, Rs. 6,900 (Budget, page 57).

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—

16. Omit duty allowance to Senior Clerks in charge of Sub-Registry offices, Rs. 6,300 (Budget, page 57).

Demand V for Rs. 22 16 lakhs was then put to the Council and was granted *nem. con.*

DEMAND VI—MISCELLANEOUS IRRIGATION EXPENDITURE.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have now the honour to ask for a demand of 60·78 lakhs in respect of Irrigation. The details are to be found on page 6 of this schedule. The various details in connexion with each separate main head are to be found in the budget which is in the hands of the Honourable Members."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I beg to move—

1. That in 15-A. Miscellaneous Irrigation Expenditure Rs. 1,112 personal allowance be deleted (Budget, page 59).

"I like to be informed as to the reasons for the personal allowance being granted."

22ND MARCH 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)*

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I will merely state that the allowance is also for the reason that I have already given."

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I beg to move—

2. That the demand of Rs. 17,54,545 under 15-B Miscellaneous Irrigation Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100 (Budget page 59). 4-30 p.m.

"Sir, the object of my motion is to elicit from my honourable friend the Member for Land Revenue and Irrigation a statement as regards the various projects which are now under investigation. There are many schemes which have been under investigation and in previous years Honourable Members had asked for information and also had suggested that the investigation and afterwards the carrying out of these schemes should be expedited as much as possible. I would mention a few of them.

"In the Guntur district there is a project called the Atleru Project, which has been pending since 1903-04. My honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao asked a question and it was then stated that the project had been awaiting the result of gauging operations of the river for a year in which the rainfall does not exceed 20". It has been, as I said, pending from 1903-04. The Guntur Pulikonda Reservoir Project has also been pending from 1903-04. It was then stated 'that the estimate for the work was held in abeyance pending the settlement of the question of the supply available, to ascertain which gaugings were being made. Five years' gauge-readings have been taken and the further examination of the project will now be undertaken.' That was the reply made in the year 1916. Then in regard to the Guntur-Gundlakamma Project which has been pending since 1901-02 it was stated that 'plans and estimates were held over pending the results of gaugings to ascertain the quantity of water available for storage.' That was also in the same year.

"Then in regard the Nellore-Pyderu Project the information given was that the project was under consideration and that the 'plans and estimates received from the Superintending Engineer had been returned to him for revision.'

"Then, Sir, comes the Nellore-Roggeru Project. This has been held over since 1903-04 and it was stated 'the investigation of this project has been completed. The plans and estimates are under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.' Nothing is stated in the budget as to what became of this project.

"Then there are other projects such as Nellore-Vengalaparam Project, Guddapah-Ithodu Project, Chingleput-Uttiramerur Project which has been pending since 1904-05, and Chingleput-Maduranthakam Project, all of which have been allowed to lie over for several years. There are also two projects in the Salem district which have been pending so far back as 1902-03 and 1904-05. There are altogether 19 irrigation projects which have been pending for several years, say 20 years and more. I should like to know the state of these irrigation projects. After all, I submit, Sir, that the well-being of the ryots depends upon the rapid extension of irrigation. We do not see any of these projects in the estimates and I should like to impress upon the Honourable Member that people desire very much a rapid investigation of all these projects and I should like to impress also on the Finance Member for financing these projects as far as possible by loans from the Government of India. Therefore, I desire information on these matters and I trust the Honourable Member will do his best to expedite the investigation and consideration of these schemes and furnish details."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am exceedingly thankful to the Honourable Member for having once more drawn my attention to the need and the necessity for the development of the irrigation resources of this province. I think I have on previous occasions, when an opportunity presented itself to me, whole-heartedly identified myself with the interests of the people and I think I can hold out the assurance that as far as lies in my power everything which would advance their interests will receive my best attention. So far as this particular motion goes, I think I can merely state for the information of the honourable mover who has brought it up that the sum of Rs. 17,59,000 and odd which has been entered in the budget estimate comprises of a few heads of expenditure which generally fall under what are called old maintenance charges of ordinary works, Tank Restoration Scheme repairs, minor works, works in charge of Public Works Department, works in charge of Revenue Department and surveys of irrigation projects, etc. The amounts which appear under each one of these special heads will be found in a separate budget which, I take it, is in the hands of the Honourable Members of this Council and is called the Public Works Irrigation estimate. The various works for which provision has been entered against each head are also to be found in the pages of the same volume. I see, Sir, that the Honourable Member who has brought forward this resolution is not quite satisfied with the provision that has been made for the next year and that he is desirous that schemes which have been under investigation for some years past and schemes in regard to which some definite promise had been made in the previous years as also schemes which will be of considerable advantage to the ryots of this province should be expedited. May I at this juncture merely assure my honourable friend that everything that is possible in that direction will be done provided of course the necessary funds are forthcoming? Some of them are productive works and others are protective works. Each scheme is examined as it relates to productive or protective. There are occasions when productive works have to be-

undertaken, while there are also occasions when productive works have to make room for protective works, and even in cases of productive works the results that are to be expected have got to be carefully scrutinized inasmuch as the money which is spent in that respect is invariably from borrowed capital. In view of the various aspects involved in the examination of this question, I am not at the present moment in a position to assure my honourable friend as to which particular scheme it may be possible for me to give preference or as to which particular schemes could be expedited, but I will certainly say that all the pending schemes will be examined and those that are found practicable and those for which money could be found will be rushed through. If that assurance of mine satisfies my honourable friend, I think it will be unnecessary for him to press his resolution for the reduction of Rs. 100."

RAO BAHADUR A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"I do not really know what my honourable friend is going to do upon the information given by the Hon'ble the Revenue Member. But what is the information which he has placed at our disposal? He has told us that he will do his best, do whatever is possible for him to further the cause of the ryots provided money is found and provided circumstances permit. So far as this answer is concerned, I think it is no assurance at all. We all expect Members of Government to pay that amount of attention that is necessary to carry out the works under their control. We do not expect any Member of Government to say 'We are not going to further the cause of irrigation, we are not going to further the cause of the ryots'. But what the House really expects is that some definite statement is made by the Government as to the extent to which and the manner in which further impetus would be given in the way of improving the irrigation works. The House always expects some definite information as to whether any irrigation works are likely to be taken up in the near future and what amount of money at any rate is likely to be placed at the disposal by the Government in the course of a certain number of years and what results are likely to be achieved within that period of time. It is only information of that description that can satisfy the Honourable Members of this House.

"Sir, the previous history of this question relating to the spread and development of these irrigation works shows that we must move much faster and on more well-marked lines that we have been doing hitherto. Series of questions have been asked in this Council for several years as to the way in which the various works of irrigation were taken up and as to the way in which their investigation went on. For several years we have been spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees on investigation and it may prove in some cases that we had better not proceed with the works but save further cost. I am not going to question the accuracy of the statements made in reply to the various questions put in this Council, but the people of this province are entitled to know as to the actual results of the various steps taken by the Government to further the cause of irrigation and to be benefited thereby. I must state that the results are not satisfactory. Though by means of this motion for reduction of Rs. 100 this question is raised, I hope the Hon'ble Member for Revenue, who has been very solicitous in expounding the cause of the ryots, will make some more definite statement as to the rate at which these schemes will be developed and as to the period within which we may expect some definite improvement in the cause of irrigation. If no such information is given, I, for one, will not be satisfied with the assurance."

THE HON'BLE SIR LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"It may be the orthodox Parliamentary form of calling attention to what is regarded as matter for dissatisfaction but I would suggest, Sir, that if, as the Honourable Member says, 19 irrigation schemes have remained in abeyance for a long period of time, the obvious course for him would have been to put specific questions on the subject. It would have been possible for the Honourable Member in charge of the department to ascertain from the Chief Engineer what factors have delayed the progress of these schemes and the Honourable Member would have had some chance of getting concrete information on the point. Otherwise how can he expect my honourable colleague to be prepared with exact information as to the reasons which have delayed all or any of these 19 or 20 schemes? Surely if the Honourable Member's grievance relates to the way in which the question of irrigation has been dealt with in the past, his natural remedy is to put questions in this Council and, if the answers given to his questions are not adequate, then to move a resolution on a matter of general public interest. It is not as if we had any paucity of resolutions on budget matter proper, for we have had over 4 or 5 such resolutions. In the interests of expedition and the time of this House, I would urge that the method of moving petty reductions of grants merely to draw attention to certain points be not adopted by other members of this Council."

4-45 p.m. DIWAN BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"MR. PRESIDENT, for exactly the reasons which the Hon'ble the Home Member has stated I wish to press this resolution. I want to establish in this Council the practice of calling attention of the House to these matters exactly in the same way as is done in the House of Commons. So far as I am concerned, I did not want to take the Hon'ble the Revenue Member by surprise. I intimated to my friend the Revenue Member this morning what information I required. It is certainly open to my friend to say that he is not quite prepared to give the information. But as regards the right of this House to call for information in this manner I say that this is a right which is in consonance with the well-established practice in Parliament. I therefore press this motion."

THE HON'BLE SIR LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"By way of personal explanation I want to say one word. I did not wish to say that that method was unconstitutional or irregular, but I appealed to the Members of the House not to adopt it.

22ND MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Shanmukham Pillai; Mr. Kesava Pillai; the Hon'ble the President.)*

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, but for Sir Lionel Davidson's speech I might have voted against Mr. Ramachandra Rao's resolution. As it is I feel I am bound to vote for it and I believe that that should be the attitude we are to take. I quite appreciate the difficulty which the Hon'ble the Revenue Member may experience in giving the information, but after all the object of the debate is to elicit information as to the policy of Government as regards the revenue administration in particular cases and we expect Honourable Members of the Government to be prepared to defend the departments of which they are in charge. It is quite true that non-official members prepare themselves with respect to particular resolutions and particular points which they wish to press, but so far as Members of Government are concerned it is an unfortunate position. Having accepted that position, they are bound to be always ready with information if the constitutional procedure admits. If the constitutional procedure does not admit, then it is another point. If the procedure permits it, it is the duty of the Members to give such answers, subject to the ruling of the President. If you, Sir (turning to the President) rule it out, it is another matter. But once a resolution has been tabled, then everybody knows that that will raise a debate. The whole administration of this Irrigation department should have been within the knowledge of the Hon'ble the Revenue Member. I am not at all casting a personal reflection. I rather appreciate the difficulty of the Honourable Member But I do suggest that when a great deal of attention is paid to the conduct of the non-official members in moving resolutions, etc., I do think that Members of this House have a right to expect Members of Government to be ready with all information and details on particular matters and to defend the policy of the Government."

Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI:—"I wish to say a few words on the question of irrigation. The repair and maintenance of sources of irrigation is the most important matter. There are more than 40,000 tanks in this Presidency of which no less than 30,000 tanks belong to class IV Minor works in charge of Civil Officers. The largest source of revenue is Land Revenue and this depends on the successful wet cultivation of the areas under the tanks. The tanks are more or less completely out of order. So far as I know in the southern parts of the Presidency the bunds of tanks are in many cases weak or leaky, the sluices broken down or the calingulas shattered. There has been a long correspondence regarding the tank restoration and tank repairs. Finally a conference was held at Ootacamund the results of which were embodied in G.O. No. 572, dated 12th December 1912. The order of the Government is as follows:—

The Government accept the recommendations of the conference.

'2. The attention of Superintending Engineers is drawn to the discussions of the conference on proposals numbered (1) to (8) and the conclusions arrived at thereon

'3 As regards the formation of a new Tank Restoration Scheme Party in I Circle referred to in recommendation No. II, orders have been issued in G.O. No. 1543 W., dated 16th November 1912.

'4 With reference to recommendation No III the Collector of Anantapur will arrange, in consultation with the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, to post one or two special Tahsildars to collect labour for the execution of Tank Restoration Scheme works in that district.

'5. As regards recommendation No. VII Executive Engineers will be empowered, subject to the provisions of article 779 of the Public Works Code, to grant to village headmen, or to persons of equal local importance, advances of money in order to start a work not exceeding the first month's estimated expenditure on it. The advances will only be given in special circumstances and after consultation with the special tahsildar.

'6. The Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, expects to be able to improve the outturn of work in his circle by spreading his operations over a wider area, and an application from the Superintending Engineer for an increase of establishment is under the consideration of the Government.

'7. The Governor in Council confidently anticipates a better rate of progress in future years and Superintending Engineers should frame their budget proposals with a due regard to the possibility of securing a higher outturn of work than in the past.'

"The Irrigation commission has recommended that not less than Rs. 13 lakhs should be spent on the repairs and restoration of the tanks and that at that rate it would take 15 years to complete the work. Since the above conference, what progress has been done it is not known. No substantial progress seems to have been done. The present neglected state of these tanks is simply deplorable Year after year serious loss is caused to the ryots and the revenue In the budget before us only 5 and odd lakhs is provided which is quite insufficient. The matter of tank restoration and repairs calls for immediate attention of the Government."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I move that the question be now put."

The motion for closure was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Before I put this motion to the Council, I think that in view of the constitutional point that has been raised by the honourable mover and about which the Hon'ble the Home Member has spoken, I should say at once that that question is not either for the honourable mover or for the Hon'ble the Home Member or for the matter of that for the House to decide, but it is for me to decide it. When I have once tabled a resolution, it is perfectly in order. Having said that, I want Honourable Members to realise clearly the consequence of passing this resolution. It is not really a question of saving a Rs. 100,

(The Hon'ble the President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Patro; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.) [22ND MARCH 1921.

which is quite a small sum. That the Honourable Member is entitled to table a resolution like that is beyond question. I have allowed the resolution and that settles it. Some Honourable Members may be under the impression that the question of their privilege is at stake and that now they must assert their right and pass this motion. It is not at all necessary for them to pass the resolution in order to assert their right. The privileges of Honourable Members are quite safe in my hands. What the Honourable Members would be committing themselves to by passing this motion will be that the speech made by the Hon'ble the Member for Irrigation has been so very unsatisfactory that the House has marked its disapproval of it. That is a very serious position to take up. I hope the Honourable Members will consider the full significance of it most carefully before they pass a resolution like that. It is not for me to say that they should or should not do so. As this is the first time that this kind of motion is put forward, it is my duty to explain—

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"May I have a word of say before you put the motion to the House?"

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"I would rise to a point of order."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I must finish. If the Honourable Members pass the motion they will be committing themselves to the view which I have above stated. The President does not take any sides. He has nothing to do with the merits or demerits of any question, but it is his duty to see that Honourable Members understand what it is that they pass or vote upon. Therefore it is my duty to explain to the Honourable Members that by passing this resolution they would be passing a vote of censure upon the Member for Irrigation. It is, not for me to say whether he deserves it or not. The Honourable Members will have to make up their minds as to whether the speech he has made was such as to merit the severe condemnation of him which this motion proposes. Unfortunately I was not here when the greater portion of the speech was delivered. I have only the Deputy President's statement of what it was. Honourable Members will no doubt remember that the honourable mover gave the Hon'ble the Member for Public Works a notice this morning of various points that he was asked to consider. If the House considers that time was sufficient for the Public Works Member to give a full and satisfactory reply, he may be censured. If the House consider that it was not sufficient, that also is a matter for them to decide. I have explained the whole implication of the vote. I would ask the honourable the mover to consider whether he considers that public interests will be served——."

MR. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I rise to a point of order. A motion cannot be withdrawn after the motion for closure is carried."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I want to make a personal explanation."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Personal explanations can always be made. I understand the honourable mover is making a personal explanation."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My original intention in tabling this motion was to obtain information and after obtaining the information and after hearing what the Hon'ble the Revenue Member had to say, to withdraw the motion. But as the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson has challenged the right of the House——."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"Pardon me. I have challenged no right of the House. I merely implored the Members of the House not to exercise their right of voting in favour of the motion, a right which I concede."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Under these circumstances it seems to me that though the reply of the Hon'ble the Revenue Member is unsatisfactory I do not think I shall take the extreme step of censuring my honourable friend by this motion. It was not my intention. So I beg to withdraw the motion."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I will pass a ruling upon the question of the Honourable Member who objected to the withdrawal of the motion. He is perfectly right. At this stage it cannot be withdrawn. I am therefore bound to put it. If the House considers that the reply of the Public Works Member is satisfactory, they could vote against it."

The motion was put to the vote and declared lost, 11 voting *for* the motion and 56 *against*.

The following motion was deemed to have been withdrawn, the mover being absent:—

4 p.m. Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

3. That the following alteration be made in 30-A. Scientific Department—Hydro-Electric Surveys:—

Delete Rs. 806 deputation allowance (Budget, page 119).

Demand VI was then put to the Council and was granted *nem. con.*

22ND MARCH 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter; Mr. U. Rama Rao; Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar; Mr. Krishna Rao.)*

DEMAND No VII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—HEADS OF PROVINCES AND EXECUTIVE COUNCILS

The Hon'ble Mr. C G. TODHUNTER :—"I beg to move Demand VII."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—" Sir, I beg to move—

That the provision of Rs. 55,000 for Government House furniture be deleted from the budget (Budget, page 62).

"Sir, you will see from page 62 of the budget that for the year 1920-21 Rs. 20,020 is provided; in the revised estimate for 1920-21 there is Rs 50 800; again, now in the budget for 1921-22 Rs. 55,000 is provided. Sir, this amount of Rs. 55,000 is not a small amount. It is more than half a lakh of rupees. This is not an urgent necessity. This is only a luxury. Most of the members of this House had the privilege of attending parties in the Government House and in its different Government Houses, and they will agree with me when I say that all the Government Houses are profusely furnished; in some places they overflow. Such being the case, there is no necessity to ask for a grant of Rs. 55,000 to add some more furniture to the Government House Mr. President, we want money for more urgent purposes. I need not say that, because the members of this House have been fighting for economy for the last few days and His Excellency himself has undertaken to cut away extra expenditure. He is sure to set a better example by allowing this Rs. 55,000 to be deleted from the budget, and I am sure that His Excellency will not be very particular under the circumstances that this extra grant of Rs 55,000 should be sanctioned. With these few words, Mr. President, I ask for the deletion of this amount."

Mr. C V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I have given notice not, Sir, for the deletion of the whole amount but for a reduction. The Hon'ble Member Mr Rama Rao referred to the figures for 1920-21. This is not a case where the furniture expense has been curtailed very much till now since the beginning of the war; for, if we go a year previously, in 1919-20, we see Rs. 1,30,620 has been spent upon furniture, and therefore a fairly good number of furniture should have been supplied only two years ago and also all the necessary repairs might have been made. Still my idea was that to curtail the whole amount would not be advisable because some urgent repairs might become necessary. By even curtailing by Rs. 25,000 there will still be Rs. 30,000 which will be more than the budget estimate for 1920-21. It should not in the least be said that we are in any way doing anything against His Excellency by this curtailment. We have great confidence in His Excellency, his popularity and his willingness to serve the masses. Knowing, as His Excellency does, the difficult position in which the subordinate services are placed, the difficult position in which the menials and village officers are, His Excellency, I think, if we only make a proper representation, will agree to a small reduction in the allowance made for furniture, and it will set a very good example for others if His Excellency himself has, at a little sacrifice of his own convenience, agreed to make a reduction in the grant for His Excellency's furniture Thus it will be a very good lesson if His Excellency goes to the various offices and says ' Well, you must all reduce your expenditure as I have reduced mine ' They expect a reduction of 20 per cent in various departments So a reduction of less than 50 per cent would not be very much. I think also that this is not a matter of any very great urgency so far as this sum is concerned in consideration of the urgency that we have to help the subordinate services as many of these officers are starving for want of increased pay I think in consideration of our request His Excellency will lead by a little curtailment of his own personal convenience. I therefore move—

2. That the provision of Rs. 55,000 for Government House furniture be reduced by 25,000 (Budget, page 62)."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I don't think that any member of this House would under ordinary circumstances grudge an addition to the Government house furniture If in this year, however, it has been necessary to bring forward this resolution, it is because it has been felt that retrenchment ought to be effected in all possible directions to save some money to meet urgent demands. It will be remembered that at the time of the general discussion of the budget various members of this House expressed general agreement with the necessity for effecting retrenchment in all directions to provide for various other demands. It was this that induced us to examine the budget provisions as carefully as it was possible for us to do, and to suggest items of retrenchment with the hope that even small amounts like Rs. 55,000 for His Excellency's furniture when taken together would amount to a fairly big sum to cover some urgent demands.

"I will now place before the House a few figures to show that we are not too negligent of His Excellency's convenience since the expenditure on account of Government House furniture in 1916-17 was Rs 27,5.3, in 1917-18 Rs 22,397 and in 1918-19 Rs 37,470 During those three years the total amount spent for Government House furniture was Rs 87,390 Thus during the year 1920 we have already had Rs. 1,3 1 620 and so 1920-21 Rs. 50,300, making up a total of Rs 1,80,920 Therefore, comparing the expenditure during the previous three years before His Excellency took charge, we will find that the expenditure in these three years, namely, Rs. 87,390, was more than doubled in these two years 1920 and 1920-21 alone when it has come to Rs. 1,80,920. It might be due to natural causes. Is it not therefore reasonable to suggest that while we have increased the expenditure under this head over the figures for the last three

(Mr. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu ; Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar ; Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar ; Mr. Krishnan Nayar.) [22ND MARCH 1921.

years to more than double that amount, we may as well halt here and try to see if we cannot effect any retrenchment in this direction? I know that contingencies may arise when probably some more expenditure may be incurred, but such expenditure as will be incurred will come in the revised estimate. In the ordinary circumstances, I would not grudge this amount, but I think, Sir, that we cannot in the present difficult financial situation go further than we have done. The Government have in these two years spent Rs. 1,80,920; and they may as well stop further expenditure on that account in the year to come and save Rs. 55,000 over this item. So I beg to move—

3. That in the demand under 22-A (a) General Administration—Staff and Household of the Governor the grant of Rs. 55,000 proposed for Government House furniture be omitted (Budget, page 62)."

Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU :—"I beg to oppose this motion. His Excellency the Governor is not a public servant in the same manner as others are. He is sent out to be specially in charge of the Presidency and its administration. And what is paid to him is something like no allowance. He is the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor. I suppose that any gentleman who has the welfare of the administration of the Presidency at heart would like to save as much as possible. But it is not advisable for this Council to refuse a grant because we have the power to vote, and in voting we should not interfere with matters which go to His Excellency's convenience and comfort. He can, since he has the welfare of the people at heart, provide much larger sums of money for the wants of the people. I am quite against the idea of interfering with any item concerning His Excellency's convenience apart from his staff and subordinate establishment."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I also beg to oppose this motion. The Government House furniture is not furniture that is being given personally to His Excellency, but it is furniture given to the Government House of this province. It is not necessary that all the Rs. 55,000 should be spent. Out of courtesy we allotted almost practically the same amount as was actually spent in 1920–21, Rs. 50,300. I therefore think that the amount of Rs. 55,000 should be allotted."

Mr. S. ARUNDASWAMI UDAIYAR :—"I beg leave to oppose this resolution for this reason, that what appears to be a luxury to some is an absolute necessity to others. Again, Sir, I would ask my friends in this House to consider the fact that as His Excellency has to receive very eminent and distinguished visitors like M. Clemenceau and very big diplomats, what impression these visitors would have of the Government House when they come here, what impression they would have of the arts of India, what impression they would have of the civilization of this country, if they found the Government House not very artistically furnished. Therefore I say that some provision should be made. Secondly, one member said that His Excellency should set an example by curtailing his expenditure. Well, I say that he should certainly set an example, not of that sort, but that he should set an example to others by having his House well furnished for all the distinguished guests that come there. Then only the visitors who go there and see good things will carry a very good impression of the arts of India. I hope that my friends in this House who have studied art a bit and read what was done for art by Morris and his brotherhood in England will not grudge this trifle."

6-44 p.m.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I have been all along in favour of retrenchment, but I feel bound to oppose this resolution. In the first place, we cannot dissociate ourselves from this consideration with reference to this resolution, viz., that there is a personal element involved in this though, I am sure, that my friend who moved this resolution and those who spoke in support of it were not influenced by personal considerations in moving this resolution. But the personal element is always with us. We cannot get rid of it. Then again, if this House votes in favour of this resolution, what is the effect of it? The effect of that would be to interfere with the personal comfort of His Excellency. I am sure that nobody in this House, including of course my honourable friends who have spoken in support of this resolution, wants in any way to interfere with the personal comfort of His Excellency the Governor. Again, Sir, with your kind indulgence and permission, I may be permitted to compare a very small matter with a very great matter. I had the privilege of being the Diwan of an important Indian State in Southern India and I think that the official residence of the Diwan of Travancore is comparatively well furnished. But it happened on certain occasions that very distinguished persons who were tourists and who were far above the Diwan of Travancore in social position visited the Diwan of Travancore in his official residence, and though the official residence of the Diwan of Travancore was to my mind well furnished, I felt ashamed, Sir, to receive these distinguished visitors when I was in charge of the administration. And when that was the feeling of an individual like myself, what must be the feeling of such an exalted personage as His Excellency who only the other day had to receive the third greatest personage in the British Empire, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught (cheers). I believe it will be—may I use the word, Sir, 'improper', I do not in the least mean any disrespect to my friends—I believe it will be improper on the part of this House—not that I say that they have no right to do so—to vote in favour of this resolution."

22ND MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar ; Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar ; Mr. Qadir Nawaz Khan Sahib ; Mr. U. Rama Rao Mr. Narasimha Raju ; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter.)*

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—"Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with Mr. Krishnan Nayar in all that he has said. I may draw the attention of the House to one factor which has apparently not been considered, that when you are furnishing the Government House, you are furnishing a property which belongs to the Presidency of Madras. It is not like the duty allowance, it is not like the ordinary overseas allowance, it is not like the ordinary travelling allowance which go into the pocket of the person who draws it. It is merely a coincidence that it happens to be the residence of His Excellency the Governor. It is the residence not merely of himself, but is the State residence which the State provides for distinguished guests who come from all parts of the world. When we remember that in 1919–20 Rs. 1,80,000 had been spent and in the following year it was only one-half of that, to allow Rs. 55,000 this time is not a very great expenditure. We all make allowances for renewals and repairs to all public buildings year after year. When once we have done it, we don't neglect it for a number of years. It is true that during the years of war some sort of economy in this direction had been practised by the late Governor—he submitted himself to a self-denying ordinance ; but that is no reason why when such a time of stress has passed that the ordinary renewals should not be made, a renewal in consonance with the dignified position of a State House for distinguished guests.

"There is another reason also. My friend has referred to the fact that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught had to be lodged there. It may be we are going to have the pleasure next year of receiving His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and on such an occasion, should not that House be furnished in a manner befitting the earliest British territory in India ? Therefore it is that I say that it does not require very much argument for voting a small sum of Rs. 55,000 which is after all very much less than the Rs. 1,80,000 which we allowed two years previously."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, it seems to me that this resolution is quite inopportune and misconceived. It looks very much as if we are taking the pruning knife in a very wrong quarter. If the Government House needs furnishing, it needs to be furnished in a good scale. After the logical, cogent, persuasive and, I may add, eloquent speech made by Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar, I feel bound—and I think that the House will share my feeling, at any rate a large majority of this House—to vote against this resolution ; and I think that instead of wasting any more time on the matter, the discussion on this resolution may be wound up and a decision come to forthwith."

QADIR NAWAZ KHAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Mr. President, I must dissociate myself from the member who has proposed this motion. As has been pointed out by several members, the Government House is a place which is intended for the residence of the highest authority representing the Crown and a place resorted to by eminent visitors. I have myself seen our Government Houses in places like Travancore, Hyderabad and Baroda and I must confess that Government Houses in places like Travancore, Hyderabad and Baroda and I must confess that our Government House bears no comparison with them either in regard to structure or furniture. As another member said, in our anxiety to effect retrenchment we are putting our finger in a quarter which should be the least thought of. We must maintain it in a position suitable to the dignity of the institution and the dignity of the representative of the Crown. As my Hon'ble friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar referred, I have seen places like Baroda and others and I have also seen the furniture in the Government Houses there, but there is no comparison between these. As another member pointed out, the Prince of Wales may be visiting here and I have no hesitation in saying that the nature of the furniture we have got in the Government House is not at all suited to his dignity, so that the provision of Rs. 55,000 is absolutely necessary, and I would even persuade my honourable friend the mover himself to withdraw this resolution."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—"Sir, in deference to the wishes expressed by my colleagues, I wish to withdraw this resolution."

All the motions were by leave withdrawn.

The following motion standing in the name of Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao was not moved and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn :—

4. That this Council resolves that the grant of Rs. 3,21,200 in 22-A. (c) be reduced by Rs. 55,000, the cost of Government House furniture (Budget, page 62).

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Sir, the resolution which stands in my name runs as follows :—

5. That the lump provision of Rs. 28,000 for the purchase and repair of motor-cars included in 22-A. (c) General Administration—Staff and Household of the Governor, be reduced by Rs. 20,000 (Budget, page 62).

"I will formally move it in order to know why this amount has been budgeted for."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"The reasons for this entry, Sir, are that the third car was necessary to make up the equipment sanctioned by the Secretary of State. I may add that the car was purchased before the visit of the Duke of Connaught. It is now in Madras and it will probably be paid for before the close of this year."

The motion was withdrawn by Mr. Narasimha Raju with the leave of the Council.

Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu did not then make the following two motions which stood in his name:—

6. That in the demand under 22-A (a) General Administration—Staff and Household of the Governor—Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor the grant (Rs. 800) proposed for the purchase and maintenance of pictures be reduced by Rs. 400 (Budget, page 62).

7. That in the demand under 22-A (a) General Administration—Staff and Household of the Governor—Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor the grant (Rs. 8,000) proposed for other contingencies be reduced by Rs. 4,000 (Budget, page 62).

The motions were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now adjourn and will meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow."

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd day of March 1921, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., presiding.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M.R.Ry. S. R. Y. Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur.

Fish-curing yards in the Presidency.

481 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development to mention—

(*a*) at what places in the Presidency the fish-curing yards have been opened; and

(*b*) if they are successful, whether steps will be taken to investigate if such yards may be established on the Masulipatam coast.

481 *A.*—(*a*) Fish-curing yards are opened wherever there is a sufficient demand for them on behalf of the fishing community.

(*b*) There already exists one fish-curing yard at Magulturru in the Kistna district.

Mr. S. R. Y. Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur:—"With regard to my question as to the places in this Presidency at which the fish-curing yards have been opened, the answer given is somewhat ambiguous. I want to know specifically at what places the fish-curing yards have been actually opened."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. Venkata Reddy Naydu:—"A list will be supplied to the Honourable Member."

M.R.Ry. Sri M. V. Apparao Bahadur Garu.

Applications under sections 93 and 114 of the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908.

482 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue—

(*a*) if subordinate Revenue officers are required to submit any returns to show the disposal of applications made under sections 93 and 114 of the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908 for the sale of movable property and holdings distrained for the recovery of arrears due to the landholder in cases where no suit is filed contesting the distraint or sale; and

(*b*) whether the Government cannot issue orders for prompt disposal, taking into consideration the delay that is now made.

482 *A.*—No special return to show separately the disposal of applications under sections 93 and 114 has been prescribed. Annual and half-yearly returns are submitted showing the receipt and disposal of applications of all kinds under the Act and the necessary orders are issued wherever disposal is found to be unsatisfactory.

Zamindari work.

483 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue whether the Government have received any complaints from the zamindars in respect to the indifference of the village officers to do the zamindari work; if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to remedy the evil.

483 *A.*—Some representations have been received from zamindars on the subject. Section 16 of Madras Act II of 1894 provides for the punishment of village officers for misconduct or neglect of duty.

Power to zamindars of fining village officers.

484 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue—

(*a*) to state the number of the zamindars of this Presidency that have been entrusted with the powers of fining village officers; and

(*b*) whether it is the intention of the Government to extend such powers to other zamindars.

484 *A.*—(*a*) One hundred and twelve.

(*b*) The authority to confer on proprietors power to fine village officers under section 16 (1) of the Madras Proprietary Village Service Act, 1894, is vested in the Board of Revenue. The Board will doubtless consider applications from individual proprietors.

M.R.Ry. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu.

Mr. Yakub Hasan's imprisonment.

485 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member—

(a) as to whether the Government are aware that the commitment to jail of Mr. Yakub Hasan and others has caused general dissatisfaction in this Presidency and that such dissatisfaction has found expression in numerous public meetings; and

(b) whether the Government will consider the desirability of releasing Mr. Yakub Hasan and others immediately.

485 A.—The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answers given to questions Nos. 424 and 521 put by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu respectively at the last meeting of the Legislative Council.

Saiyid Muhammad Padsha Sahib Bahadur.

Imprisonment of Mr. Yakub Hasan.

486 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member—

(a) whether it is a fact that the commitment to jail of Mr. Yakub Hasan and others has caused general dissatisfaction in this Presidency and whether such dissatisfaction has found expression in numerous public meetings; and

(b) whether the Government propose to consider the desirability of releasing Mr. Yakub Hasan and others in Malabar immediately.

486 A.—The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answers given to questions Nos. 524 and 527 put by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu respectively at the last meeting of the Legislative Council.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu.

Grant of lands to the depressed classes.

487 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member for a statement showing the extent of land granted to the depressed classes in each district in this Presidency during 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21 and to place on the table the instructions given by the Government for the disposal of lands to the depressed classes.

487 A.—The information asked for is not readily available and its compilation would take a considerable time. The following statement shows the total extent of land reserved for assignment and assigned to depressed classes in the several districts up to 31st December 1920:—

Serial number and districts.	Area of fields reserved. (In acres.)	Area of fields assigned. (In acres.)
1. The Nilgiris	161·37	..
2. Chittoor	7,070 59	404 04
3. Ramnad	1,392·15	3·29
4. Tanjore	332 86	..
5. Bellary	18,107·45	1,221·51
6. Vizagapatam	27 99	2·06
7. Guntur	28,508 91	6,473·57
8. North Arcot	13,220 09	207·18
9. Anantapur	86,704·85	942·70
10. Nellore	27,942·35	1,736·75
11. Tinnevelly	2,592 46	182·72
12. South Arcot	21,298·07	148·97
13. Coimbatore	9,998·25	293·48
14. Kistna	20,660·07	787·26
15. Madura	Nil.	140·37
16. Salem	19,045 29	192·29
17. Trichinopoly	19,545 21	78·38

The instructions issued on the subject by the Government are those contained in the note under paragraph 9 (2) of Board's Standing Order No. 15. The matter continues to engage the close attention of the Commissioner of Labour who obtains quarterly returns from Collectors.

Subjects dealt with by the Chief Secretary after the creation of a separate Secretariat.

488 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Finance Member for a statement of the subjects dealt with by the Chief Secretary to the Government after the creation of a separate Secretariat for Finance and whether there has been any reduction to the establishments of the Chief Secretariat in consequence of the constitution of the separate Secretariat for Finance.

488 A.—A list of the principal subjects dealt with by the Chief Secretary to Government since the appointment of a separate Secretary for Finance is laid on the table*; it is only provisional at present.

A separate Finance Secretariat has not yet been constituted; the former establishment of the Chief Secretary with some additions deals with the Financial part of the Finance Secretary's work.

* Vide appendix I on page 1063 infra.

M.R.Ry. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avargal.

Loan for housing evicted Panchamas of Mottuchari in the City.

489 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government whether—

(*a*) the Corporation of Madras applied for a loan of Rs 20,000 for the construction of 100 tenements for the evicted Panchamas of Mottuchari in the Madras City, and, if so, what orders were passed by the Government thereon ; and

(*b*) the Government received representations from the residents of other cheris in the city to secure for them permanent occupancy rights, and, if so, from what cheris, and what orders have been passed in each case

489 *A.*—(*a*) The Corporation was informed that the Government were unable to sanction any loan for the purpose and that the Corporation might raise the loan in the open market.

(*b*) Memorials have been received from the inhabitants of Hall's Gardens, Thousand Lights, Flowers Road and Thanda cheris. The Commissioner of Labour has been directed to arrange proper terms with the landlords and, if this is not possible, to submit proposals for acquisition in all cases in which eviction is contemplated of tenants from the sites of which they have been in occupation for a long period and in which they have made substantial improvements.

Report of Collector of Bellary on season, etc., and that of Mr. Buckley.

490 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to lay on the table the several reports of the Collector of Bellary sent from time to time during the current fasli on the state of the season and the condition of the people in the affected talaks of the Bellary district, and the reports from Mr. Buckley also, if he has sent any.

490 *A.*—The reports will be placed on the Editors' Table.

Tiffin-room for Secretariat staff.

491 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Finance Member to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the tiffin-rooms provided for the Secretariat staff were demolished in 1909, when the Council Chamber was constructed ; and

(*b*) whether new rooms have been provided for use of the staff in the place of the old ones demolished, and, if the answer is in the negative, when new rooms are likely to be built.

491 *A.*—(*a*) Yes. The tiffin-rooms were demolished about the year 1910 when the new Council Chamber was constructed.

(*b*) No, but the question of a suitable site for the construction of a tiffin-shed has been under consideration for some time past. As however the Military authorities have recently handed over a large block in the Fort for the use of the Secretariat, it is hoped now to provide accommodation for tiffin-rooms within the Fort "without further building".

Buckingham canal.

492 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Revenue Member to state the probable income from, and the expenses incurred on, the Buckingham canal during the last ten years.

492 *A.*—A statement showing the receipts from and the expenses incurred on the Buckingham canal for the years 1910–11 to 1919–20 is laid on the table.*

M.R.Ry. T. Sivasankaram Pillai Avargal.

Licences for firearms.

493 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member to state—

(*a*) what the total number is of licences for firearms which were in force in the months of December 1918, December 1919 and December 1920 in the Anantapur district ;

(*b*) out of the total number of licences in force in December 1920 in the Anantapur district, how many were renewals for over ten years successively ;

(*c*) what the total number is of applications for licences of firearms received by the Collector of the Anantapur district for the current year up to the end of January 1921 ; how many of them were for original licences and how many for renewals ;

(*d*) of those rejected how many were from applicants who had their licences renewed for over ten years successively ;

(*e*) out of the total number rejected how many were as rejected on ex-parte police reports ;

(*f*) if the Government will be pleased to consider the advisability of appointing two or more of non-official advisers to help the District Magistrate in granting licences for firearms.

493 *A.*—(*a*) The number of licences in force during the year 1918 was 1,828.
" " 1919 was 1,758.
" " 1920 was 1,840.

(*b*) to (*e*) The Government have no information.

(*f*) The Government are unable to accept the suggestion.

* Vide Appendix II on page 1063 infra.

(Mr. Sivasankaram Pillai; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.) [23RD MARCH 1921.

Mr. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI:—"With regard to clauses (b) to (e), will the Government be pleased to call for information?"

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"If the Honourable Member can satisfy me that any useful purpose will be served by calling for all this information, I will consider the question; but I observe from the wording of the clauses of the question that the main point seems to be only about clauses (d) and (e)."

Mr. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI:—"Am I to do it by means of separate communication?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Separate communication, I presume."

M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal.

Pay of elementary teachers.

494 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education what action the Government propose to take in connexion with the memorials of elementary teachers for higher pay.

494 A.—For the action taken with reference to the teachers under the employ of Government the attention of the Member is invited to pages 6 and 10 of G.O. No. 215, Finance, dated 4th March 1921, which has been furnished to him.

Promotions to grade of Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, etc., department.

495 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance to lay on the table a statement regarding promotions to the grade of Assistant Commissioner in the Salt, Abkāri and Customs department made since 1st April 1916 showing—

(1) the name of the promoted officer;
(2) his race;
(3) his educational and other qualifications, with information as to whether he has had to be exempted from any general or departmental test;
(4) the number of inspectors he superseded; and
(5) the race of such inspectors?

495 A.—A statement of permanent promotions is laid on the table.*

* Vide Appendix III on page 1064 infra.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 488 asked by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd March 1921, page 1060 supra.]

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Public Department.

Administration report—Presidency.
Air-craft.
Indian Civil Service and listed posts—
High Court Judges, Leave and appointments of—
Foreigners—
  Foreigners Act and Ordinance.
  Foreigners trading.
  Foreigners naturalization.
Government Servants' Conduct Rules.
Military—
  Garrisons.
  I.A.R.O.
  I.D.F., etc.
  Movement of troops.
  Roads of military importance.
  The Governor's Bodyguard and personal staff.
Office Procedure.
Precedence, Warrant of—
Publicity—
  Publicity Board.
  Editors' Table.
Press—
  Indian Press Act.
  Newspapers.
Public Service Commission and Service questions.
Registration of books.
Rewards for saving life and property.
Residences of the Governor—
  Construction and maintenance of pictures.
Reports on matters of political or administrative importance.
Reforms—General
State Prisoners.

Judicial Department.

Arms and explosives.
Criminal Tribes Act (excluding settlements and schools)
Criminal Justice.
Police—
  Police—
  C.I.D.
  European Vagrancy Act

Political Department.

Political.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Ecclesiastical.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 193 asked by M.R.Ry. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd March 1921, page 1061 supra.]

Statement showing the revenue receipts from and the expenses incurred on the Buckingham Canal for the years 1910–11 to 1919–20.

Year	Revenue receipts.	Expenses.		
		Capital account	Revenue account	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910–11	70,147	123	68,322	68,445
1911–12	75,833	991	1,41,611	1,42,602
1912–13	72,679	..	1,36,860	1,36,860
1913–14	74,663	2,100	1,52,019	1,54,119
1914–15	68,309	..	1,65,685	1,65,685
1915–16	69,156	..	1,41,378	1,41,378
1916–17	67,215	..	1,28,689	1,28,689
1917–18	79,249	2,361	1,38,249	1,40,610
1918–19	87,457	15,229	1,92,483	2,07,712
1919–20	81,784	16,955	2,24,332	2,37,287

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 495 asked by M.R Ry. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22rd March 1921, page 1052 supra.]

Name of the promoted officer	His race.	His educational and other qualifications with information as to whether he has had to be exempted from any general or departmental test.	Number of supersessions superseded.	Race of such supersessors.
1. C. H Rendall ..	European	Educated at an English school and passed Cambridge Local Examination. Exempted on first appointment from the requirement that only men who passed the Madras Matriculation or equivalent examination were eligible.	10	Seven Europeans and Anglo-Indians, two Hindus and one Indian Christian.
2. Wilson	Anglo-Indian ..	Educational qualifications not known. Exempted from Test D.IV.	Nil.	....
3. E J. Bower ..	Do. ..	Matriculate	1	Hindu.
4. F. Holding ..	European	Educated at an English school and passed group I of Preliminary examination for R.M.C., Sandhurst. Passed the Preliminary Examination for Captain (Mounted rifles). Exempted on first appointment from the requirement that only men who passed the Madras Matriculation or equivalent examination were eligible.	16	Thirteen Europeans and Anglo-Indians and three Hindus.
5 H. F St. Clair Berba.	Anglo-Indian, . ..	Matriculate Passed the Volunteer Proficiency test.	9	Seven Europeans and Anglo-Indians and two Hindus.
6 Y. G. Shenker ..	Do.	Matriculate	1	Hindu.
7. P. Duraiyappa Ayyar.	Hindu	B.A. Competitive Examination, Salt Department,	8	Two Europeans and Anglo-Indians and one Hindu.
8. J. W. Borstank.	Anglo-Indian. . ..	F A.	7	Six Europeans and Anglo-Indians and one Hindu.
9. S. L. Narayana Rao.	Hindu	Matriculate. Exempted from passing test E in second language and tests A and F by higher grade.	7	Six Europeans and Anglo-Indians and one Hindu.
10. A. J. H. White. .	Anglo-Indian ..	Matriculate	3	Two Europeans and Anglo-Indian and one Hindu.
11. L. K. Pearce ..	European	Educated at English schools and passed Oxford Junior Local Examination. Exempted on first appointment from the requirement that only men who passed the Madras Matriculation or equivalent examination were eligible.	12	Nine Europeans and Anglo-Indians and three Hindus.
12. C. F. Sharp ..	Anglo-Indian ..	B.A.	4	Three Europeans and Anglo-Indians and one Hindu.

23RD MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter; Mr. Sivasankaram Pillai; Mr. U. Rama Rao.)*

II

DEMAND VII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—HEADS OF PROVINCES AND EXECUTIVE COUNCILS—*cont.*

The discussion of the demands for grants was then resumed

Mr. C V VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

9. That the provision of Rs. 1,83,000 under 22-A for the personal staff and the bodyguard of His Excellency be reduced by Rs. 75,000 (Budget, page 62).

" The details of this item are given at page 63 of the budget I need hardly protest again in moving this reduction, against the insinuation that there is any idea of personalities or anything like that. Many of our friends had an opportunity to show their loyalty by making speeches last evening against reduction under the heading of furniture. I may say that in moving this proposal I am no less loyal than anybody else. As I said yesterday, my object in moving the curtailment of various items including expenses of our own travelling allowances is to show to the public at large and to the various departments in all districts that it is not as if we want to have all the luxuries and that we want the subordinate officers to suffer. So far as this item is concerned, I am sorry to say, that the budget does not give us any information as to how much was spent last year or the previous years. The budget shows nil in those columns; but from what was said on behalf of the Government at the time of general discussion, probably there was some money spent on this account but it was not in the accounts of the local Government. Whatever that may be, I may say that unfortunately for us, we do not know how much is votable and how much non-votable. I therefore take it that the whole thing is votable. "

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—" The non-votable items are in italics as usual. "

Mr. C V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR *(continuing)* :—" I thank the Honourable Member for his information. That will guide us in all future things. So far as I am able to see, the first four items we cannot, of course, touch But there are no italics lower down and therefore no items under those heads will come under non-votable. We see against various items large amounts by way of pay of Indian rank and file Rs 12,300, for allowances Rs. 5,971, hire of transport Rs. 1,000, compensation to followers Rs. 1,800, feed of animals, Rs. 28,210, miscellaneous Rs 3,000 and so on. Under these conditions, if there is really an earnest desire on the part of the Government as well as His Excellency to cut short the expenditure, it will not be difficult to curtail a few thousand rupees from this long list We know how much His Excellency is popular and there is no necessity except to keep up his prestige and his position, for maintaining a large number of camp followers and a large number of soldiers and others including commissioned officers We see also travelling allowances and other allowances for these people also. Therefore I submit that it is absolutely necessary, Sir, to set an example, as I said, to show to the public at large that even His Excellency and his Government are very anxious to reduce all possible things. After all I want only a reduction of Rs. 75,000. Government can very well assure us that they will curtail this expenditure. Whatever may be the result of voting to-day, I am confident that some reduction will be made by His Excellency. I have no doubt that members here will see their way to support this resolution because there is no question of personality, loyalty or any other thing of the kind."

Mr. T SIVASANKARAM PILLAI moved :—

9. That the demand of Rs. 1,83,000 under 22-A. Staff and Household of the Governor be reduced by Rs. 10,000.

In doing so he said :—" Mr President, Sir, in the budget discussion that took place the week before last one thing that was pressed upon this Council was the need for retrenchment. Retrenchment is the watch-word of the Council now. With that view many of us have been exploring every item in the budget to see if there is any corner in which retrenchment can be made. Under this head we find so much amount without any explanation at all. This seems to me to be a new item of expenditure provided for the first time. I gather that this charge was hitherto borne by the Government of India. And we have no idea as to what allotment there was during previous years and what the actual expenditure incurred till now was To apply the pruning knife to allotments of this kind would make it easier for the Council to continue the operation in humbler quarters. All that I ask is only for the reduction of a very small amount. There are several items under each of which retrenchment can be made. We do not see here, as in other cases, any provision marked as probable savings. It seems that every pie under this head is going to be spent this year. Under these circumstances, I support this motion."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—" I want to add only one thing, Sir. Here there is an item called good service and good conduct pay for Rs. 1,500. I do not understand what it is and why that amount should be provided for."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G TODHUNTER :—" Mr President, I am very glad to have the assurance of the honourable mover of his loyalty to the King's representative and to know that he does not wish to reduce the status of the Presidency of Madras as I thought when I first saw

his resolution. We all remember that when a certain Governor was snatched away from Madras to be the first Governor of Bengal, some people asked the question what was the net result of the change of status of that Presidency and it was replied that Bengal had gained 'a fresh mind, a bodyguard and a bond.' And I thought when I saw this resolution that the intention was to remove from Madras one of these three things which distinguish the older provinces from the younger ones. I am glad to hear that it is not what is wanted. I must, however, point out to the Honourable Member that we could not cut down the cost of the bodyguard by so large a sum of Rs. 75,000 without practically abolishing it altogether.

"He is quite right in telling us that this item of expenditure has hitherto been charged to Imperial funds in the Army budget and that we have been suddenly called upon to pay it ourselves. We have protested against the change but protested in vain. That having failed, we asked the various branches of the Army Department concerned to give us detailed figures for the items that make up the expenditure and we received the replies by telegram just in time to put them into the budget. I can, however, assure the honourable mover that His Excellency the Governor is just as anxious as he is to secure economies and at his instance I have been through all these figures received from the Military authorities with the Military Secretary to see whether every item was fully required, and the net result is that we have found it possible to reduce the estimate by Rs. 18,120. I should like to say here that it is not by reason of careless budgeting that we are able now to offer this reduction, but because, as I have said, the figures were received from the Military offices by wire and we had no time to analyse them. We are quite ready to make this reduction of Rs 18,120, but we cannot go further if we are to retain a bodyguard at all.

"It remains to answer the question that has been raised as to what is meant by 'good conduct pay.' It is part of the regular pay of a sepoy and is paid to the men in the bodyguard who are part of the Army."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:— "I have no objection to withdraw this resolution on the assurance that the sum will be cut down."

Both the motions were withdrawn by leave of the Council.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"The next batch of motions relates to the provision of Rs. 1,22,000 for special trains for His Excellency's use and haulage of his saloon carriages. I will now call upon the members who have notified the motions."

Mr C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"There is some inaccuracy in the figures, Sir. I wish to speak after others have spoken, I am not moving the resolution now but I want to speak on the subject."

The motion standing in his name—

10. That the provision of Rs. 1,22,000 for special trains for His Excellency's own use and haulage of his saloon carriages in 22-A (c) General Administration—Tour expenses be reduced by Rs. 1,16,000,

was not moved and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn.

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"The resolution standing in my name reads thus :—

11. That the item of Rs. 1,22,000 under 22-A (c) (Tour expenses) be reduced by a sum of Rs. 50,000.'

"I move this motion for the purpose of enquiring why this increase upon last year's expenditure is provided for in this year's budget. The Council will turn to page 55 and notice that the amount against 1919-20 is Rs 45,976 for special trains for His Excellency's own use and haulage of his saloon carriages. In 1920-21 the budget estimate was Rs. 40,000 and the revised estimate shows Rs. 65,000. This year the proposed budget estimate is Rs. 1,22,000 and I should like to know the reason why this large addition is made. My objection is not on the ground that more carriages should not be constructed or anything of the kind. If the intention is that there should be a departure from the policy pursued hitherto and that there should be more touring by His Excellency the Governor in the next year than in the previous year then as I object to the policy I object to the increase in the expenditure. If it is for the construction of the special train, that is a matter of detail on which I am not going to place my resolution. If it is intended that His Excellency the Governor is going to tour more largely in the coming year, then I submit to the Council that the reduction ought to be made. With the introduction of the Reforms and the formation of Ministry in charge of transferred subjects, touring by His Excellency the Governor ought to be less and not more. Certainly no greater provision should be made. Ministers will have to tour as also all the Members of the Government and consequently there will be more touring expenses. There should be as little touring by His Excellency as possible in order not to prevent the work of the Ministers. Therefore, when responsible Government is spreading I should not be prepared to support a policy of more touring by the head of the Province. For this reason I should object to it. Of course it is for the Council to decide what course it should adopt."

23rd March 1921] *(Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Narasimhacharlu; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble the President.)*

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar:—"In moving the resolution—

12. That the provision of Rs. 1,22,000 for 'Special trains for His Excellency's own use and haulage of his saloon carriage' under 22-A (c) General Administration (Tour expenses) be reduced by Rs. 50,000

"I would point out that no reason has been shown for doubling the figure in the ensuing year. According to the revised estimate for 1920-21, a sum of Rs. 66,100 is put down but for the ensuing year it is put as Rs. 1,22,000. No details are given and for the reasons put forward by the previous speaker, I support this motion."

Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhachariar in moving—

13. That the provision of Rs 1,22,000 made for special trains for His Excellency's use and haulage of his saloon carriages in Detailed Account No. 22-A (c) General Administration—Tour Expenses, be reduced by Rs. 42,000

said:—"Mr. President, I am aware that His Excellency has to tour round the Presidency in order to keep himself acquainted with the actual conditions though the Members of the Council and the Ministers are also expected to tour. His Excellency is supposed to be the head of all the subjects in charge of the Members as well as the Ministers. So he is no doubt bound to make tours to acquaint himself with the actual conditions. I am also aware that on account of famine conditions prevailing in certain parts of the Presidency he will have to go to those districts to see that relief is properly administered to the people who actually suffer from the famine conditions. I am aware of all these things. Yet it appears to me that the figure 1,22,000 seems too large. In my opinion one lakh will be amply sufficient because it is something like Rs 40,000 more than the current year. Hence I have modestly estimated that one lakh will be quite ample for the coming year. I therefore request that Rs. 42,000 may be spared from this head."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter:—"May I explain before going further that the large increase in the next year's provision is for building a kitchen and dining saloon? The reason for that is that hitherto His Excellency has been using a saloon lent to him by the Railway Company. I think it was possible for them to lend it because the dining cars have not been running on the roads for some time past. But the Railway Company is no longer able to lend that saloon. Attempts have been made to purchase an old dining saloon and they have failed. Therefore the Railway Company has been asked to build a new one. It will be seen therefore that the bulk of the increased provision is not for increased touring but only for the new saloon. That being so, I do not propose to argue the general case."

Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar:—"Mr. President, I thought that that might be the explanation but I wanted to make sure if that was so."

The motions were by leave withdrawn.

The following motion standing in the name of Mr T. Sivasankaram Pillai was not moved and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

14. That the provision of Rs. 1,22,000, under 22-A(c) General Administration for special train for His Excellency's own use and haulage of saloon carriage be reduced by Rs. 60,000.

The Hon'ble the President:—"Then we have got three resolutions regarding the provision of Rs. 1,62,000 for tour expenses."

The following three resolutions were not moved and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao:—

15. That the provision of Rs. 1,63,000, tour expenses—vide 22-A (c)—be reduced by 50 per cent.

16. That the grant of Rs. 163,000 in 22-A (c) for tour expenses be reduced by Rs. 60,000.

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar:—

17. That the provision under 22-A (c) for the tour expenses of His Excellency be reduced by Rs. 50,000.

The Hon'ble the President:—"Then we have a set of four resolutions relating to the salaries of Ministers. We shall take them all together."

(Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.)

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar:—"I formally move—

18. That the provision of Rs. 1,92,000 under 22-A (d) for the salary of the three Ministers be reduced by Rs. 64,000.

"I never thought that any claim that I am loyal is necessary but I find it necessary from the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter's speech that originally he doubted my loyalty and my protestation of loyalty converted him and made him think that I was loyal. So far as this motion is concerned, it is unnecessary for me to say that there is absolutely nothing personal or communal or anything like that in this attempt to cut down the salary of the Ministers. As I have already said I have begun from the top and gone down to the bottom and my idea is that we should curtail as much as possible. A few possible objections may have to be met. It may be said that for reasons of prestige and of equality of rank with Council Members the pay of Members must be given to the Ministers also and that therefore we ought not to move a proposition like this. One thing I want to say and it is this. It is most unfortunate that the Act as it is and the rules as they are do not allow us to vote upon the salaries of the higher services. But we can go on cutting down the supplies so far as the lower services are concerned, not necessarily so far as the pay of each person is concerned, but so far as their number is concerned, because a contented small number is more serviceable than a discontented large number. I think it is but reasonable, Sir, that we should show in the case of the Ministers also that although their rank, position, and responsibility is equal to that of Council Members, we should agree to the reduction of the pay of the Ministers on principle in order to show that as the Ministers' pay has been cut down it is therefore very necessary that the Council Members' pay also should be curtailed. I have carefully read the papers that support the view that the Ministers' pay should not be curtailed. Some of them say that they are very much for retrenchment and that the pay of all people should be cut down except that of the Ministers. That is the wording of one or two papers. I only want to say that we should curtail the pay of the Ministers on the ground that we believe that the pay of the seven Honourable Members on the front bench is high and we do this because we cannot touch the pay of the four Councillors and therefore we cannot reduce their pay. When the reduction of the pay of the Ministers has been voted on correct principles, we can appeal to the Secretary of State if possible and to the Parliament if necessary to curtail the pay of the Executive Council Members, or at least to give us the right to vote on it. One other question so far as this equality of rank is concerned remains. All that I can say is simply because a person draws a lower pay it should not at all be considered that that person is in any way lower in rank than the person who draws a higher pay. We, for instance, know that Provincial Civil Service Collectors whose pay we have got a right to vote have got the same powers, the same rank, the same duties, the same responsibilities and I may say enjoy the same regard as Indian Civil Service Collectors. I do not think that simply because these Provincial Civil Service Collectors draw a pay lower than that of the Indian Civil Service Collectors, therefore, either the Government or the public look upon them as in any way inferior to the Indian Civil Service Collectors. That is one point which I should strongly urge.

11-30 a.m. "One other objection that might possibly be raised is that a large number of Legislative Councils in other provinces have refused to vote a reduction of the Ministers' salary. We the Members of this Council may claim, without any self-adulation or self-flattery, that in spite of all allegations that reached our ears originally that the Members of the Council were going to fall at one another's throats, we are more unanimous, more independent, and more businesslike than the members of other Councils. I think, therefore, that we shall be teaching a good lesson to the whole country and also to the Government in England that, so far as Members of this Council are concerned, there is no question of personality, there is no question of class or community when the question of reduction of expenditure comes in, and that every one is prepared to make a little sacrifice. I request the Honourable Ministers not to say, as one Member in the Bengal Council is said to have stated, that he would make a sacrifice by giving Rs. 1,000 per month from his pay for charity, but that they will announce to the taxpayers their decision to return the amount to those from whom they received it. Looking at it from all standpoints I think it is but fair that there should be unanimity in regard to this question. This House has been urging for retrenchment from the beginning and I think we shall be leading the country if the Ministers themselves volunteer to make some reduction. On these grounds, Sir, I respectfully submit that the reduction I am proposing may be made and my motion will give Rs 3,000 per month each to the Ministers."

Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar:—"I was naturally reluctant to move my motion No. 19 and I should like to make my observations with as little controversy as possible. I have not the slightest hesitation in asking my friends, the Honourable Ministers, as well as those who think with them that they should agree to this resolution of mine and I say it entirely from their point of view and from the common point of view. I do not propose to make any apology for moving in this matter. If there is one party in this House which can be called a party, it is a party for retrenchment as the last two days' discussions of the budget have shown. That augurs well for the future of this province, and therefore, I appeal to all Members of this House to request the Ministers to accept this lower salary. It is only if they set this high example

that they will be able to enforce it in the departments transferred to their control Then they will be able to insist on the other half of the Cabinet and on other departments making reductions all round. It is impossible for the Ministers to retain this large salary and at the same time to request the heads of departments to accept a lower salary I think Rs. 8,000 which some of us have proposed is a good enough salary. I do not wish to enter into any personal question. I can assure the House that I do not imagine that any one of the three Ministers has accepted his office for the sake of salary. Putting this question aside altogether, it appears to me that no question of status ought to cloud our vision. From the constitutional and popular point of view, in my humble judgment, the Ministers do not occupy the same position as, or an inferior position to, that of the Executive Council Members. Their position and status is admittedly higher.' That being so, I cannot understand how their status, constitutional and popular, as elected responsible Ministers is going to be pulled down by the reduction that I propose in their pay. The only question should be whether the pay proposed is sufficient to enable them to discharge their duties with comfort to themselves though not perhaps sufficient for the purpose of enabling any of them to save or to spend a portion of their pay in other directions, charitable or otherwise. I think Rs 8,000 will certainly enable any Minister in Southern India to maintain the dignity of his office with comfort to himself.

"It has been stated at the outset that until the salaries of other officials have been pulled down, it is not right that Ministers should be asked to accept a lower salary or their friends should be asked to reduce their salary to Rs 8,000 I do not agree. We must begin somewhere and let us begin with votable items. We can only begin with the departments entrusted to us We cannot trespass beyond our province and that being the necessary limitation of our system, to say that we must postpone the very necessary reform till we rectify something which is not in our province is really to say that we will not agree to the proposition in question. That is not the excuse which this House can accept as a valid excuse.

"Then comes the question whether this motion is not really intended to be a censure on anybody. Certainly not Section 52 of the Government of India Act says: 'There may be paid to any Minister so appointed in any province the same salary as is payable to the Member of the Executive Council in that province, unless a smaller salary is provided by vote of the Legislative Council of the province.' Therefore, in making this motion, I am making it purely in the interests of retrenchment and not for the purpose of casting any reflection upon the Ministers who have taken charge of the transferred subjects only a few months ago. That clears the ground of much controversial matter.

"Then I address myself only for one minute to another aspect of the question. We want money for the development of the country We want money to tackle the multifarious problems of poverty probably in a hundred directions May I not expect the Honourable Ministers of this House and their friends who support them to co-operate with us in reducing their pay, and in doing this it is not by virtue of a certain desire to compel them to do so that I am moving this motion If there is to be any opposition in this House, that opposition must equally be pledged towards retrenchment It is with that very definite desire that I have brought this motion and it is not with any idea that there should be any kind of competition between the two parties, a matter to which reference was made the other day. For these reasons, Mr President, I would venture to appeal to the members of this House to dismiss all considerations except the truly patriotic consideration, the single consideration of seeking the betterment of the country and seeking retrenchment in all directions It does matter a great deal whether they will set a high example by accepting a lower salary. It does matter a great deal if they will go in for a policy of retrenchment It is only in that desire that I would respectfully press this motion. I move my motion:

19. 'That the item of Rs. 1,92,000 (salary of Ministers) under 22-A (d) General Administration be reduced by a sum of Rs. 84,000'."

Mr T. SIVASWAMIAM PILLAI moved—

20. That the provision for the salary of Ministers under the demand 22-A (d) General Administration be reduced by Rs. 84,000.

In doing so, he said:—"While I wish to associate myself with everything that has been said by the previous speakers, I would like to add one or two words. I want to impress upon the House that the acceptance of this resolution is no reflection against any of our Ministers They have our sympathy in the difficult task that they have to perform. One reason that was urged is that in prestige, power and all that they will suffer if they were to accept a lower salary. I must admit that there is some force in it. But then we will have to see from what point of view the prestige is to be determined Is it from the point of view of the other half of Government or is it from the point of view of the general taxpayer or is it from the point of view of the Council Members who are assembled here and who represent the general taxpayers? Representing as I do the general tax-payer, I only feel the burden of heavy salaries and am not conscious of prestige or want of it anywhere. One irreconcilable feature of the Indian administration is that it is very costly, and it is admitted on all hands that is our duty to see that this system is attacked wherever there is opportunity The Government of India Act prohibits us from entering into other regions. We are powerless with respect to these

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appointments which come under this Act. Therefore so far as it lies in our power it is our bounden duty to see that retrenchment is effected. It is only in that view that I feel it my duty to support this motion."

Mr P SIVA RAO:—"The resolution which I have in my name is slightly differently worded."

"It reads thus:—

21. That under the head of 22-A (d) the salary of the Ministers may be fixed at Rs. 4,000 per mensem and the allotment of Rs. 1,92,000 may be reduced accordingly to Rs. 1,44,000.

"The three amendments that have been now proposed suggest a salary of Rs. 3,000. The amendment in my name proposes a salary of Rs. 4,000 per mensem. I agree to speak on this resolution along with the other amendments, but this amendment may be put to the vote separately after the whole matter has been discussed.

"Before I proceed further, I disown all personal considerations in a matter like this. Let it not be understood for one moment that this question reflects any personal feeling. Let it not be understood that this resolution of this amendment, if carried out, will have the effect of a censure against the Ministers. Nor let it be understood that this amendment, if it is carried out, will have the effect of disapproval of any appointments of Ministers that have been made. If any such considerations are entertained by Honourable Members—I do not believe they are—I take this opportunity of most emphatically repudiating them. I was solely actuated by the interests of the country, by the demand for economy and for retrenchment in other departments.

"Now, Sir, this motion, as I stated before, is slightly different from the others. It proposes a salary of Rs. 4,000. The only issue before the House is whether at this juncture we can afford to pay the Honourable Ministers on the scale on which we have been paying the members of the Executive Council. The Hon'ble the Finance Member may get up and say that there is no deficit. He has been able to save only 70 lakhs of rupees. Whether in the face of this deficit, whether in the face of the cry that has been raised everywhere for increased allotments under various heads such as, sanitation, medicine, recruitments to the subordinate services—whether in the face of all this we can afford to incur this additional expenditure, that is the sole issue for the consideration of the House. The House has also got to consider whether the salary of Rs. 4,000 proposed by myself or the Rs 3,000 that has already been proposed by the three Honourable Members is sufficient to keep the Honourable Ministers in a fair degree of comfort and whether either of the two figures is commensurate with the onerous duties that they are called upon to perform. These are the only two issues for consideration and I would appeal to the Honourable Members to take a dispassionate view of the whole affair. It is stated that the status of the Members of the Executive Council and that of the Ministers should be the same. I submit, Sir, that status and salary do not go hand in hand. The status of an officer depends upon the exalted conscience which he has to maintain when he is called upon to perform the duties of his office. A clear distinction should be made between salary and status. A man may be receiving nothing and the duty imposed upon him may be honorary, but it does not mean that his status is small. I can multiply instances, but for the present I take this instance. The office of the President of the Madras Corporation is purely honorary, while a subordinate there gets Rs. 1,000. Can it be contended for one moment that the President commands a lesser status than the Engineer who gets Rs. 1,200 or so and in this instance I cannot do better than quote from the Select Committee's Report on the Government of India Bill where they draw a clear distinction between the status and pay of officers.

11-45 A.M. "From page 6 of the report it would appear that they advised that the status of the Ministers should be similar to that of the Executive Councillors but that the salaries of the Ministers should be fixed by the Legislative Council. It would thus appear that thereby a clear distinction is drawn between the status of Ministers and their salaries. In the case of status, they say that it should be similar to that of the members of the Executive Council, but in regard to the salaries of the Ministers the discretion is solely vested in the Legislative Council. Later on in this report it was suggested that Indian members of the India Council in London should be paid a higher salary than the European members of the Council domiciled in India. The same principle they suggest might be followed in regard to the salaries of Ministers. The same principle was suggested to the Legislative Council that it was reasonable for the Ministers of Provincial Governments to be paid a lower scale of remuneration than the European Members. It is also quite true that the European Members of the Executive Council have some reason to be paid higher salaries than Ministers under Provincial Governments. Quite apart from that question, Sir, there is one other consideration. The time will come, I am sure, when we may be entitled to reduce the salaries of the Members of the Executive Council but now at the present moment we find ourselves impotent and powerless because the matter is out of our hands. But to say that we are powerless does not mean that we cannot effect any retrenchment in other directions. To my mind it is not reasonable to say that because the members of the Executive Council are paid high salaries, the Ministers also ought to be paid the same salaries.

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"Now, Sir, it is notorious that the administration of this country—not merely in this province but it is equally notorious in other provinces—is maintaining the most costly service in the world. It is also notorious that this country has been paying the highest salaries in the world. The only distinction to make is a comparative one. The salaries that are now proposed to be paid to the Ministers here are higher than those obtaining in any other country in the world. I may say Sir, that no party or other considerations actuate the members of this House in regard to this motion. This is an opportunity for the Honourable Members to set an example to the country, when there is a very large amount of discontent in this Presidency especially among the non-gazetted officers. These officers say that the powers that be, the responsible authorities who are putting into their pockets large sums of money, when it comes to the question of paying these low-paid officers increased wages, have been invariably saying that money is not available. Now, Sir, by way of allaying that discontent the Ministers would do well to appreciate the position of the non-gazetted officers and practise a bit of self-sacrifice in the larger interests of the country. If they do so, they will set an example not only to the country and other officers but also to the members of the Executive Council that they should be satisfied with less. Now coming to the statute, it has been laid down in section 52 that 'there may be paid to any Minister so appointed in any province the same salary as is payable to a member of the Executive Council in that province unless a smaller salary is provided by vote of the Legislative Council of the Province'. Ordinarily the statute fixes the same salary for the Ministers as is paid to the Members of the Executive Council. It is not so very imperative. It only provides for a maximum, and this maximum is the salary that is now paid to the Members of the Executive Council. But the discretion is vested in the Legislative Council to fix it."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, you will kindly permit me to say a word upon this important subject. I have heard the arguments of the Honourable Members and I appreciate them. But there are other considerations, which weigh with me, and one is that I do not want a distinction should be made between the Executive Councillors and the Ministers. It is the pay that goes a great way in the estimation of the public to give status either to the Ministers or the Executive Councillors. If you make a distinction in the pay it will be something like the distinction that was made between the Civilian officers and the Statutory Civilians. We are aware of the sense of inferiority felt by the Statutory Civilians, and we are aware of the disabilities suffered by those officers, because their pay was only two-thirds of the pay of the Civilians. I think, Sir, the Ministers ought to draw the same pay as Executive Councillors. This conviction has been borne in on me from the time the scheme was first broached. Discussions have taken place in the Press, in conferences and in the Congress. All public bodies representing public opinion have urged that there should be no distinction whatever in the status and pay of the Ministers and the Executive Councillors. I would strongly urge on the Council to vote for the sum of Rs. 5,833, the sum received by every one of the Executive Councillors. There was an appeal to the Ministers that they can, if they like, draw a sum less than the pay of the Executive Councillors, viz., Rs. 3,000. If they can make an effective appeal to the Executive Councillors to make them consent to receive Rs 3,000, I think the Ministers will only be ready to receive Rs 3,000, but so long as we cannot compel them and so long as they will not yield to take less pay, I do not think it is reasonable to ask the Ministers to accept only Rs 3,000.

"I may at once state to the Council that my position is rather peculiar. As Deputy President I have no party. I am neither a Brahman, nor a non-Brahman nor a European. I am an Indian, and I may adopt quite appropriately the language used by the editor of the *Madras Mail* in last night's leader (last paragraph) under the heading 'Why'.

"As a Deputy President I take my stand as I have always taken it on the grounds of India's welfare. I am for no party. I am neither Brahman nor non-Brahman, European nor Indian. I am independent. My policy is dictated by my love for my country and my people and my desire is for order and rapid progress towards self-government within the British empire. If in the pursuit of that policy I offend any party, the offence is inevitable. I cannot sacrifice those principles which I hold dear. I shall support no party, but that which makes the good of India its aim.

"Actuated by these motives I make bold to rise in opposition to the motion for the reduction of the salary of the Ministers. I know that the ratepayers and taxpayers are very poor. There is no doubt about that. But I would like to say that their elected representatives, the Ministers, should be on the same footing as those that are appointed by the Sovereign, and I think the people would rather be proud of their Ministers being in the same position and status as the Executive Councillors. With these few words I oppose the motion."

Diwan Bahadur T. DYKIA ACHARIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I follow on the same lines as my predecessor Mr. P. Kesava Pillai. I belong to no party. But like him, I feel that since four members of the Executive Council are receiving a salary of Rs. 5,833 each, there could be absolutely no justification for saying that the three Ministers should receive anything less. Their status must be maintained and their position must be treated as equal to that of the Executive Councillors. The elected Ministers under the Reforms Scheme will form part of the Government and they must command the respect of the people. It is all very well to say

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that it is not money that makes a man's position but unfortunately it is common knowledge that it is the salary which ordinarily connotes the position and status of officers. It is I think therefore absolutely necessary that the Ministers elected by the people should have the same status as the other part of the Government and also the pay which is fixed in the case of the Executive Councillors. I do not for a moment believe that the duties and responsibilities of the Ministers are going to be less than those of the Executive Councillors, having regard to the way in which the Ministers have to find money for the transferred subjects and to their precarious position in that their existence as Ministers is dependant upon the vote of the Council. In these circumstances I do not want to labour the point further. My position is that the Ministers should be maintained in the same position and accorded the same status as Members of the Executive Council. Therefore I oppose the motion."

Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu :—" Mr. President, I suppose most of the Honourable Members will remember that before the formation of the Ministry, I expressed my views in the Press advocating that Ministers should get no pay and that they should work gratis for the country, and if that is not possible, charge only the actual expenditure for living in Madras and going about. Somehow nobody took notice of my representations and later on it appears to me that under the existing rules it is obligatory that Ministers should be paid some salary. If that is not obligatory, I would even now press that there should be no salary, and that they should be paid only their expenses, but as it does not seem to be possible and as pay is to be paid to them I do not think there is any justification for reducing their pay as compared with that of the Executive Councillors. They carry on almost the same business. They command the same amount of respect from the people and from the officials concerned. Our saying that pay has nothing to do with status and that the President of the Madras Corporation, though he gets no pay, is certainly above the Commissioner and commands greater respect is very good. But this is not a case of an honorary appointment. The Ministers have got six to twelve hours work a day and they have got to command regard from a number of Imperial officers, small and big. If the pay of the Ministers should be less than the pay of the officer, who serves as his assistant, I do not think he can influence him. In these circumstances, I am strongly of opinion that until this Council can find means of getting the pay of the Executive Councillors and the Ministers reduced to Rs. 3,000, the Ministers will have to be paid at Rs. 5,333."

12 noon. The Rev E. M. Macphail :—"I have had great difficulty in making up my mind on this subject. I naturally believe strongly in retrenchment. I am also as anxious as the members on the front bench that we should have money, and there are many objects for which money is required, notably education.

"Although I am strongly in favour of retrenchment, I must say that the argument put forward by the Hon'ble Member Mr. T. Desika Achariyar has appealed to me very strongly and it seems to me that it is necessary that we should put our Ministers as regards salary on the same footing as Members of the Executive Council. My reason for saying that is this. It is perfectly true, as various Honourable Members have stated in their speeches, that there should be no connexion between salary and status. But that is constantly stated in theory and as constantly neglected in practice. We find constantly in this country that a man who does not receive the same pay as another man is looked down upon as being essentially inferior. I do not believe it myself but that is what I have found in my own experience.

"With regard to the question as to how much the Ministers should obtain, I personally should like to see all salaries cut down, all salaries of all people, if it could be done. But the question is can it be done. It seems to me that at the present moment when prices have gone up enormously high, it is absolutely impossible to have very much cutting down of salaries. Now it would be an anomaly if persons who are in the highest position and who are ranked as Ministers are paid practically no more or hardly any more than men who are their subordinates. I do not intend to go into the question whether the administration has been expensive in the past or not. There has been very often a great deal of nonsense talked on this subject. If we compare the salaries paid to people at Home and the salaries paid to people in the same position here, we don't find very much difference but we find here far too many officials, far too many people employed by Government and there is a general tendency, whether it is a democratic bureaucracy like France or an autocratic bureaucracy as in this country to multiply the officials especially in the subordinate places. What we want to do is to get rid of a very large number of them and pay the men who are doing their work adequate remuneration. That is our solution.

"The Hon'ble Member Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar says that we need more money. We do want more money. If we want to get money we should put a heavier income-tax upon those who are drawing large salaries. I should like to say ; tax all people in such a way that the tax will touch not merely the members on the front Government bench but also the members of the front opposition bench. Then will enable them to contribute a very large portion of their income in order that we may be able to pay adequate remuneration to those who are doing the work of the State."

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib :—"I beg to oppose the motion before the House. When the Reforms proposals were before the country, nobody came forward with this retrenchment policy or said that a Minister's salary ought to be lower than that of an Executive

Council Member. That was the proper time when this should have been done. If we had only made this proposal then, perhaps a lower salary to the Minister might have been embodied in the Government of India Act itself. Sir, on the contrary what do we find? All the distinguished politicians of this country and all the important political bodies came forward with their representations and suggestions that the status of the Ministers should be the same as that of the Executive Councillors. Now on the strength of these proposals it has been enacted that ordinarily the Ministers should be paid the same salary as is payable to the Members of the Executive Council unless the legislature reduces the salary of the former. By reducing the salary now, we would be showing to the world at large the hollowness and insincerity of the representations made by our political representatives in England and this would have a very adverse effect on future political agitation in this country. Whenever we go forward with our representations, the people in England might say that Indian politicians do not practise what they preach. This insincerity might be quoted as an illustration. Therefore, Sir, at least in the interests of our own country, it is better that these resolutions are withdrawn.

"Yesterday with regard to the question of furniture to Government House, speaker after speaker rightly pointed out that His Excellency the Governor is the representative of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and that he should keep up his dignity by having proper furniture in the Government House. I should like that the same concession should be extended to the Ministers also to keep up their position and dignity before the public. Should we lower their salary, I think there will not be the same respect shown to them as to the Executive Councillors. The other day in reply to a question by the Hon'ble Member Mr. Ramachandra Rao, you, Sir, stated that this Council should look upon the Government as a whole and that they had no business to make any distinction between the two halves of the Government. Now this resolution attempts to bring about a distinction by lowering the status of the popular half of the Government. Therefore, Sir, since the Ministers are the elected representatives of the people, I think it is our bounden duty to support them and see that their pay is not lowered at all. I therefore very strongly oppose these resolutions."

Mr. M. D. DEVADAS:—"Mr. President, I oppose this motion for the reduction of the Ministers' salaries. Sir, before I go into the principles let me premise—if you will pardon me—by saying that this matter was considered last year in a committee. (I am not committing any breach of confidence). Then I was strongly of opinion that the Ministers should have the same status and pay as the Executive Councillors. This I am obliged to mention to show that it is not any particular circumstance now that has influenced me in coming to this conclusion.

"Sir, before the Joint Committee and when the Reform Bill was before the House of Commons, every attempt was made to make the Ministers equal in position and status with the Executive Councillors. Now, Sir, after the whole thing has come into being, it is not proper to go back upon what we tried to achieve before.

"My reason for opposing this motion, as has been pointed out by one Honourable Member, is that in this country unfortunately a man's position is estimated by the salary he receives. It is within the knowledge of every one that when you happen to travel in a railway, some people ask 'what are you?' If you answer that you are a vakil or a doctor, they ask you 'how much do you make?' If you say you are a Government servant, they put you the same question.

"They do not value the man at anything more than the salary that he gets. That is the popular opinion. It may be unfortunate. But, Sir, we have to take circumstances as we find them. If the Ministers' pay is cut down, people will think that they are not doing the same work as the Council members or that their position is considerably inferior. I do not for a moment suggest that the Council Members themselves will look upon them as inferior; but I fear that the world at large might think that these people are probably doing some inferior kind of work.

"There is another consideration which ought to weigh with us. The tenure of office of Ministers is not secure. If they are men making a large fortune either at the bar or elsewhere, they have to sacrifice their practice and work for two or three years as Ministers for the good of the country. Is it proper Sir, under the circumstances, that they should forego all the advantages of their position at the bar or in the medical profession or anywhere else just for the sake of public good and at the same time be made to suffer temporarily? The salary that they now get is nothing more than what they are entitled to. In this country there is a cry that the services are very highly paid. But in this country, we have to take into consideration a number of circumstances. The salaries of the members of the Civil Service were fixed with regard to conditions which existed years ago. I do not want to go into that question now. But we must remember that, if we reduce the salaries of the Ministers, we make it not possible for them to live in comfort. We must take that into consideration in voting upon this question. I do not think we can say that in the interests of economy, the salaries of the Ministers, who are our elected representatives, in whom we have confidence and in whom the House has confidence, should be cut down. There are a number of things which can be cut down in order to pay fair salaries to the Ministers. After all how much are we going to save, it is only Rs. 72,000 per annum. We certainly can find money to pay this. On the other hand if you cut down their salaries, many people who may be inclined to accept office may hesitate to do so. We should never place them in a position of embarrassment, or in a position of constant worry about their finances."

12-15 p.m.

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, I need hardly say that I rise to oppose this motion for reduction of the salaries of Ministers. Only at the last sitting we were told by the Honourable Member for the University that there was no party in this House. I am glad the Honourable Member has recognized that he made a mistake and has changed that view and recognizes that there is a party for retrenchment. May I ask, is it in pursuit of retrenchment that he has been the President of lots of non-gazetted officers' associations who are clamouring for more pay, the President of elementary teachers' associations who are asking for more pay and of labour associations whose duty it is, or who make it their duty, to ask for more pay and thereby put a demand upon the tax-payer? Is that his practice of the doctrine that he has been preaching? May I draw the attention of the House to section 52 of the Government of India Act which says that 'there may be paid to any Minister so appointed in any province the same salary as is payable to Member of the Executive Council in that province, unless a smaller salary is provided by a vote of the Legislative Council of the province'. Was not that clause the result of the unanimous and united agitation that was carried on by all shades of political opinion in this country, whether it be in the Punjab, in Madras where the controversy as to Brahmin and non-Brahman has been going on, in Bengal or in Bombay? Did not the united voice of the country find an expression and did not that principle find a recognition in the enactment of that section? What then has since happened that leads my honourable friend and the other speakers to think that the provision in the section 'unless a smaller salary is provided by a vote of the Legislative Council of the province' should be put in motion? This power to reduce the salary was sought to be exercised in other provinces as was pointed out by other speakers, but it was not accepted. Then why is it sought to be exercised in Madras only? Is it because the ministry has beyond all expectations been formed out of a party which my friends on the opposite side least expected to come to power and to occupy the front bench? May I ask the Honourable Member, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, whether in all the political speeches that he has been making all over the country since he resigned the office of Advocate-General, either when he was a member of the Congress, or subsequently after he seceded from the Congress, he ever made the reduction of the salaries of Ministers a plank on which he was going to conduct his political activities in this Council? I ask, Sir, is it not after the non-Brahman party have come into power and after the ministry was chosen from them that he has embraced this opinion contrary to that of all political parties who said that the status and the pay of the Ministers shall be the same as those of the Executive Councillors? He is prepared to go further than all these parties and to say that the status of the Ministers is higher than that of the Executive Councillors. I am very thankful to him for that, but he is proposing that their pay shall be less. While he says that their status is higher, he says that their remuneration shall be in inverse ratio to the dignity which they occupy. May I ask, Sir, without meaning any offence, whether that is the tradition in the profession which he himself follows? Is it not a fact that lawyers who have been elevated to the office of Advocate-General have elected to increase their claims for fees. If that is so, where lawyers are concerned, why should only Ministers practise a virtue, which is no doubt very good, but which it is not easy to practise? May I again ask, if the interests of the country demanded that there should be economy in the administration and that the Ministers' salaries should be reduced, why did not my friend announce this view while the election campaigns were going on but kept his light hidden under a bushel until after the ministry was formed?"

Khan Bahadur QADIR NAWAZ KHAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, we are all anxious to effect retrenchment and unless we do so, we shall not be able to meet the several demands we are going to have in the very near future. But with all that, I am afraid that some of us are putting our fingers in the wrong spot. For instance, I pointed out yesterday that we were attempting the reduction of a small item of Rs. 55,000 for furniture to His Excellency the Governor, forgetting the fact that it was not a grant made to His Excellency the Governor personally, but it was a grant made . . . "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I do not know if the member can make any speech about that Rs. 55,000 now."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member is perfectly entitled to make that speech. Mr Qadir Nawaz Khan will now go on."

Khan Bahadur QADIR NAWAZ KHAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I find that now we are going to the wrong quarter again. Here again, Sir, I think that the question of the pay of the Ministers is not a thing that can be made a party question. The position of the Ministers must be exactly the same as that of Executive Councillors not only in regard to their status but in regard to their pay and everything else. As the Rev. Mr. Macphail and Mr. Deoka Achariyar observed, the importance of an office is measured in India by the amount of emoluments that it carries and not by the position.

"Secondly, these appointments are considered to be the highest appointments and they should carry a salary which is sufficient to keep up their dignity. Again, as observed by Mr. Devadas, very often occasions may arise for people of great eminence to take up these appointments. I mean barristers, lawyers with extensive practice who are making Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 a month, and it will be simply idle to expect that such men would throw away such

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large incomes and take up an appointment to which a salary of only Rs 2,000 and odd is attached. We have seen that Lord Sinha who took up the appointment of Executive Councillor had to throw it up on account of the insufficiency of salary. Then as regards my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, he went to the High Court and threw up the appointment."

The Hon'ble Mr K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I ask the Honourable Member to leave me alone?"

Khan Bahadur QADIR NAWAZ KHAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I then withdraw it. These are appointments of great eminence and they should be made worth while for men of position to take them up. It is said that the salary of Rs 3,000 is very high. Unless they are prepared to lead a life of *sanyasis* I don't think that the salaries are high at all. I am a retired officer and I am not able to make both ends meet with Rs 1,500. Times have changed, and our drivers who used to get Rs. 30 are now demanding Rs 60; prices have increased; everything has gone up; so that I think even Rs. 5,000 is not at all too high a salary, and I shall not be surprised to hear some of the Members getting Rs. 5,000 being obliged to supplement their income in order to meet their expenses. For these reasons, I maintain that the salary of the Ministers must be kept on a par with that of the Executive Councillors. I do not wish to see any reduction made in the pay of the Council Members either, for I do not think they are high at all."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I also wish to say one word against this resolution. My friends who have moved this resolution and who have spoken in support of it have stated that their only object in moving it is to effect retrenchment. So far as I am concerned, that assurance on the part of my honourable friends was quite superfluous. My respect for them is so high that even without any statement of that kind from any of them, I would not have thought that they had any other object in proposing this resolution. Arguments have been advanced both here and outside this assembly in support of this resolution and against this resolution, and I admit, Sir, that logical arguments can be found in support of both positions. But the world is very largely influenced by considerations of sentiment and I am not sorry that it is so. But for the great influence of sentiment in the conduct of human affairs, man would be soulless machines. So that, apart from the question of argument and of being guided by sentiment alone, I feel strongly, Sir, that the people at large, the world at large, though not this Council, will certainly think that there is a difference in the status of the Ministers and the status of the Executive Councillors if their pay be different. It is the object of this reform that the two halves of Government should sit together and deliberate on all subjects which are to be administered either by the Executive Council Members or by the Ministers. It is only the final responsibility with reference to the decision concerning each of these subjects that rests upon either the Ministers or the Executive Councillors. It is specifically laid down that the deliberations should be joint, and when the deliberations are joint, when they sit as equals, is not the world justified in thinking that there is a difference in their status if their pay is different? For that reason I am opposing this resolution.

"Then, Sir, it has already been brought to the attention of this House that gentlemen for whose opinion I have very great respect and who have bestowed considerable thought upon political subjects, many, if not all of them, stated before the Joint Committee of the House of Lords and the House of Commons that the salary and the status—those are the words used by them—the salary and status of both Ministers and Executive Councillors, though they may differ from province to province, should be the same within each province, and in my opinion that opinion is a very sound one.

"I may also refer to one other consideration, though it is not a final deciding factor in the settlement of this question. I refer to the opinions of other Councils in India. The Legislative Councils of Bihar, Bengal, United Provinces and Bombay discussed this question at length and came to the conclusion that the pay of the Ministers and of the Executive Councillors should exactly be the same. And as that is the opinion of men whose opinions are entitled to some weight, I adduce that also as another reason for opposing this resolution. In fact much light has already been thrown upon this question so that there is no need for enlarging further upon it. But I may say this, Sir, that I am certainly of opinion that the pay of the Executive Councillors is certainly too high, but, as has been said, we have no power to touch it, and so long as it remains as it is now, the salaries of Ministers also, I am strongly of opinion, should be the same."

Rao Bahadur A. P PATRO:—"Sir, there is a proverb in our part of the country, in Ganjam [illegible]

"That is, a man after developing his strength by physical exercise to a particular stage used it against an old woman who was in a corner. So, we have developed and attained responsible Government and we are using it against our representatives and we are using it with great sympathy also. I don't base my arguments on what has been said before in opposing this motion, but I wish to base my arguments in opposing this motion on the reasons stated by that very energetic exponent of public views in Western India, the *Indian Social Reformer*, a radical paper, with whose views I generally agree. The *Indian Social Reformer* advocated that the status and the salary of the Ministers should be the same as that of Executive Councillors. I would not reiterate here all the arguments that the *Indian Social Reformer* has stated. I don't want to take up the time of the Council, but it will be sufficient to say that

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they are so convincing, that if the Member for the University had only read them he would not have put forth the arguments which he has advanced to-day. I looked forward to a very able argument from them in support of this resolution, but I regret to say I was disappointed in his merely making an appeal to sentiment; and if sentiment is to control and govern us in our judgments, I am not sure what this House will do. We must be guided by reason and precedent, and if reason and precedent fail, then we must appeal to sentiment.

3-46 p.m. "Expressing, therefore, the views stated in the *Indian Social Reformer*, the radical advocate of India's progress, I oppose this motion. While public opinion in every part of the country is against this motion and while the reasons given by Mr. Paranjpye in his recent address, after he accepted the office of the Minister, are equally convincing, I think I need not make any further remarks. I do not base my arguments on any sentiment nor appeal to the Ministers to reduce their own salaries. But I base my arguments on public opinion and on what has passed in the discussions before the Joint Committee."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"May I know, Sir, if any Member on behalf of Government will speak on this motion?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I have nothing to do with that. If the Honourable Member wishes to speak, he can do so."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I believe it is usual for some member of Government to stand up at an early stage of the discussion and to indicate to the House the views held by the Government on the motion under discussion. No Honourable Member of Government has taken this course. I am sorry that this debate is going on without any indication of the views of the Government. If these views are stated at a later stage I regret I shall have no opportunity to reply to the arguments of the Government Member. In the first place I wish to refer to the statements made by Mr. O. Tanikachala Chettiyar. He has taken my friend Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar severely to task and said that his practice was somewhat different from his professions. I am certain that my honourable friend will take very good care of himself. But may I remind my honourable friend, who is now pleading at this juncture that the salaries of the Ministers should be exactly the same as those of the Executive Councillors, of a passage in the *Justice*, the accredited organ of the party to which he belongs, dated the 9th February 1920? This was long before the present Ministry was formed. I regret to say that he has made an insinuation that this agitation about Ministers' salaries has come after the appointment of the present Ministry. I will just indicate to him the views held by his party before the appointment was made. The passage in question is as follows:—

'We are of those who think that the patriotic gentlemen who are brimming over with enthusiasm to serve their country and their countrymen and who look forward to be Ministers and other high officials under the new dispensation, will accept but nominal salaries or sumptuary allowances, so that the humblest men in the country, blest alike with character and brains, may also have a chance of serving its best interests. Against fat salaries and things of that kind upon which the agitators who profess to be very altruistic are really keen we must protest. With the office, dignity and power associated with it the man must be satisfied. That is the true test of patriotism. We hope that the country will apply this test and not any other which will suit the self-seeking man's purpose. Salary is not often the true test of dignity, power and prestige. The Prime Minister of England who practically appoints the Lord Chancellor of England, the Viceroy of India, the Viceroy of Ireland and other such high dignitaries in the British Empire, only draws a salary much less than what these high officers receive. His pay is on a level with that of any Secretary of State who serves as his colleague, but whose ministerial existence can be terminated by him. Let us see whether our politicians who aim at ministerships and other posts under the new system of diarchy will be satisfied with small salaries.'

"Now, Sir, I ask my Hon'ble friend Mr. O. Tanikachala Chettiyar when and why this change of front on his part about the quality of pay of Ministers has come about. I do not wish to pursue this matter any further. I wish Honourable Members will see that this is the first occasion on which the question of salaries of the Ministers has come under discussion in this Council. The Council has for the first time to decide, taking into consideration all the circumstances, what emoluments should be attached to the office of Minister. We have to consider, taking all circumstances into consideration, what the salary of a Minister should be. Under these circumstances, I submit, with great respect, that the position taken up by Mr. Siva Rao is the correct one and that Rs. 4,000 ought to be regarded as quite ample to keep up the dignity of the office. This pay, I fully believe, ought to attract men in the front rank of public life and I think that in this country Rs. 4,000 should be considered as quite ample to induce persons of ability, competence and character to occupy these offices. I am one of those who like Rev. Mr. Macphail believe that the salaries in this country are very high and some attempt ought to be made for reducing them all round. The Hon'ble the Finance Member stated the other day that the machinery of administration should be examined right through and I think we ought to begin at the top."

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, what the past politicians had been trying to do, the present politicians are now trying to undo. For, from the year 1852 up to the time of the Congress which was held in Lucknow in 1916, the burden of the song of the

politicians was that there should be equal pay, equal pension, equal leave, equal status etc. But, here, we are now crying for equal status but less pay. My Hon'ble friend Mr Ramachandra Rao said that salaries have nothing to do with dignity. I am very sorry that it took such a long time for him to understand that salaries have nothing to do with dignity. When he was giving evidence before the parliamentary committee, he was very anxious to see that Indian gentlemen were paid equally with English gentlemen. As regards the position, I must ask who are these 'Ministers.' They are the right or left arm of the Government of Madras, the representatives of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. My friend says that money has nothing to do with dignity. But I think, Sir, that everything is judged by the income which a man gets. 'What is the man worth,' they say; even independent States are judged by income and whichever Government gets more, it carries greater respect than others which get less. So what will be the status of the Ministers if they are paid less? Of course, I do not blame our brethren who propose reduction, for they judge from the Indian point of view. In India, in this ancient land, high pay has never been the rule. They always lived upon the perquisites they got.

"Indians in former days were particular about Government posts and never cared for salary so much. Dr Schwartz of Tanjore fame has written in his memoirs about the Government servants of Mysore under Hyder. When he went to Mysore, when Hydur was ruling, he found the Government servants of the State were paid very small pay about Rs 6. But each servant was worth lakhs. The reason was they were living on perquisites and not on salary. Of course our people were not given equal status for a long time. It was said natives were not fit and Englishmen did not like to serve under natives. That was the objection raised by the English people then. But, on the other hand, politicians like Sir Robert Peel and Lord Lansdown were for granting equality of treatment to us and gradually we got it. When we have attained the highest position, our people want to pull us down. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji said that whatever money was paid to the Indian officer it would not go out of the country. We always complained that the English officials carried away all the money. Why should we object to our own Ministers, our own kith and kin, our own flesh and blood, being paid equally with the English officials? Further they have got many duties to discharge. The calls on their purses are many. I therefore oppose this motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. C G TODHUNTER:—"Sir, as we have been asked for a statement as to the attitude of the Government, I think I ought to say a few words. I am glad to recognise that the proposers of these motions concede that we are discussing Ministers in the abstract and not Ministers in the concrete. I take it that what we are attempting to do is to settle what should be the proper salary of the Ministers for all time. What we shall settle now is what pay is suitable for Ministers of whatever party. When once that is done, any vote hereafter to reduce the salary of Ministers will be a vote of censure. Therefore I deprecate the making of personal appeals to the present Ministers to accept a reduction which will reduce the salary for all time.

"Now, as regards the question what is a suitable salary, we have already had all the precedents quoted to us—the National Congress, the Muslim League, the Moderate Conference, the Governments of Bombay, of Bengal, of the United Provinces and of Bihar."

Mr S SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"There is the Central Provinces."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER,—"The Honourable Member reminds me of the Central Provinces. Does he wish the House to place Madras on a level with the youngest and smallest of the provinces of India? (Laughter) I take it he does not. That being so, I will spare the House further quotations except for one thing. We are all attempting to make retrenchments in all directions. There has been no greater apostle of retrenchment than the late Mr. Gokhale. The other day when discussing retrenchment we had extracts read to us from Mr. Gokhale's great speech on retrenchment in the Imperial Council in 1909—a speech which I had the privilege of hearing as a Member of that Council and which made a great impression on me at the time. I should like to read to the House a further extract of that speech. Mr. Gokhale said:—

> My Lord, my third suggestion is that there should now be a more extended employment of the intelligent Indian agency in the public service. In this connexion I am free to recognise the necessity of paying as a rule the Indian at a lower rate of payment than the Englishman who holds the same office. I think this is part of our case. If we insist on Indians being paid at the same rates as Englishmen, we cut away a large part of the ground from under our feet,—'

"I would like in passing to call the attention of Honourable Members who have referred to the difference in pay between the Imperial and Provincial services to this passage. Continuing, he said:—

> 'except in regard to those offices, with which a special dignity is associated such, for instance, as Membership of Executive Councils, High Court Judgeships and so forth, where of course there must be strict equality, even as regards pay, between the Indian and the Englishman'.

"Sir, I claim the respected authority of the late Mr Gokhale for this proposition of equality."

(Mr. K. S. Venkataruma Ayyar, Mr. Ramachari; Mr. Arumachala Mudaliyar; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble the President.)

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11-45-p.m.

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I am also one of those who first sent up a resolution to reduce the salary of the Ministers last month. I am sorry I have to change my opinion. My own reason is that if there should be any pay it should be a proper pay; if not, there should be no pay at all. For example the President of the District Board which place had been hitherto occupied by the Collector has to control the District Board Engineer who is paid between Rs. 700 to Rs. 900 per mensem. If the District Board President were paid Rs. 500, what would be his position? The Ministers have to practically sit in judgment over the opinions of the Secretaries who are now paid about Rs. 2,700, Director of Public Instruction, Local and Municipal Secretary, etc. If these officers' opinions are to be considered and decided by the Ministers, the Ministers should be a footing of equality with the Executive Council Members. But when time comes for reducing the pay of all the higher officers, then it will be proper to reduce the pay of the Ministers as well. With regard to the Provincial Civil Service, I know that Provincial Civil Service men, when there is a highly-paid Assistant or Sub-Collector under them, feel their position very much though their status is that of a Collector. I have heard of it myself. Especially when the elected representatives are being given this status, they should also be given their due salary so that they may command a position. Therefore I strongly oppose this proposition."

Mr. K. V. RAMACHARI:—"I rise to support the proposition before the House. I am really very sorry that almost all or many of the members of this House forget that there is no difference between the dignity and status and the salary of any office. But in one way we may say there is a difference. It may affect the status in one circumstance only. That is, if the same agency fixes the different salaries to persons carrying the same status then we may say that the less salary affects the status of the person drawing the less salary. Supposing the Parliament fixed different pay for the Members of the Council and for the Members of the Ministry, then sensible people would be led to think that they had reduced the status of the Ministers. Therefore it was the people of this country who agitated for the same status and for the same pay. The Parliament has done what the country wished and I do not know how Honourable Members of this House come to forget it. We agitated for their fixing the salary and status to be the same. If they had done otherwise the meaning would have been otherwise. And looking at the needs of expenditure in other directions, the House says that there must be retrenchment and the pay of the Ministers should be only three thousand or so. Therefore I do not think that that affects the dignity or the status of the Ministers. That is what I wanted to suggest and especially in these days when the House is for retrenchment in all quarters, wherever possible, and because the House has been given the opportunity of taking this into consideration, I believe that this is a just and proper occasion to do so. If the House has been given the power of fixing the pay of the Executive Councillors as well as of the Ministers, certainly the House would have fixed the same salary even for Members of the Executive Council. In these circumstances, I think the mover of the resolution was quite just and I strongly support him."

Diwan Bahadur C. ARUMACHALA MUDALIYAR:—"I move that the question be now put."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Before the question is put, may I rise to make a point of personal explanation with reference to Mr. Tankachalam's speech?

"Mr. President, I was quite surprised that Mr. Tankachalam should have referred to me in the way he did. But I feel perfectly certain that his argument was merely that of an advocate and he knew perfectly that there was very little inconsistency between what I preached and what I practised. As President of various associations I have demanded increase of pay for the poorer men. I am said to have moved in the matter only after the Ministry was formed. So far as I am concerned, I have been always committed to this end if he had not the opportunity of getting reports of my speeches or of reading them, it is not my fault. I have certainly taken this view and no speech of mine can be quoted to show that the Ministers should get the same salary as the Council Members. I have been always for retrenchment. There is no personal estoppel so far as I am concerned. I leave the judgment of the question in the hands of the House. But I am constrained to add it can only be approached from the high ideal of sentiment and cannot be approached ....."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I did not authorise the Honourable Member to deliver a speech but only to make a personal explanation."

The motion for closure was then put and carried.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Before I put the main question, probably it will be convenient if I tell the Council how I put the resolution. Section 52 (1) of the Government of India Act says: 'That there shall be paid to any Minister so appointed in any province the same salary as is payable to a Member of the Executive Council in the province unless a smaller salary is provided by vote of the Legislative Council of the province.' I shall now put this to the vote in terms of the section of the Act. The Ministers are now drawing the salary of the Executive Councillors. A poll will be taken of those members who are in favour of a smaller salary, and of those who are not. If the majority are for a smaller salary, then the two motions before the House will be put in succession; otherwise, the motions will be considered lost."

A poll was then taken with the following result:—

Ayes.

1. Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.
2. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
3. „ T. Sivasankaram Pillai.
4. „ Suryanarayana.
5. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
6. Srimati Basibuhasa Rath.
7. Mr. Seshagiri Rao.
8. „ Saumatnam Ayyar.
9. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
10. „ T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
11. Dr. C. B. Rama Rao.
12. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao.
13. Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.
14. „ S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
15. „ A. S. Krishna Rao.
16. „ P. Siva Rao.

Noes.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.
2. „ Mr. Todhunter.
3. „ Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib.
4. „ Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
5. Mr. R. G. Grieve.
6. „ A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
7. Dr. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. E. Periyannayagam.
9. „ Adinarayana Reddi.
10. „ Ankineedu Prasad.
11. „ Appasami Nayudu.
12. „ Appasami Vandayar.
13. „ Arunachala Mudaliyar.
14. „ T. Balaji Rao Nayudu.
15. „ Devarajulu Nayudu.
16. „ Ethirajulu Nayudu.
17. „ Gopalakrishnayya.
18. „ Gopal Menon.
19. „ Muniswami Nayudu.
20. „ Muttu Chettiyar.
21. „ Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar.
22. „ Narayanaswami Reddi.
23. „ Natesa Mudaliyar.
24. „ A. P. Patro.
25. „ Ponnuswami Nayudu.
26. „ P. T. Rajan.
27. „ Ramayya Punja.
28. „ Sarabha Reddi.
29. „ Soundara Pandya Nadar.
30. „ R. K. Shanmugam Chetti.
31. „ Shanmugam Pillai.
32. „ N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai.
33. „ S. Somasundaram Pillai.
34. „ Suryanarayanamurthi Nayudu.
35. „ Thangavelu Nayagar.
36. „ Thangavelu Pillai.
37. Mr. Tenkachalam Chettiyar.
38. „ Venkataranga Reddi.
39. „ Venkataratnam Nayudu.
40. „ Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.
41. „ M. C. Raja.
42. „ Kesavalu Pillai.
43. „ Madurai Pillai.
44. „ Guruswami.
45. „ Kesava Pillai.
46. „ M. Krishnan Nayar.
47. „ Muttumanicka Acharlyar.
48. „ Sadasiva Bhat.
49. „ Venkatarama Ayyar.
50. „ Doraiswamiyar.
51. „ T. Arunachalam Pillai.
52. „ Arpudaswami Udayar.
53. „ M. D. Devadoss.
54. „ Mascarenhas.
55. „ A. T. Palmer.
56. „ Vandaram.
57. Rev. Macphail.
58. Mr. T. Richmond.
59. „ Simpson.
60. „ Govindoss Chathurbuja Doss.
61. „ MacDugall.
62. „ T. Namberumal Chettiyar.
63. „ Venkatarangayya.
64. Hamid Sultan Marakayar.
65. Qadir Nawaz Khan.
66. Saiyid Ibrahim Rawuttar.
67. Muhammad Usman Sahib.
68. Abdul Razak Sahib.
69. Abdul Rahaman Sahib.
70. Munshi Md. Abdur Rahaman Sahib.
71. Ahmad Mirza Sahib.
72. Mr. Bavoji Sahib.
73. Raja of Ramnad.

Neutrals.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.
2. „ „ Ramarayaningar.
3. „ „ Venkatareddi Nayudu.
4. Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.
5. „ Vellingiri Gounder.
6. Srimati Biswanath Das.
7. Mr. T. M. Narasimha Charlu.
8. „ K. V. Ramachar.
9. „ M. V. Appa Rao Bahadur.

For 16; *Against* 73; *Neutral* 9.

The resolutions were declared lost.

After the motion for the reduction of Minister's salary was negatived there was loud applause.

Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao:—"Is clapping of hands allowed, Sir"?

The Hon'ble the President:—"Yes".

Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu:—"I beg to withdraw the following motion:—

22. That the demand for Rs. 20,368 being temporary addition to pay in Detailed Account No. 22-A. General Administration—Executive Council, be reduced to one rupee."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO moved—

23. That in the demand under 22-A (d) General Administration—Executive Councils the grant Rs. 6,200 proposed for Hill journey allowance be reduced by Rs. 3,100 (Budget page 65).

24. That in the demand under 22-A (a) (d) General Administration the grant Rs. 10,000 proposed for circulation expenses be reduced by Rs. 3,000 (Budget page 65).

In doing so, he said :—"I only wish that this Council will take up this question from where it was left after the discussion we had some time ago. We were then informed by the Honourable the Finance Member that it was decided that His Excellency would go to the Hills and summon the Cabinet on occasions when business required, and that only the necessary Secretariat establishment would be taken up. I do not find fault with Secretariat establishment, but after a statement that the Cabinet would be summoned only on occasions when the interests of business required was made, it should not have been necessary to increase the provision under the head of this allowance beyond what was actually spent in 1919–20. It is this that induced me to come forward with this motion and to suggest that the provision of Rs. 6,200 may be reduced by one-half. It will be found that Rs. 3,363 was spent in 1919–0 and even allowing for the increase in the number of Executive Council Members and Ministers, I think that the provision may reasonably be reduced to the figure which I have suggested. It is only under the head of Hill journey allowance that I have suggested a reduction leaving the other items such as travelling allowance, etc., as they are at present. I think that there will be no objection to this reduction."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"I hope I shall be able to set the Honourable Member's mind at rest if I give him rough details of this small entry of Rs 6,200. The sum of Rs. 4,200 is sufficient to provide for each Member and Minister to go up and down once. The travelling allowance to the staff is Rs 1,000 and the allowance for clerks who stay in Octacamund is Rs 1,000. I hope that in the face of this statement he will withdraw his motion."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I do not press the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Motion No. 24 was withdrawn by leave of Council.

The following motions were not moved and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn :—

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—

'25. That the grant of Rs. 7,83,000 under 22-A. General Administration—Heads of Provinces, Executive Councils and Ministers' be reduced by Rs. 1,00,000 (Budget page 61).'

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

That the following items of duty allowances be omitted :—

'26. '22-C. (a) General Administration—Secretariats and Headquarters establishments, Civil Secretariats—'

Duty allowance to Finance Assistant Secretary Rs. 1,800.

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—

'27. *Delete* Rs. 1,800 duty allowance to Assistant Secretary.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

'28. Duty allowance to Under Secretary, Revenue (Special), Rs. 2,400.'

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—

'29. *Delete* Rs. 2,400, duty allowance to Under Secretary, Revenue (Special).

'30. *Delete* Rs. 1,200, duty allowance to Special Deputy Collector, Revenue (Special).

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

'31. Duty allowance to Under Secretary, Local and Municipal, Rs. 2,400.'

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—

'32. *Delete* Rs. 2,400 duty allowance to Under Secretary, Local and Municipal Department.

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—

'33. To Under Secretary, Rs. 2,400.

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"The motion standing in my name runs as follows :—

34. That the provision Rs. 2,400 under 22-C (a) for duty allowances to Under Secretary in the Local and Municipal Department be omitted (Budget page 71).

"I have given notice of a similar motion as regards several other items of duty allowance and I would say only one or two words as regards that. I gave notice also to cut down the duty allowances of some Civilian officers under the Government but under the existing rules, it seems it is privileged not to appear on the agenda paper.

"One explanation that was given for this duty allowance was this: if the pay of a particular person is Rs. 1,000 and he is got down here and is put on a particular work and that if subsequently he is found unsatisfactory he may be sent away and it is for that that the duty allowance is kept, as duty allowance, and not added on to the pay. I want to ask only one question and that is this: if a Deputy Collector is brought here to Madras as Under Secretary and is given Rs. 200 as duty allowance, I want to know what becomes of his pay when he gets into a higher grade and I believe the salary of a Deputy Collector is Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,200. I suppose whether he is found fit or not, he will have to go away. The practice is that, if he gets into a higher grade and gets more than Rs 1,000 a month for his pay he is sent away, and not as being disqualified, as seems to be the case in the case of Presidency Magistrates, and then another man is brought on the same grade of Rs 1,000. We should insist that the principle of duty allowance should be abolished whatever the circumstances may be and wherever that allowance is put up. Under these circumstances I move this motion as a matter of principle."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"I have to trouble the House again with an explanation about duty allowances. I think some of the Honourable Members' elaborate arguments are based on wrong premises. The pay of a Deputy Collector is incremental and is not fixed at Rs. 1,000. Let me take the instance of Under Secretaries. The pay of an Under Secretary, if he is an Indian Civil Service officer, is Rs 1,000, and Rs. 700 if he is of the Provincial Civil Service. When the pay and the duty allowances were first started, we found that the officer who was getting Rs 700 was too senior to do his work satisfactorily and therefore the device we adopted was to break the salary into Rs. 500 as pay and Rs 200 as duty allowance. In point of fact this costs the Government less because a 400-rupees officer would get only Rs 400 plus Rs. 200 as duty allowance. The Government is thus saving money instead of losing. In regard to this particular officer, he is an Indian Civil Service officer and this I hope will satisfy the Honourable mover though it does not satisfy the officer in question."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I do not press the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"The motion that stands in my name runs as follows :—

35. That Rs. 22,000 provided under 22-C (a) Secretariat, etc., for the Inspector of Municipal Councils and establishment be deleted (Budget page 71).

"Mr. President, the Inspector of Municipal Councils is a new appointment created on 17th December, just before the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government took charge. I know provision is made both in the Municipalities and Local Boards Acts for the appointment of an Inspector but we did not believe when such Acts were passed that an officer of this sort would be appointed permanently. There is already provision made in the budget for a more rigorous auditing by the Audit Department which will also be under the Local Government, I believe, from 1st April. So whatever control that may be necessary to be exercised on the local bodies can easily be exercised after getting reports from these auditors.

"Secondly with regard to the works that we are going to carry out out of the Provincial grants, the Superintending Engineer has to inspect the works, estimates and other things and he will have to send his reports to Government. I do not think the claim that was made at the time these Acts were passed that freedom was going to be given to the local bodies will be a just plea if the Inspector of local bodies is a Government officer, interfering with the affairs of local bodies. If the Inspector is going to do what he has been doing for the last three or four months, that is to say, he is going to remain for the greater portion of the period in the headquarters and do work practically as additional Secretary to Government, we have got no serious objection except to the name given to the officer. We in the mufassal will then have nothing to complain about the object for which he has been appointed. But the point is that he will not be inspecting the local bodies and municipalities, but will be an additional Secretary in the Local and Municipal Department. I can understand the difficulties of the department. Several Acts have been newly passed and they are going to be brought into force. The Local Boards Act and the Education Act have to be dealt with particularly by the local bodies from the 1st of April and the Village Panchayat Acts will also have to be administered by this department. If the department feels that an additional officer is necessary, I have no objection to granting the same, but that does not seem to be the object of the creation of this office. If it is for the purpose of bringing into order the several institutions, as I have said, I have no objection

to granting the appointment for a few months. If, on the other hand, he is going to be a permanent officer in the name of the Inspector of Municipalities and Local Boards and not an additional temporary Secretary in the Local and Municipal Department, I beg to submit that the office should be abolished. It will be a perpetual menace to local bodies, to their so-called freedom that is said to have been allowed under the new Acts. As I have said, if additional safeguard is necessary, the Act makes provision for the Collector to go into records and make inquiries and if at any time these local bodies require any special help and special inquiry of a serious nature then probably a temporary Inspector may be appointed for the time that will be necessary. Therefore there is absolutely no necessity for an appointment like that and it is in that view I move this motion.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Sir, I have given notice of motion No. 36 which runs thus:

36. That under the head of 22-C (a) Civil Secretaries the allotment of Rs. 22,000 for the Inspector of Municipal Councils may be omitted.

1-15 p.m. "It is a new appointment altogether. I am aware that under the District Municipalities Act there is a provision for the appointment of certain Inspectors to the Government and I do not think the provision contemplates an appointment of a regular staff in the shape of Inspector of Municipal Councils. The proviso says that Government can provide such inspecting staff as it deems fit from time to time. As regards the necessity for this appointment I do not see any necessity whatever and as regards what the functions are I do not think the Government Order which was communicated to the Municipal Councils enlightens us about the functions of the Inspector of Municipalities. I may take it that he is supposed to tour, study the condition of each local body and probably he is expected to give some sort of advice to them and he is also expected to be a sort of controlling authority. But now, Sir, we have got at the head of the department a Secretary, and the Hon'ble the Minister who looks after the Local and Municipal Department. We have got an Under Secretary, the departmental Secretary and the Council Secretary and we have got the Collector who continues to be in spite of our loud protest even under the new Act a controlling authority. He can call for accounts and call for reports. In the case of Public Works there is a Superintending Engineer for each circle who advises on water works schemes. As it is, I see no necessity or utility in creating a new appointment as Inspector of Municipalities. I must say, Sir, that money voted on this officer is money ill spent. Under the new Act auditing of the municipal councils will be very stringent. We will see that municipalities have no freedom at all. In my view, Sir, I think the local bodies might be allowed to go on as they are and even during this year the Government have not made any grants to these local bodies. There is little or no necessity for continuing this appointment now. So for these reasons I want that the provision for that appointment to be removed."

Mr. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, I gave notice of a similar motion to that moved by my Honourable friend. But I understand the appointment is only temporary for one year and in view of what Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar has said we can find out whether there is any necessity for this appointment only at the end of the year. There is no reason why we should not try this appointment for one year only. Though I have given notice of a motion, I have now come to the view that we may try it for one year especially in view of the fact that under the new Act there is going to be some stringency and an officer of this sort will serve the purpose by giving expert advice and bringing to the notice of the Ministry our needs and show how to finance them. Under these circumstances, I do not press the motion and I beg to withdraw it."

The following motion standing in the name of Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu was by leave of Council withdrawn:—

37. That the demand for Rs. 22,000 for Inspector of Municipal Councils under the expenditure head No. 22-C (a)—General Administration be reduced to Re. 1.

Mr. F. J. RICHARDS:—"Mr. President, the appointment of the present Inspector of Municipalities was made in December last for a period of one year. The year will tide over a period of transition. The ship of Local Self Government has passed from the old familiar routes followed during the past 50 years and has entered on unknown waters. The seas are unchartered. All we know is that they abound in rocks and shoals, and that possibly storms may be expected. Unless officers and crew work together with perfect harmony, shipwreck is certain. Our real anxiety (and the anxiety of this council also, I hope), is, not so much the safety of the crew, as the safety, of the poor and the sick, the women and the children. There is not a man, woman, or child whose well-being is not involved in the safety of this ship.

"New Acts have recently been brought into force. They must be given effect to, and rules and by-laws have to be framed. There are new Acts for District Municipalities and Local Boards, Village Panchayats, Town Planning (compulsory town planning for some towns) and Education.

"The Financial Relations Committee raised many issues the full significance of which is only partially understood. We are face to face with a financial crisis due partly to the slump in trade, to the limitations on the sources of taxation and the amounts that can be borrowed and partly to the rise in prices and the demand which cannot be resisted that salary should be adjusted to the increased cost of living.

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"Our accounts require revision and the Accounts Committee has just reported. The new accounts, it is hoped, will enable local bodies to obtain a clearer view of their finances, a clearer view of where further development is necessary and where retrenchment can best be effected; in short, to get the best value for the money available.

"It is a hopeful sign that there is a growing interest in local and municipal affairs. There is a demand for a policy and a recognition of the need for a programme. The Local and Municipal Conference of July last was, I believe, generally welcomed, and stimulated interest. It provided an invaluable interchange of views and experiences. But it is only possible at a Conference to deal with general principles. There is no scope for individual hearing or for the detailed consideration of special local difficulties and disabilities. Again, it is costly. Only a few were selected out of 200 Presidents and Chairmen, and the cost of that Conference was Rs. 6,000.

"Again, new principles have recently been enunciated, and they require hard thinking and new machinery. Capital expenditure should be met from loans instead of from current revenues. Machinery has to be introduced for raising loans and facilities have to be provided for manipulating them. Payment for services rendered is another principle which it is proposed to substitute for doles, and a condition precedent to it is a definite policy and programme. There is, again, the development of resources other than taxation. Amazing differences exist between one local body and another in the extent to which those resources are developed and the possibilities of development are illimitable—markets, cart-stands, slaughter-houses, tree planting and the utilization of filth and rubbish for economic purposes. Above all there is land exploitation which should be a source of profit, instead of mere excuse for extorting grants from provincial funds. The only town extension schemes, as the Council has already been informed, that have prospered hitherto are those which are self supporting. Lakhs, possibly crores, of potential revenues lie latent in these resources.

"Then again, there is the traditional antagonism which has to be overcome between Government and local bodies, between district and taluk boards, between local boards and municipalities. Local boards are already refusing to contribute to municipal hospitals and municipal councils are refusing to admit persons resident in taluk board areas and all over the presidency disputes are cropping up as to the apportionment of toll receipts between municipalities and district boards. These antagonisms are factitious, and the public cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that the interests of the Government, local boards and municipalities, union boards and village panchayats are one and indivisible.

"I need not detain the Council by reference to the various means that are being adopted to establish a closer touch between the Government and the local bodies. A Road Board, a Board of Public Health, a Consultation Council of Public Health have been erected and Joint Committees of local bodies are contemplated to deal with problems of giving maternity relief and medical relief generally in rural areas, rural water-supply in relation to water borne diseases, and the co-ordination of preventive measures to combat epidemics. A faithful record of the history and periodicity of epidemics has to be compiled and studied with a view to anticipate instead of merely following the outbreak of disease. There is no organization for preventive work now existing among the district boards except the provincial cholera parties. The boards are solely dependent on these provincial cholera parties for their preventive work, and these parties come down from headquarters and have to work blindfold for lack of knowledge of local facts and condition. Greater co-ordination is necessary in the control of fairs and festivals.

"The pilgrim tax which is likely to be a bone of contention, as is also the levy of contributions from authorities having control over places of pilgrimage under section 156 of the District Municipalities Act. Then again measures against tuberculosis, and hookworm and probably medical inspection of schools have to be carried on and without the closest union, and, I may add, without the enlistment of voluntary aid no progress in these matters is possible. I have unlimited confidence in the readiness of Indians to help, if they are only shown the way. Excellent work has already been done by students, boy scouts, local health and welfare associations, house-to-house visitors, and ward committees, of which little is known.

"There has been a want of contact in the past between one local body and another and between the Government and the local bodies and there have been misunderstandings on both sides. Orders have some times issued which are unacceptable to local bodies as impracticable and have therefore become dead letters. What is wanted is informed opinion on both sides, a free interchange of views, the application of practical experience gained in one area to other areas which have not been so fortunate as to hit on useful expedients. What is wanted by the public is a frank representation to the Government of the grievances and difficulties and disabilities which particular local bodies labour under. All these cannot be effected by mere correspondence or by the casual intervention of a district officer. That a real need exists for a *liaison* officer to establish union and harmony of effort cannot be denied, and I submit that the Rs. 20,000 allotted for this purpose, only for a year, will be money well spent, if this very difficult period of transition can be successfully passed through."

Khan Bahadur QADIR NAWAZ KHAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I rise to oppose this motion. After my long experience as Collector, I have come to the conclusion that there should be a separate officer for looking into the affairs of local bodies. No doubt the Collectors exercise supervision, but the Collectors' functions are too numerous and are growing far more numerous every day. They find very little time to attend to the local bodies. Then reference is made to 1-30 p.m.

other departments Even they have their own legitimate duties and the attention they are able to pay is only a step-motherly attention. This is the kind of attention that these departments, which are expected to develop and improve, are getting now I think the appointment of a separate officer will supply a long felt want and I believe I reflect the opinion of the Honourable Members here, when I say that a separate officer for the purpose of looking after the affairs of the district boards and the municipalities is a necessity As has been pointed out by the Honourable Member Mr. Richards there are one thousand one hundred things for him to do. Again there are a thousand other things in which compromises have to be effected, small disputes have to be settled In consideration of all these, the appointment of a separate officer for this purpose is not at all a luxury and not at all an item to which the pruning knife which is so readily put forward can be applied "

Diwan Bahadur M Ramachandra Rao Pantulu :—"I entirely associate myself with everything that my Honourable friend Mr Richards has said in this matter. I am afraid there is some misunderstanding in this matter and I therefore remind the Honourable Members of the terms in which the Honourable Member Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chetty iar has moved this resolution He said that if this should go on for some months only, he would have no objection to the continuance of this officer. Therefore I would suggest that this officer be continued for this year and the question as regards further retention may be considered when the next budget comes up for discussion. This officer in my opinion is giving assistance of a very valuable kind to local bodies. In many respects we have to develop a land policy. That matter is engaging the attention of several local bodies in this country and has to be considered in the municipalities and the local boards ; and there is also the Town-Planning Act which is compulsory in the case of some towns. I think the services of this officer would be required to go about and bring to the notice of the various local authorities all these new measures for adoption. Therefore, I would suggest that on the understanding that this question comes up at the next budget again for consideration, this item may be allowed to remain on the estimates "

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—"I have been listening very carefully, Sir, to the remarks of the Honourable Member Mr Richards and after listening to him it seems to me that the appointment of this officer is extremely objectionable. I come to that conclusion only after hearing my friend and my objection is not based on questions of economy or questions of pay. My opinion is based upon the duties which according to my Honourable friend Mr Richards, this officer has to perform

"What are these duties? He has to be a sort of senior account officer advising municipalities and the district boards and then he has to be the general adviser on questions connected with development He is to be the officer who has to give advice on land exploitation, he has to give advice to local bodies and municipalities on education, he has to advise them on questions connected with child welfare and maternity welfare and questions connected with water-supply, questions connected with fairs and festivals, pilgrim tax and in fact there is no duty which the municipalities or the district boards have to perform with which this newly appointed officer has not something to do."

Mr. F. J. Richards :—"My Honourable friend in perfect good faith entirely misconstrued my remarks. I am extremely sorry to say that not one of the duties mentioned by my honourable friend is to be the duty of the Inspector. The local bodies and the Government are face to face with these problems and they are problems which cannot be worked up unless the closest touch is maintained, a touch closer than that which can possibly be effected by correspondence; and the officer who will maintain that touch will be the Inspector "

Diwan Bahadur M Krishnan Nayar *(continuing)* :—" As far as possible I wish to use the very same words used by my Honourable friend. What Mr. Richards just now stated was that the district boards and the municipalities have to perform various functions connected with these matters. The municipalities, the district boards and Government are face to face with questions connected with these and it will not be possible for these bodies to perform these duties satisfactorily by correspondence. I believe I am quoting him as exactly as possible I suppose the duties of this Inspector will be to give advice."

Mr F J Richards :—"Sir, a personal explanation again. My Honourable friend has omitted one particular factor. These local bodies are face to face with these problems and the Government are also face to face with these problems Their interest is one and indivisible and it should be established and maintained together during the period of transition between the Government and the local bodies which will be one of the functions of the Inspector."

Diwan Bahadur M Krishnan Nayar *(continuing)* :—" I shall try again, Sir, to use the very words of my Honourable friend. He stated these municipalities and the district boards and the Government are face to face with these questions and this officer has to maintain the contact or relationship with reference to these matters between the various bodies and the Government. How is he to maintain the contact except by advice oral or written? How is he to give advice? What is the nature of his advice? Is his advice binding and is it to be acted upon by the Government or the municipalities or the local bodies? It seems to me that instead of lubricating the machinery it will introduce friction and complicate matters considerably. Even now there are high officers, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Surgeon-General and many other officers who have to advise these local bodies and in addition to them why should we introduce a special

officer for the purpose of maintaining the contact between the Government and the various local bodies? So that, it seems to me that instead of making the work of these bodies more smooth, it may be making the work of all this machinery highly complicated. I think it will be money very badly spent if we appoint this officer. As I said already, it is not a question of economy but it seems to me that it will introduce a considerable element of friction and discord in these local bodies."

Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhachariu.—"Sir, the only justification for my rising to speak on this subject is because I have had some personal experience of the work of this officer. In the actual administration of a district, we are face to face with certain difficulties. To clear them up, very often, we have to refer to other district boards for their opinion to ascertain the precedent in those districts. My own experience is that his visit was very serviceable to our district boards. It is stated that there is a Superintending Engineer, but he has to inspect only the trunk roads and other roads. The Collector very rarely interferes in the ordinary administration of the district board. There is the audit department which goes only into the question of actual accounts. As regards the question of policy, I think we are badly in need of an officer who will go about the Presidency focussing the experience of several districts. I think such an officer is really necessary for co-ordinating the work of these district boards in the presidency and also for keeping in contact, so to say the Government with the several district boards. As I had some personal experience of the officer, I make bold to say that his appointment is a desirable one in the interests of both district boards and the municipalities."

Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—"As the appointment was temporarily sanctioned for a year the time will expire in December. If the present provision which is made for one year is to be continued, then I shall certainly press for a division."

Mr. P. J. Richards:—"I am rather anxious to say that the Government are prepared to accept that. It is only for a year."

Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—"The appointment was made temporarily and the period expires on 17th December."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Ramarayaningar:—"I understand, Sir, that after the expiry of one year, if the appointment is found necessary, this question will be reconsidered; but the present appointment is only for one year."

The Hon'ble the President:—"Does the Honourable Member press his motion to a division?"

Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—"I am not able to understand the point of view of the Government."

The Hon'ble the President:—"I am extremely sorry. Whether the Honourable Member understands it or not, he will have to tell the House whether he is pressing his motion to a division. The Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government stated that this is a temporary appointment for one year and that the Government are prepared at the end of that period to look into the whole question and that he did not want to commit the House to any extension of the period. That was what he stated."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter:—"Sir, I understood Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar to say that he wanted to reduce the provision in the budget sufficiently to carry us on only till the end of December. If that is specially pressed for, I don't think there is any objection."

The Hon'ble the President:—"I think the Honourable Member had better withdraw his motion on the understanding that Government will utilize only that portion of the allotment which is necessary to keep on the establishment for one year for which it has been sanctioned."

Motions Nos. 35 and 36 were withdrawn by leave of the Council.

The following other motions under Demand VII were not moved and were deemed to have been withdrawn.

Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—

38. Delete Rs. 3,000 duty allowance to Under Secretary, Home Department.

Mr. C. V. Venkatramana Ayyangar—

39. That the provision (Rs. 3,000) under 22-C (a) for duty allowances of Under Secretary in the Home Department be omitted.

Diwan Bahadur M. Rajagopala Rao Pantulu:—"The following items of duty allowance be omitted:—

40. Duty allowance to Under Secretary, Home Department, Rs. 3,000."

Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju:—

41. To Under Secretary Rs. 3,000.

(The Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar.) [23RD MARCH 1921.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—

42. Advanced typewriting allowance to establishment Rs. 240.

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—

43. Duty allowance of Board's office establishment Rs. 240.

Motion for reduction of total demand.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—

44. That the demand of Rs. 5,58,120 under 22-C (a) General Administration—Secretariat and Headquarters Establishments—Civil Secretariats be reduced by Rs. 40,000 (Budget, page 60).

Motion for reduction of total grant.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—23. AUDIT, Rs. 1,92,600.

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—

45. That the lump provision of Rs. 50,000 for the re-organization of the Local Fund Audit staff in 23. Audit—Provincial be omitted (Budget, page 74).

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

46. That in 23 A. Audit—Provincial—Local Audit, Peripatetic, Rs. 4,560 local allowance—be deleted (Budget, page 74).

Demand VII, subject to a reduction of Rs. 18,000, was then put to the Council and granted *accordingly*.

The Council then adjourned for lunch at 1-45 p.m.

The Council re-assembled after lunch at 2-30 p.m.

DEMAND VIII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. K SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, I move for the vote of the House for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,64,000, under the head General Administration—Legislative Bodies. The figure is made up as shown in the notice paper at page 13. The details are found at pages 68 and 69 of the Budget."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR moved—

1. That the provision under 22-B for the travelling allowance of all Members of the Legislative Council be reduced by Rs. 30,000.

In doing so he said:—"You will see that in page 66 of the Budget a lump sum of Rs. 1,20,000 has been fixed for the travelling allowance of the members of this Council but I do not know as to how that figure had been arrived at As I have said on previous occasions in viewing these questions of travelling allowances, I am for taking the average officer or person who is to draw the travelling allowance and to see that he neither makes any money nor loses anything out of his pocket. It is very difficult as I have said to arrive at the way exactly as to how the figure has been fixed We, members of the Legislative Council, seem to be proclaiming our interest in the increase of pay of subordinate officers and of village officers and others, and even if others are not prepared to show an example, we, I say, must be prepared to show an example and after all it has been said by many people, by some of my friends, that the sum of Rs. 30 000 is very small. Taking it that there are about 100 members in the Council who come from the mufussal, on an average it will come to nearly Rs. 25 a month for each member I am only giving an average and some may have to lose a little more out of what they get now and some may lose less. The conclusion that I have come to is this. I take it—I speak subject to correction—that probably out of Rs. 1,20,000, Rs. 70,000, might be taken up for travelling allowance and Rs. 50,000 for daily batta, and instead of getting double first class we might very well get a single first class, or as many of us bring our servants, a single first class and a single third class. In calculating that, I thought, taking Rs. 70,000 towards travelling allowance, that, if it is a single first class, the reduction might come to about Rs 35,000, but if we are to make provision for a single third class also for servants which may come to about Rs 5,000, the reduction may fairly come to about Rs 30,000 This is a question, Sir, where we ought to show some self-sacrifice and I think it is after all worth while. I suppose all members will support this proposition at least, and I hope nobody will raise all sorts of side issues. I don't think any one will bring in a charge that it is a mandate from this community or that community, that it has been brought in the interest of any particular community or anything like that. It is brought simply in the interest of increasing our finances so that we may be true to what we say and show an example in the interests of the subordinate officers of the Government and village officers and others. Therefore with the full hope and belief that this proposition will be unanimously carried, I propose this reduction."

23rd MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Kesava Pillai, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Desika Achariyar; Mr. Krishna Rao.)*

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Sir, I rise to oppose the motion. The complaint is that the allowances now given are not sufficient for many people. Of course, there are certain gentlemen who live very frugally, who will live simply, just like my friends, Mr Ranganatha Mudaliyar and Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, but most of us are aged and want the help of servants. We find it difficult to meet our expenditure with the money that is given to us. Of course many of us will welcome such a sacrificing spirit on the part of the members, but I would speak on behalf of the House without reference to any party. All parties are agreed to get the batta they got now and not to lose one first class batta. I think, Sir, this sort of economy will only deter many of the members who are engaged in professions in the mufassal from attending, and we may not get enough of members to carry on the business here. It is not very easy to live in Madras with the allowances given, with its house-rents, motor expenses and so many other unexpected expenses. I therefore oppose this motion, and I am sure most of the members will vote with me and not with Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I also rise to oppose this motion. As it is, I am certainly speaking for myself and probably also on behalf of many of the members of this Council — so far as the actual expenditure is concerned, it is a case of partnership between the members and the Government now. The Government give us a very small portion of the actual expenditure that we have to incur and the other portion we have to meet out of our own pocket. Unless it be that we are asked to meet the whole cost out of our own pocket, I think all of us should vote against this."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I rise to oppose both Mr Kesava Pillai and Mr Krishnan Nayar and to support this motion. I think if nobody else has set an example of retrenchment, at least the members of this House should begin to set the example, and I may assure the Council that if they do so, they will not be the first that have taken the initiative in this matter. I know, as a matter of fact, there are many district boards where members are only paid a single second class fare for attending the meeting. If that is possible in the mufassal, I think it should be equally possible with us. We are not here concerned with how the amounts are spent by the members in Madras and on their journeys to the Council Chamber from their houses and back again. The expenses may include many items with which we are not concerned. The reasonable charges that we can claim are, I submit, the expenses that we are incurring in coming here and that, I think, is a single first class fare and one third class. The ten rupees that we get daily ought reasonably to cover our expenses. At least, the well-to-do members should be agreeable to this. I have great pleasure, Sir, in supporting the resolution of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, if I remember right, retrenchment and economy seem to be the watchwords of the new Reformed Council, and all these days, days in and days out, we have been strenuously, though unsuccessfully, fighting for retrenchment here, there and everywhere. We have attempted to apply the pruning knife in every conceivable direction. But, so far as this item is concerned, it comes nearer home. As Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar put it, it will affect each member individually only to the extent of about Rs 25, and there is absolutely no reason why we should not make that sacrifice, set a good example in that direction and vote for the motion."

Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"Sir, the last three days we have been making very strenuous attempts at retrenchment and economy. So far, our attempts have not been very successful. I do not see why Mr Srinivasa Ayyangar need hope that the present attempt to cut down the travelling allowance of the members of this Council should alone be successful. I do not oppose the motion on account of any personal concern. There are many members who come here, who spend double the amount that they receive as allowances now. They hail from long distances, from Berhampur and Cocanada in the north and Tinnevelly in the south. They give up their practice, or important business, and lose a part of their income. Why should they add to their loss by being compelled to pay all the travelling expenses. I cannot at all understand the meaning of this motion. We expect all the members of this Council regularly to attend the meetings of the Council and to enable them to come and spend the session here, we must allow them proper travelling allowances. I therefore oppose the motion.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I rise to support this motion. While I am in agreement with my other friends who have said that the allowances given are quite inadequate, still I think that it will only be consistent with the policy which we have set before us from the commencement of this session of the Council that we should pass this motion. It will be remembered that at our first meeting in February we placed before the Council various motions suggesting an increase of expenditure in various directions. Then, Sir, again during the general discussion of the budget one member after another advocated various schemes of retrenchment of expenditure. I only wish that the members of this House would try to recall to their own memories whatever they stated in speaking on the general aspect of the budget on that occasion. Now, Sir, we are passing through the third stage of the discussion where we are concerned with votes for grants. If only we remember that we have been advocating a strict policy of retrenchment, it is clear that we cannot do it unless we show some spirit of self-sacrifice ourselves. We suggested some decrease of allowances of officers of other departments, though finally we did not adopt it.

2-45 p.m. "If the motion was passed, it would have requered the officers concerned to undergo some inconvenience and some sacrifice in the larger interests of the country. We have advocated that the Ministers' salaries should be reduced, with the object that some more money can be saved for other important purposes, though we did not succeed there. How on earth can we succeed in our policy of retrenchment if even the non-official members of this Council are not prepared to undergo some amount of inconvenience. Well, several of us who come here are put to some inconvenience, but they must be prepared to undergo the same. They must face the question, the larger interests of the country. If we fail to do it, I believe that it may very well be said of us that we have not been quite sincere in this in advocating retrenchment of expenditure in other directions."

Mr T. Arumainatha Pillai:—Mr President, Sir, for the last two days we have been listening to speeches on the reductions of the travelling allowances of all sorts of officers and also we have been listening to speeches on the atrocity which the Government commits by giving these duty allowances to the officers. I believe I am right in saying that the Hon'ble Mr Krishna Nayar grew very warm on the duty allowance and several other allowances. It was stated that the Government should set an example by reducing all its needs. So far as the travelling allowances are concerned, the officers come out only for money—for salary — and they are expected to go round touring. We, members of the Legislative Council, profess to come here and work on behalf of the public sacrificing our interests and other pecuniary advantages. We proclaim to the whole world that we, here look after the interests of the public. Appeals were made to the Government, to this House and to you, Sir, not to squander the tax-payer's money by granting all kinds of allowances. May I ask the Honourable Members of this House to take that appeal themselves and set a good example by reducing their travelling allowances? After all we are only making a sacrifice of Rs. 25 a month and nothing more. Let us say to the world and to the people who sent us here—so far as I am concerned, it does not matter — that we are in right earnest in putting what we preach into practice. Example, Sir, is better than precept."

Mr. A. T Palmer:—Mr President, Sir, as a previous member has said, we are in a very delicate position in regard to this proposition and it is so. I am for retrenchment, Sir, but not for scraping so as to draw blood. The idea that the travelling allowance paid to us at present is too much, is erroneous. Most of us are feeling that it is touching our pockets to attend the Council. For, myself I had to pay a medical bill of Rs 40. for an illness that I got by coming to Madras last time. So, Sir, to cut the travelling allowance of the members is really a crime. Some say that we must do it for the sake of principle. But I am afraid that this principle will be similar to that of the jackal inviting the fraternity to dock their tails. Another point is, it is only much cry and no wool because after all the expected saving is very small indeed. Lastly I am afraid we are very pessimistic in regard to the finances of our budget. Those of us who have read the speech given by His Excellency at the Pachaiyappa's College, will understand that we are much better off than any other Presidency. There is no reason why we should raise such hue and cry with regard to retrenchment."

Mr T C Srinivasa Ayyangar:—"Mr. President, Sir, I support this motion. My Honourable Friend Mr. T. Desika Acharyar said that we are already put to many difficulties and that we need not add another to them. I should like to know how many gentlemen coming from distant places feel that even the double first class fare and the Rs 10 allowance per diem go towards meeting their expenditure. Many come here for the honour of representing their constituencies at great sacrifice. These allowances are in reality no compensation at all and we have been all these three days advocating retrenchment here, there and everywhere. This House will lose its self-respect if it does not show an example by reducing these allowances."

Rao Bahadur T Balaji Rao Nayudu:—One important point that I wish to bring to the notice of this House is that the members of this House have been urging reductions of the salaries and allowances which are to be increased during the current and coming years and not the original salaries. The travelling allowances which the members are now getting are what they were getting before. There are no additions made now. Members of the Legislative Assembly have claimed and got their rate increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. We are sticking to our original rates. We never asked for an increment and I do not see the reasonableness of our cutting the allowances down because we are unable to get the Government to accede to our recommendations to cut down the extra allowances and salaries that were given during the current year. It is as if we should say that we will not attend a meeting, because we did not succeed in the last one. I therefore oppose this motion."

Mr. R K Shanmukham Chettiyar:—"Sir, there is a certain limit even to the demands of philanthropy and patriotism on a man. It must be recognized on all hands that many of the Honourable Members come here to attend to their duties as members of this Council at very great sacrifice both of money and of business. To add to these inconveniences and say that they must spend money out of their pockets to evince their enthusiasm in the public cause is I say too great a demand upon the spirit of patriotism and philanthropy. Sir, like Mr. Norton in the Legislative Assembly we do not ask for the privilege of bringing our wives here. But even those of us who come alone and stay in some bachelors' quarters or some club do find that we have to put our hands in others' pockets as Mr. Norton said. But, unfortunately in my case I must say

23RD MARCH 1921.] (*Mr. Shanmukham Chettiyar; Mr U. Rama Rao; the Raja of Ramnad, Mr. Gopal Menon; Mr. Shanmukham Pillai; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar.*)

when I put my hands in others' pockets I do not find anything there but a cigar or a cigarette. Well, Sir, when the discussion about the salary of the Ministers was going on just a few hours back we heard very energetic appeals from some Honourable Members opposite to the Ministers to make a self-denying ordinance and to reduce their salaries. Now, Sir, such of those Honourable gentlemen who have brought this proposition, instead of asking other members to forego their travelling allowances, might as well rise to the height of saying that they will forego all their allowances. I am sure some of them will come forward with that proposal. It will save not only Rs. 30,000 but even something more."

Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao :—"I was one of those who said that double first class should not be allowed to first class officers. So also I contend now that all the members of this Council need be paid only single first class. The amount of money that we have spent in election and the amount of time spent is enormous. Here the members only are asked to forego Rs. 25 each. It is a very trifling amount and they could very well afford to forego it; so I support the motion."

The Raja of Ramnad :—"I wish to oppose the motion to allowing only one first-class fare to the members of this House. Personally it is a matter of absolute indifference to me whether the House votes for a single or double first-class fare. Neither the one nor the other would be adequate in a case like mine where the expenditure goes up to thousands of rupees every year by coming to Madras for attending the meetings and for no other purpose. It is generally understood everywhere that high-placed officials are allowed double first class. So on a question of prestige I think that the members of this House should not be denied the double first-class fares, as long as double first-class is allowed to other high officials. I do not think that except a few members, others would view this question from a pecuniary aspect. I, therefore, strongly oppose this motion for reduction."

Mr. K. P. Gopal Menon :—"Sir, the recent elections have shown that the country wants young men who have just started life to be heard in the Council. The proposition now brought forward for reducing the allowances granted to them would be very good if people of the stamp of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar who have made a mint of money in the Madura-Ramnad districts and no others had been returned to the Council. But I am here a young man from the West Coast and settled on the East Coast, in a country where some Kallars and others had a fancy for me and returned me to the Council. When I go back home after each session of this House, my wife complains of cheques drawn on the bank for expenses incurred in Madras. Invariably that must be the case with everybody here, who does some sacrifice. Though some of us have a decent practice at the bar, we have to come here leaving it, and sit in Madras for ten or twelve days sometimes. Is it not a sacrifice that we are doing? The resolution now brought forward, and the resolution for the reduction of the salary of the Ministers remind me of what happens when neighbours' children quarrel. The son of my neighbour comes and beats my son and because I find it impossible to do anything with the neighbour's son, I beat my own son. When we find that there are very high paid officers whose salaries and allowances we are unable to reduce we say we have our own Ministers, let us reduce their pay, we have our own men as our representatives in the Council, let us reduce their allowances'. I know some people may not care to travel in the first class. Even in that case I do not think there is any saving. It is a question of prestige. when travelling through the Kallar tracts, most of the Kallars asked me,' what do you get by going there?' It is only fit and proper that we must be given the allowance now given, viz, double first class and Rs. 10 per diem. I, therefore, say that the resolution is uncalled for. Such resolutions are not very serious in their nature."

3 p.m.

Mr. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai :—"My sacrifice both personal and pecuniary is much greater than that of others. The double first class allowance and ten rupees' batta is hardly sufficient to support me here in Madras. I wanted to save myself the inconvenience of travel and so was here all these days during the interval between the last and the present sitting of the Council, and I was obliged to live here at my own expense. This ten rupees will not cover even a small part of the charges. I have always to come here with a number of servants. So the allowance and the batta are nothing when compared with the actual expenses. We are all of us, gentlemen, members of the Council, who move on equal terms with the Members of the Government. We are in no way inferior to them in status and when they are entitled to and get double first class, why not we? This way of trying to save money by retrenchment, by cutting down the salaries of Ministers or by pulling at the pockets of brother members would seem quite unjustifiable. I strongly oppose the motion."

Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu :—"I move that the question be now put."

The motion for closure was carried *nem con*.

The resolution was put to the vote and declared lost 15 voting for and 42 against.

Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkataratna Ayyar moved—

2. That the provision of Rs. 25,740 under salaries—Translators' Department be reduced by Rs. 10,000.

In doing so, he said :—"I find from the budget that two items making a total of Rs. 6,000 are italicised and therefore I can't say anything about it. With regard to others, four translators on Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 and three from Rs. 300 to Rs. 360 is too much when there are seven munshis of whom four are getting from Rs. 125 to Rs. 250. I will just refer to the case of the High Court

(Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar; the Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter; Mr. Venkataramana Ayyar.) [23rd March 1921.

translators and the interpreters where I find that the Translators' department manager gets only Rs 266 and the others get only from Rs 125 to Rs. 175 The Chief Interpreter gets only from Rs. 290 to Rs. 463 and all the others get less than Rs 340. Therefore in the face of the highly paid officials who assist them, I think the translators' pay may be reduced reasonably and a deputy collector's pay, namely, Rs. 300, may be fixed as the maximum. I therefore propose the reduction of Rs. 10,000."

The Hon'ble Mr K. Srinivasa Ayyangar:—"There is really no comparison between the ordinary translators in the High Court and this very special establishment In 1909 Government resolved to have a set of whole-time picked officers as translators. Their duties are not merely ordinary translation, but they have to translate Legislative Council enactments, and the various rules passed thereunder into various languages, so that there may be accurate translation of the various Legislative Proceedings for the benefit of persons who do not know English. Again these translators are also examiners for high grade officers including Indian Civil Service officers when they appear for the language examinations. Beyond this, these translators have to furnish absolutely accurate translations of passages appearing in the vernacular newspapers for the information of the Government. It was in 1909 that this Government proposed practically the same salaries they are now drawing It was intended that these persons should have special qualifications, should have special learning both in the vernacular languages and also in rendering them into English and in rendering English into the vernaculars. It was only from last year that they have been getting a 15 per cent addition just like other gazetted officers also. (They are gazetted officers.) Now in the revision a much larger salary was fixed but the hard-hearted gentleman to my left, the Finance Member, reduced it to the present scale. The extra expenditure beyond what they are now drawing will come to a sum of Rs. 89½ per mensem for four translators. In these circumstances and considering that it is a special department, they are brought on the gazetted grade, and seeing that their salary was fixed so long ago as 1909 the provision which is made in the budget and the scale which is given to them is certainly not over-generous It has been the opinion of some that it is not even adequate."

Rao Bahadur K. S Venkataramana Ayyar:—"In the face of the explanation given by the Honourable Member I beg leave to withdraw the resolution."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu:—"Sir, I beg to move—

3. That the demand of Rs. 17,53,206 under 22 General Administration—Provincial be reduced by Rs. 100.

"I move for this reduction with a view to invite attention to the great inconvenience felt for want of a library for the Legislative Council. I submit that Honourable Members of this Council have been feeling great inconvenience for want of a reference library and a general library. I do not wish to dilate at length on this matter nor to ask the Government for any grant at once The present arrangement of consulting the Secretariat library is extremely inconvenient and I suggest that immediate steps should be taken for having a good reference library in close proximity to the House and for a general library containing all the necessary books, administration reports and the various parliamentary publications which would be useful to the Council I have no intention of pressing this motion to a division. I make this motion with a view to bring this matter to the notice of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter:—"I may say that I have had no notice of the matter now raised. We are however at work trying to meet the Honourable Member's wishes. We are waiting, Sir, for the election of the House Committee to advise us on this and other matters. But meanwhile we are getting a portion of this building cleared in order to give more room for the Council and as soon as that is done we shall endeavour to provide a library and reading room among other comforts for members of the Council."

Diwan Bahadur M Ramachandra Rao Pantulu:—"I do not press it, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar not being present, his motion,

4. That the demand under 22. General Administration be reduced by Rs. 1,000.

was deemed to have been withdrawn.

Demand No. VIII for a sum not exceeding 2·64 lakhs was then put to the Council and was granted *nem con.*

DEMAND IX.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—MISCELLANEOUS

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter:—"I beg to move demand No. IX, General Administration—Miscellaneous."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar moved—

1. That the provision under 47 be reduced as shown below:—that the Provision of Rs. 36,000 for subscriptions to periodicals be reduced by Rs. 3,000.

23RD MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter; Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimhacharlu; Mr. Sivasankaram Pillai.)*

In doing so, he said:—"I simply wanted to move this proposition with a view to get the information, if that can be given, as to what are the periodicals for which Rs. 38,000 form the subscription. Are any dailies subscribed for? The word periodical is there and so I ask for this information.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Certainly a number of dailies are subscribed for. Each of us receives most of the dailies in Madras and we read them with much care."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I do not mean the ordinary copies that are got. Are any subsidised? That is what I want to know."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I can assure the Honourable Member that we are not surreptitiously subsidising any newspaper under the guise of subscription."

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I move—

2. That in the demand under 47-D. Miscellaneous, the grant of Rs. 1,40,000 proposed for miscellaneous charges including discretionary grants by Collectors be reduced by Rs. 1,00,000.

"I request the attention of the Council to page 200 of the budget estimate. Under the detail 47-D. Miscellaneous, members will find that a sum of Rs. 1,40,000 is included in the budget estimate for 1921-22. A reference to the previous figures will show that Rs 1,29,000 was provided but the amount spent was only Rs. 15,000; and a reference to the accounts of the previous year will show that the amount provided was Rs. 1,26,000 out of which the amount actually spent was Rs 14,961. I do not wish to refer to the accounts of the previous years where the amounts provided were possibly less. Therefore it is clear that the amount actually spent under this head has been about Rs. 15,000 though the amount provided in the Budget was Rs 1,29,000. I do not find any necessity for making a provision for so large an amount as Rs. 1,40,000 when the actual expenditure judged from the previous years has been Rs 15,000. It will be found from the figure below in the budget that there is an additional provision at the disposal of the Government for a lakh of rupees and there is no proposal before the House to reduce that amount. So in view of the expenditure of the previous years, I do not understand why this large provision should be made."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU moved—

3. That the provision of Rs. 1,40,000, made at page 200 for Miscellaneous, including discretionary grants by Collectors, in Account No. 47-D. Miscellaneous and Unforeseen charges—Reserved, be reduced by Rs. 50,000.

In doing so, he said:—"Mr. President, my proposal is somewhat more modest than Mr. Krishna Rao's. I only wish to reduce it by Rs 50,000. One reason was already anticipated by Mr. Krishna Rao, that so much amount has not been spent actually every year by Collectors. Another reason is: I wish to know whether any rules have been made on the subject by the Government under which Collectors exercise their discretion in spending the amount. What I mean is whether this amount is placed at their disposal to be spent according to their pleasure or whether any objects have been specified upon which they may spend it at their discretion. If there are no rules on the subject I wish to invite the attention of the Government to the fact that some rules are necessary on the subject and that the objects upon which they may exercise their discretion should be defined. But if no rules have yet been framed I submit it is high time that such rules are framed and the objects definitely specified. Otherwise there would be a tendency to spend this amount according to the sweet will and pleasure of a Collector. That is the second reason. So, my contention is that in the first place there must be rules; in the second place so much amount is unnecessary at the present moment when we are very much in want of funds." 3-15 p. m.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"There are a number of resolutions on the same point."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I request the President will permit me, if necessary, to speak after hearing Mr. Sivasankaram Pillai."

Mr. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI:—"I should like to oppose this resolution. This is something like pocket money to the Collector. The Collector occupies a very responsible position. He is expected at any moment to go on circuit to any village and there may be necessity for instance for digging a well in that village for the Panchamas. He must be in a position to grant it as soon as possible. It is for this reason that the provision is meant. I believe that there are certain rules fixing the purpose for which this amount may be spent.

"Now, so far as my district is concerned, I may say that the allotment is absolutely necessary, for this reason. There is just now distress in the district and it takes some time before the distress is properly recognised by the authorities. Before actual relief comes in, the Collector has an anxious time in the interval. During that interval he must have some money in his hand so as to meet the situation. In this view the Collector ought to be given a larger amount."

(The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter; Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar; the Raja of Ramnad; Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimhacharlu; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Venkatarama Aygar.)

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The Hon'ble Mr C G. TODHUNTER:—"I think I can set the mind of the Honourable Member at rest In the first place, the reason why the expenditure is less than the grant, is that the expenditure is debited to the heads under which it is incurred. If it is incurred on educational objects, it goes under Education If it is incurred on famine relief, it goes under Famine. It is not shown in this grant at all in the budget. It is all governed by certain rules. I will spare the Council an enumeration of these rules. Perhaps a list of the objects will satisfy the Honourable Member. The objects fall into 11 main groups:—

1. Rewards for individuals for services to the State.
2. Do. do. public.
3. Do. for carrying out schemes for the benefit of the public.
4. Rewards for the prevention and treatment of disease.
5. Rewards for other public objects.
6. Development, agriculture, horticulture and industries.
7. Preservation of ancient monuments.
8. Redemption of criminals
9. Experiments of a minor character.
10. Relief in cases of certain calamities.
11. General help such as contribution towards maintenance of orphans.

"These are the various objects on which the Collector can spend the money, which has been aptly described as pocket money After he spends it, he has to account for it through the Accountant-General and also to state the objects for which it has been spent."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I do not press the motion."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"I want to ask the Finance Member whether the Collector submits to Government a list of the items on which he spends this money."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I think the Honourable Member refers to a question which he asked two years ago. We had a compilation of the information for him. The Government do not call for all the details of this small expenditure. But, however, it can be obtained. Whether it is worth while collecting is the question.."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I do not press the motion."

Rai Bahadur T. M NARASIMHACHARLU:—"May I know from the Finance Member whether these rules have been published for the information of the public or whether instructions have been issued to the Collectors for their guidance?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C G. TODHUNTER:—"I cannot answer that question on the spur of the moment But the public are aware that upon the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission rules were framed and they could ask the Collector with reference to the recommendations."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"The village public do not read the reports."

The motions were by leave of the Council withdrawn

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. M. D Devadoss was not moved and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

4. This Council recommends that the provision Miscellaneous including discretionary grants by Collectors (Rs. 1,40,000) under 47-D. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous and Unforeseen charges—Reserved, be reduced by Rs. 50,000.

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. C. V. Venkatramana Ayyangar was not moved and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

5. That the provision under 47 be reduced as shown below:—

Reduction in Miscellaneous and Unforeseen charges to be reduced by Rs. 40,000.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Honourable Members will kindly go to page 24 of the agenda, to the middle of it, item 212. 'That the sum of Rs. 7,660 provided for the examination of the Assistant Collectors be deleted in No. 37-E (Budget, page 186).' That has to be taken up now."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I beg to move—

5 (a) That the sum of Rs. 7,660 provided for the examination of Assistant Collectors be deleted in 37-E.

In doing so, he said:—"I believe the number of Assistant Collectors who are on duty (Sub-Collectors and Assistant Collectors only) is only about 76, as will be seen on page 23 of the budget And the new Assistant Collectors that are being imparted are only about four or five every year, never more than 10. I do not understand why a sum of Rs. 7,660 should be spent for the examination of Assistant Collectors though it includes some Abkari and Customs Tests I should like to know what the cost of the examination of the Assistant Collectors alone comes to. If it is not a very big sum, I should not like to move the resolution"

23RD MARCH 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter; Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar; the Hon'ble the President, Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"If the Honourable Member will kindly examine detailed account No. 37-E on page 126 of the Civil Budget Estimate, he will find a full explanation of the charges which are troubling him. With reference to these, I should explain in the first instance that the heading 'Examination of Assistant Collectors' is a heading of long standing which in reality covers all the charges of the Board of Examiners, who perform that function for Deputy Collectors and others as well as for the small number of Assistant Collectors who have been referred to. The details of the charges will be seen to be a small allowance to the Secretary and payment for four clerks and two peons, in addition to which there is a sum of Rs 1,500 paid to officers who examine candidates for the Salt, Abkari and Customs departmental examinations. The officers who examine the Assistant Collectors give their services free, as do the whole of the Board of Examiners, so that, if the charges properly debitable to the number of Assistant Collectors referred to were distributed over them, the Honourable Member would find that the expenditure incurred by Government for examining each Assistant Collector came to a very small number of rupees indeed."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I do not press the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

DEMAND IX—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—MISCELLANEOUS—PUBLICITY BUREAU.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"On page 14, there are four resolutions relating to the pay of the Publicity officer. I propose to take them together."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I beg to move—

6. That the sum of Rs. 24,000 under 47-E for salary of Publicity Officer be reduced by Rs. 12,000 (Budget, page 201).

"I do see some other resolution later that the whole provision for the Publicity Board should be deleted. But as the President has directed that this resolution should come up first, it is my duty to speak on this resolution. I find that the salary of the Publicity officer is fixed at Rs. 2,000. Without committing myself to the question whether the Publicity Board is necessary and whether the sum of Rs. 1,21,609 spent on the Publicity Board is productive of sufficient return as gauged by the work of the Publicity Board, I think that if the Publicity officer should be in charge of the establishment, and if there is a non-official board to help the Publicity officer, such a high salary is quite unnecessary. I should think that a first-grade deputy collector drawing about Rs. 850 to whose salary some duty allowance or house allowance or presidency allowances may be added—about Rs. 100 or Rs. 150—making up a salary of Rs. 1,000, would amply suffice to give us a capable officer knowing the languages of the country and knowing also the details of the subject on which the Publicity Board is expected to give information to the public and dispel any false notions or false ideas that may be prevalent in the mind of the public. I am an honorary correspondent of the Publicity Board myself and I am receiving a monthly list of the Publicity publications, and I think I have even written recently to the Publicity Board that it is quite unnecessary that there should be a monthly list printed, because it is only one or two leaflets added to the publicity list already published. I should like that this House accept my motion that a sum of Rs. 1,000 is amply sufficient for the salary of the Publicity officer in view of the circumstances that I have submitted for the consideration of this House."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—The resolution standing in my name is—

7. That the item of Rs. 24,000 (Publicity officer's salary) be reduced by Rs. 12,000.

"It seems to me that there is no need to have an expensive Publicity officer on Rs. 2,000 a month. For the reasons put forward by the mover, I support the resolution."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI moved—

8. That the budget estimate of Rs. 24,000 for the pay of the Publicity officer under 'detailed Account No. 47-E. Miscellaneous—Publicity Board—Reserved be reduced by Rs. 12,000.

In doing so, he said:—"I beg to say a few words. The Publicity officer is doing good work, especially in disseminating ideas regarding the use of seed, agricultural improvements, etc. Pamphlets are widely distributed and people do take interest in reading them when they deal with such subjects as agriculture and sanitation. I can bear testimony to the universal appreciation of the work done by the Publicity officer. The pamphlets issued by the Publicity officer have produced sometimes a good effect on the people in counteracting mischievous rumours. However, it is a fact that as they are issued from a Government office, the people and even the karnams and reddis, do not always believe what is written in them. The Publicity Board can be very well continued but not with an officer on a grade carrying a pay of Rs 2,000 a month. I would strongly urge this on the Government. In some provinces the Publicity Board has been abolished. I see it has been so done in Bengal and in the Punjab, but I am not for the abolition of the Board altogether. I am for appointing a high officer, if possible, an

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter; Mr. Patro.)

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Indian who can enter into the feelings of the people, understand the state of things and interpret the intentions of the Government to the public. I think if an Indian officer of sufficient qualifications and sufficient experience of human nature, especially of Indian human nature, is appointed as Publicity officer, he can render more service to the people and would better promote the aim and object of the Government."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, I have a slightly different motion which runs thus:—

3. That the item of Rs. 24,000, (salary of Publicity officer) under 47-E. Miscellaneous—Publicity Board be reduced by a sum of Rs. 13,800.

"But I do not intend making the motion."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"If necessary, the motion of the Honourable Member will be put to the vote separately."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I do not propose to move that motion at all. But I wish to say a few words in this connexion.

"Mr. President, my objection to the Publicity officer on the present pay of Rs. 2,000 is that it should be made available only to Indians and this is a department which if it is to do any good work at all—I am reserving my remarks on the other motion—must be presided over by an Indian officer who must have a good knowledge of the political atmosphere and other important subjects beneficial to the people. With this view I associate myself heartily with the remarks made by the previous speakers and would welcome a reduction of Rs. 12,000 under this head as proposed by my friends. You have a new department, an infant department. Surely you have to staff it. Make it Indian exclusively. It is not one of the listed offices; it is not one of those reserved for the services. If in such a case as that the Legislative Council is not going to insist upon an Indian being given charge of this department entirely, I do not know what else they are going to do. With these few words, I heartily support the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I am surprised and sorry that an apparently innocent motion like this should be given a racial aspect. The only question which I propose to discuss now is what is the appropriate pay for the officer in charge of the Publicity Bureau. We are told that the work of the officer now in charge of it, whose pay is more than Rs. 2,000 a month, has been highly satisfactory. That figure is approximately the pay which is given in other provinces. At least in two provinces a return, which I have here, shows that the pay is Rs. 2,000 a month. Whether we can ordinarily secure an officer who is fit to carry on these very responsible and difficult duties for any lower figure is a question which I would ask the President of the Board to speak to us about."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I consider that the salary proposed, viz., Rs. 2,000, is just and adequate to obtain the services of a competent independent officer who will be able to conduct responsible work, whether that officer is European or Indian. The kind of work that a Publicity officer has to do is shown by the figures already circulated to the members of the Publicity Board. The Publicity officer has been dealing with agriculture, sanitation, public health, industries and elections. In all, he has to deal with about 6,000 honorary correspondents at the beginning of the year."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"May I correct the Honourable Member? It is 14,000."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO *(continuing)*:—"No; it was 6,000 at the beginning of last year and at the end of the year it is 14,000, it is estimated that there will be 18,000 correspondents this new year. In addition to this, the Publicity officer is in communication with about 25,000 village officers and 5,000 co-operative societies. Leaflets in all languages are issued to the people. About 67 leaflets were issued by the Publicity officer in the last year. Look at the amount of work that a Publicity officer has to do not merely in selecting subjects and drafting notes on these subjects or adding to the notes drawn up by other people and scrutinizing the same: the correspondents are not merely put up in order to have the volume of work increased. There are applications from correspondents from different parts of the Presidency who pay postage stamps themselves and require that these pamphlets should be supplied to them. The report also shows that there is much demand from persons who pay the postage out of their own pockets and want to read these pamphlets and circulate them. The kind of work that a Publicity officer has to do is a responsible one that is, to get information judiciously and furnish accurate information on which the rural population has to act. Therefore we find the conditions are such that there is a demand for work of this kind and the kind of work is the circulation of scientific information; I think nineteen pamphlets were issued dealing with agricultural improvement, the rotation of crops, application of manures; articles written by others are also scrutinized by the Publicity officer. He translates and circulates his pamphlets to the rural areas among the 24,000 honorary correspondents of the Publicity Board. In addition to this there is also a certain amount of political work to be done. We find that there are vernacular newspapers in the mufassal areas representing a particular aspect of the administration either criticising or presenting a highly-coloured picture of the administration. It is necessary that it has to be tackled by an agency like the Publicity Board. The Publicity officer takes note of publications in the vernacular in different parts of the

Presidency and he in reply endeavours to give correct information as against the false criticisms or misrepresentations in the vernacular newspapers. The House will be pleased to see that it is not merely translation or writing a note, it is a work of a responsible nature and much information and knowledge are required in order that correct information may be disseminated among the population of the Presidency.

"As regards the salary, if an officer of responsibility is to be placed—whether he is an European or Indian, I am not very particular—he must be an officer who must be conversant not only with the problems of the country and the languages but he must also know the international problems, that is, with reference to war grave economic problems like the currency have come up. The new tax now imposed by the Indian Legislative Assembly or the customs duties should be explained in relation to their effects on the product of this country and export to other countries. The vernacular papers represent a particular aspect of the case and the Publicity Officer has to consider the whole case and make a note and have it translated and disseminate correct information. This is an important work which the Publicity Officer is doing. He has to study the problems relating to exchange and currency and also international problems connected therewith. All this means a large amount of work requiring experience, study and research, and I think therefore that the pay provided for the post is not at all too high."

DR C B RAMA RAO:—"I have been connected with the Publicity Bureau. I am not in touch with what is passing in other departments, but I know what has been done and is being done with regard to my own department. The volume of work turned out, the number of leaflets issued, the scrutiny that is exercised, the sifting that is made, and the inquiry that is instituted—all these are very amazing. I have often wondered how one officer has been able to do so much, and I do not know whether any ordinary man, whether European or Indian, can cope with the amount of work that is being done at present; and the work that is done is phenomenal. I can bear testimony to the thoroughness with which it is done in matters concerning medical relief and sanitation."

THE REV. E M MACPHAIL:—"Mr President, I understand that some remarks are going to be made later on on the proposal to abolish the Publicity Board altogether. So, I would reserve some of my remarks on that point till I hear what may be said in that connexion.

"The point I wish to speak on at the present moment is the one on which the Hon'ble the Finance Minister referred to me. It appears to me that the value of the work that is being done by the Publicity Officer should be judged independently, and I hope that the consideration of this question will not be marred by bringing racial feeling into the matter. I should like to say as regards the Publicity Board that when I joined the Board nearly two years ago I did not know the gentleman who has occupied the position of Publicity Officer, but during those 18 months as my acquaintance with him has grown, my admiration for him has grown also and I would like to emphasize every word that Dr C. B Rama Rao has said. I may say there is no one who has had anything to do with that Board who can fail to admire the extraordinary combination of qualities which the present Publicity Officer possesses. He has an extraordinarily wide knowledge of the different subjects he deals with. He has a most ready pen. He is able to publish leaflets written in a most clear and interesting style. But cleverness is not everything and I have been struck by the sympathy and the patience shown by Mr. Gwynn and by his extraordinary willingness to take pains in understanding and answering the people who write in to us. I should like to say in connexion with the Publicity Bureau that our honorary correspondents are continually sending to us requests asking for information on several matters. In fact people seem to regard the Publicity Bureau as something like a place where you may inquire within upon everything. Well what I have been struck most was the extraordinarily sympathetic way in which Mr Gwynn has dealt with all these matters. I do not really feel that it is necessary for me to say very much because I am certain that every member of the Board who has been working along with Mr. Gwynn has exactly the same feeling with regard to the extraordinary energy and the extraordinary ability with which Mr. Gwynn is turning out his work. It is not a work that any ordinary person can do. The salary may seem somewhat high to some gentlemen. But I consider that every pie is thoroughly earned by the Publicity Officer.

"I should like to mention in this connexion that the Publicity Board is a means of getting 3-45 p.m.
an extraordinary amount of work done for nothing. I am not referring only to the Publicity Board which is composed of a number of men who are very busy men but who are able and willing to give advice to the Publicity Officer on all matters submitted to them and it is really turning out very useful work. I am referring rather to the great organization of voluntary workers which the Board has created by which it is possible to put into the hands of the people throughout the country information of all kinds on all subjects.

"In the Publicity Board we deal to a very small extent only with politics. On one occasion, in connexion with the Reforms scheme, we tried to explain to the people what the reforms were, and I am sure all the members of this Council have been in complete sympathy with what we did upon that occasion. But a very large part of the work is concerned with sanitation, with health questions and with all kinds of educational work. It will be a great calamity indeed if we abolish this organization and deprive the people throughout the country of the means of getting valuable information which they are now receiving."

(Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar ; Mr. Simpson ; Mr. Tanikachalam Chettiyar.) [23RD MARCH 1921.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I am one of those that have given notice of a little reduction, and after hearing all the speeches I congratulate myself that my reduction is the most modest. I may add that as regards the efficacy of the department is concerned, I have also some personal experience, and I have absolutely no reason to doubt that it is doing very useful work Sometimes the pamphlets they issue, especially the English pamphlets, are wasted. When I sent this motion—I speak subject to correction—I was told that the excellent officer who is at the head of that department was going away. If he is to continue, nobody will say that his pay is to be curtailed or that he should be transferred.

" If it is a fact that he is going away and that we have to choose somebody else, I appeal that a senior Indian officer may be selected. I am sorry to say that we have to raise the question of race. We have sometimes to raise this question because very often we are made to think that the European is fit for everything whereas an Indian is not fit for any responsible post. I think we can very easily find a senior Indian officer in the Deputy Collector's grade and can appoint him on a thousand rupees with a duty allowance of Rs. 200. Instead of having an officer on Rs. 2,000, we can go in for a Deputy Collector or a similar officer on Rs. 1,000 with a little duty allowance and it is only with that view and not with any other view that I proposed a reduction of Rs. 10,000. If really then the present officer against whom nothing can be said is leaving the department, I request the Government to try to get an officer on a fairly low pay. An officer of the rank of a Sub-Collector or a Deputy Collector is enough, though it is preferable to have an Indian.

" One Honourable Member has been saying that the Board has been doing some political work There is no objection to its doing general political work, but the Publicity Board should not become a department dealing with a particular political creed. That would lower the Board in the public esteem. I am sure it will be doing much more useful work if it does not enter the political arena In my own case, I wanted some information and I was surprised to get the information at very short notice. The present officer as well as the establishment is very good, and we have no objection to a lump provision of Rs. 50,000 being added over the expenditure of last year All that I wish to say is that this should not be a regular political association, but that it should be a general association in which people of all ideas and people of all political views may have confidence and may get the necessary information and whose publications they may read with benefit. It is in these circumstances I sent up notice of reduction "

Mr. J. F. SIMPSON :—" Mr. President, I should like to say that the last speaker but one has been a member of the Publicity Board almost since its inception. He is the Chairman of the Publicity Board and he stated that it is not a political association."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I never said it was. It was only in reference to one speaker that I said so."

Mr. J. F. SIMPSON :—" Anyhow that was the impression that I gathered from him. I just wanted to say that it is not and according to the constitution it cannot be. In my knowledge it never has been a political association. I just want to add my tribute of praise to the Publicity Officer. An Honourable Member of this House, Mr. A. P. Patro, has very eloquently pointed out the qualifications necessary for the Publicity Officer. I do not propose to paint the lily and to add anything to what Mr. Patro stated. To get a suitable officer to run this office, I am strongly of opinion that the pay of Rs. 2,000 is not too much I have no objection at all to an Indian being appointed as the Publicity Officer I am quite content as a member of the Board to have the best man, whether he be Indian or European I only want to say that in my opinion the amount of salary is not too much, and if an officer with the requisite qualifications is appointed he must have a decent salary."

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—" Mr. President, I do not support this motion for reducing the salary of the Publicity Officer. My reason is this In these days of non-co-operation, it is absolutley necessary that correct information should be disseminated to people amongst whom a lot of misrepresentation is made as to the intentions of the Government and the representatives of the people and the Ministers. For that purpose we must have an officer who, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patro pointed out, must be a masterhand able to grasp the several subjects which he is called upon to answer and to deal with people in a fair impartial manner. To a person occupying that post, or competent to occupy that post, a good salary must be given. It was suggested that Deputy Collectors may be appointed Deputy Collectors can look after a certain taluk in the district regarding the collection of revenue. A pay of Rs. 2,000 is not very much more than the pay of a last grade District Judge or District Magistrate or Collector. If a District Judge passes an order which is considered illegal or wrong, there is the High Court to revise it and there are further courts to revise it. In the case of a District Collector, if he goes wrong, there is the Board of Revenue to set him right ; over the Board there is Government. But if the Publicity Officer goes wrong, there is no one sitting in judgment over him. There is a great danger to Government if wrong information is disseminated. There is a great danger in appointing men who are content with small salaries. They will not be relied upon by all classes of people. The man who is appointed to the post must be not merely a competent man but also a man in whom all the communities will have great faith. Under these circumstances, to pay a sum of Rs 2,000 per mensem is not far too much. On the other hand, it would be penny wisdom and pound foolishness to reduce the salary to Rs 1,000 The amount of work that this department turned out last year is simply amazing. The information that is ultimately intended to be communicated to

the people must first be sent to this machinery which distributes the same broadcast For the purpose of doing this work, a lump addition of Rs. 50,000 is not at all a liberal one. In these circumstances I oppose the proposition."

Mr K. P. GOPALA MENON:—"From what we have now heard from the Rev. E. M. Macphail, the President of the Publicity Board, and from Mr A. P. Patro, we got an idea of the nature of the work that the Publicity Officer has to do. From an admission made by some of my honourable friends who are in support of this resolution, it is clear that the present officer in charge of the Publicity Board has done his work miraculously well, and that he deserves the Rs. 2,000 salary. Why should we anticipate that the Government is going to choose one who is not so popular? Of course, as regards the present officer who happens to be a man chosen by the Government we all give a very good certificate and say that he deserves the pay given to him and that he has done his work well. Can we not trust the Government again and think that they will be anxious to choose a man of equal capacity to carry on the work in the same satisfactory manner as the present officer?

"It is not a question of pay; but the proper criterion on which we all should act is whether the work is done satisfactorily We have heard that Rs 2,000 is too much and that a Deputy Collector on a lesser pay can be selected But when a Deputy Collector is appointed, the same honourable gentleman would come forward and say 'While Mr. Gwynn was in office, you were paying Rs. 2,000. Why do you give this gentleman who turns out the same work a lesser pay?' It is not a question of race but it is a question of principle

"If the present officer is going away shortly, I am sure the Government will choose a man of similar capacity. I therefore strongly oppose this resolution to reduce the salary of the Publicity Officer

"Another point that was raised was that leaflets are sent round and that some of the English leaflets are wasted I myself had to send for these leaflets. When I wanted some, I wrote to the Publicity Officer to send me some leaflets in Tamil, some in Malayalam and a few in English and he sent them to me. It is our own look-out to see that these pamphlets are not wasted but are put to proper use Itis not the mistake of the Publicity Officer to have despatched English pamphlets, but it is our own folly if we do not take great care of them. This is my experience, and I cannot blame the Publicity Officer. We should all realize our own responsibility in the matter and we should all assist him in the discharge of his duties. We want the Publicity Officer to be more or less a mediator between the Government and the people. I should say that the pay proposed is, in my opinion, rather too little I would, on the other hand, be very glad to say that the Publicity Officer should be paid something like Rs. 3,000."

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI:—"Mr President, if anybody knows anything about the Publicity Board, it is I. For, when it was organized as a war measure for the correct dissemination of war news, I was appointed for translating the war news Then when the war was over, this Publicity Board was continued and I know what sort of things are published. For, I was a translator till very recently and most important questions have been discussed there. I was consulted very often by Mr Gwynn about many things and I was able to give correct information. Of course there are Collectors and Collectors who will be easily satisfied with any information given, but Mr. Gwynn is not a man of that sort. He wants correct information. He will not be satisfied with information given by any single gentleman but will consult many others Moreover, as has been pointed out at this particular moment when there is so much misrepresentation and misinformation given to the illiterate public, it is necessary that the Publicity Board should be in existence under the guidance of a very able officer I was intending to suggest that there should be another organization in connexion with the Publicity Bureau for the purpose of carrying on propaganda work of preaching against the non-co-operation movement, as their printing will reach only the educated people, but many of the illiterate people are still in the dark as regards the doings of the Government in this political state of the country. So to interfere with the Publicity Bureau is dangerous and if the Publicity Bureau is not strengthened in the nearest future, I am sure that the people who are not well-wishers of the present Government will do immense mischief. It is necessary to counteract this mischief not only with the publications of pamphlets but by preaching. I am quite willing to undertake it free of charge and to go everywhere. I am doing it already. Wherever I go, I take the opportunity of disabusing the minds of our countrymen as regards this non-co-operation. And Mr President, to say that the Publicity Bureau is a waste or a burden upon society is, I may say, a great sin and finding fault with our benefactors is, of course, condemned as a sin in every religion It is difficult to find a Publicity Officer, like Mr Gwynn, equal in integrity, equal in honesty, equal in carrying on his duties properly. Of course I know many of these high paid officials. When they went to get any information, they generally halt at a place; have dinner, or perhaps take one or coffee and take also a nap and then call out 'Who is there?' Tahsildar, what is the matter in the village, man?' and get the reply 'What, Sir, everything is all right'—and report as if they had personally visited that place and seen everything. Certainly these people won't do for any responsible office Whether it be an Indian or anybody else, he must be a man of real honesty Otherwise there is danger. Therefore I strongly oppose any interference with the Publicity Bureau."

Srimati SASTHUHAAN RATH:—"Sir, as in irrigation so in publicity work there seems to be need for productive work and protective work. Protective work is to protect the Government against the attacks of non-co-operators and others, and productive work is a work that

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relates to sanitation, medical relief, etc. Well, naturally the Government, for protective work of that kind, will prefer one who has some experience of their policy and principle of administration. Therefore, we see that Mr. Gwynn is there as one of their accredited representatives and there is no complaint against him. His work has been very satisfactory and for a new department, such as the Publicity Board that has been ushered into existence only about a year ago, his work is really very satisfactory. But why is it that in the revised estimate for 1920-21 you have Rs 27,100 and in the budget estimate for this year you have Rs. 24,000 only? The reduction appears quite unusual because in every other department and for almost every other item we have got an enhanced amount while here we have got a reduction. I was curious to know the reason why and I was told that Mr Gwynn was to go on furlough for one year and somebody has to be appointed on a slightly reduced salary and already the person who is to be appointed has been selected or is going to be selected and that is Dr Gilbert Slater. I am subject to correction, but if that be a fact, I put it to the House whether this is not the time and place to discuss that matter and whether Dr Slater could be given that appointment. It is for the House to discuss and decide whether he could do the same work as Mr. Gwynn was doing, whether his experience of India and theories of Indian economics . . ."

The Hon'ble Mr C. G TODHUNTER :—" I rise to a point of order, Sir. The appointment of the Publicity Officer is a matter within the prerogative of His Excellency the Governor and not a matter for the discussion of this House. The appointment has not yet been made."

Sriman SASIBHUSHANA RATH (*continuing*) :—" This is the only occasion, Sir, on which we can discuss something about the Publicity Bureau. Otherwise it is a secret bureau."

The Hon'ble Mr C. G. TODHUNTER :—" I beg to deny that absolutely, Sir. There is nothing secret about it. It is a Publicity Bureau."

Sriman SASIBHUSHANA RATH (*continuing*) :—" That is a Board of eleven members and some of them have resigned."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—" May I ask, Sir, through you, who are those members who have resigned?"

Sriman SASIBHUSHANA RATH :—" Mr Nageswara Rau and Mr. Kasturiranga Ayyangar."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—" Exactly, thank you."

Sriman SASIBHUSHANA RATH (*continuing*) :—" Well, Sir, the Publicity Board is there. The proceedings of the Board are not open to the public nor are they published."

The Rev. E M. MACPHAIL :—" May I put a question, Sir, whether Mr. Kasturiranga Ayyangar did not attend a single meeting of the old Publicity Board though not of the new Publicity Bureau?"

Sriman SASIBHUSHANA RATH :—" I may further add that very few Indian members attend; sometimes Mr Dasadas attends and perhaps some else."

The Rev. E M. MACPHAIL :—" May I contradict that statement directly? Mr. Ranga Achari very frequently attended the meetings; Mr. G A. Natesan attended almost every meeting; Mr. Devadas and Mr. O. Ramaswami Chettiyar attended all meetings regularly."

Sriman SASIBHUSHANA RATH :—" I am subject to correction, but that is my information."

The Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL :—" Then I must ask the member to withdraw that statement."

Sriman SASIBHUSHANA RATH :—" When the President of the Board himself says that all these people attend . . ."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" I think Mr. Macphail knows the facts acutely and his statement may be accepted."

Sriman SASIBHUSHANA RATH :—" I accept that statement."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—" Withdraw! Withdraw!"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" The Honourable Member has said that no Indian member has been generally attending the meetings."

Sriman SASIBHUSHANA RATH :—" I don't think I said anything that I should withdraw. Generally the attendance of Indian members is meagre. That is what I meant.

"I see the usefulness of the department. I am myself the editor of a newspaper and as such I feel the necessity of such a department and the Government giving us information and all that. But what I want to know is this, whether the proceedings of the Board should not be open to the public. That is my point. Then in the appointment of the Publicity Officer, whether he be a European or an Indian officer, it does not matter, nor am I particularly for reducing of salary at that appointment, what I insist upon is that he must be an able officer who must have a large amount of sympathy and it is necessary that he must know the Indian mind. That is all. Another point is this, that while we have Rs. 24,000 to the Publicity Officer, a provision of only Rs. 12,000 has been made for the staff which is not enough. Rather it should be Rs 24,000 for the staff and Rs. 12,000 for the Publicity Officer. Because, in a newspaper office or in a Publicity office such as this, you have to do much of routine and miscellaneous work of typing and sending out leaflets and pamphlets to proper addresses and more of these clerks are required. In my district I know that certain Oriya villages are served with Telugu leaflets. They are of no use there and in certain matters we don't get the information we

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seek. Probably I may give one instance. There were a number of lasting cases in Ganjam. I referred the matter to the Publicity Officer, but the information, if any, which he collected on the subject was not made available to the public."

Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu applied for a closure of the debate.

The motion for closure was unanimously carried.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"There are four resolutions; the first motion is for reducing the salary of the Publicity Officer by a sum of Rs. 12,000; the second motion is also that it should be reduced by Rs. 12,000; the third is also to the same effect. These three will have to be taken together for voting. The fourth motion standing in the name of Mr. S Srinivasa Ayyangar not having been moved will be deemed to have been withdrawn."

Motions Nos 6, 7 and 8 (by Messrs. K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar, P. Kesava Pillai and R. Srinivasa Ayyangar) to reduce the salary of the Publicity Officer by a sum of Rs. 12,000 were put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr C. G. Todhunter demanded a poll.

The result of the poll was as follows:— 4-16 p.m.

Ayes.

1. Mr A. Rangaratha Mudaliyar
2. ,, P. Kesava Pillai
3. ,, S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. Srimati Basvanath Das.
5. Dr. U. Rama Rao.
6. Mr R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
7. ,, K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar.
8. ,, C V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
9. ,, M. R. Ahmad Mirza Sahib.

Noes.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Liocel Davidson.
2. ,, Mr. C G. Todhunter.
3. ,, Md Habib-ul-lah Sahib.
4. ,, Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
5. ,, Mr. A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.
6. ,, Mr. P Ramarayaningar.
7. ,, Mr K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu
8. Mr. F. J Richards.
9. ,, R G. Grieve.
10. ,, A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
11. ,, P Subbarayan.
12. ,, E. Pariyanayagam.
13. ,, Adinarayana Reddi.
14. ,, S. R. Y. Ankineelu Prasad.
15. ,, R Appaswami Nayudu.
16. ,, V. Appaswami Vandayar.
17. ,, C Arumachala Mudaliyar.
18. ,, T. Balaji Rao Nayudu
19. ,, B. P. Devarajulu Nayudu
20. ,, S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
21. ,, Ethirajulu Nayudu.
22. ,, K. Gopalakrishnayya.
23. ,, K P Gopal Menon.
24. ,, B Muniswami Nayudu.
25. ,, P. C. Muthu Chettiyar
26. ,, A T. Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar.
27. ,, C V. S Narasimha Raju.
28. ,, M Narayanaswami Reddi.
29. ,, G. Natesa Mudaliyar
30. ,, A. P. Patro
31. ,, C. Ponnuswami Nayudu
32. ,, W P. A. Soundara Pandiya Nadar.
33. ,, R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar
34. Mr. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai.
35. ,, T. Sivasankaram Pillai.
36. ,, S Somasundaram Pillai.
37. ,, K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.
38. ,, A. Thangavelu Nayakar.
39. ,, T. C Thangavelu Pillai.
40. ,, O. Tanikachala Chettiyar.
41. ,, R. Venkataratnam Nayudu.
42. ,, W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.
43. ,, M. C Raja
44. ,, L C. Guruswami.
45. ,, M. Ramachandra Rao.
46. ,, Sadasiva Bhat
47. Srimati Sambhushana Rath.
48. Mr. M Suryanarayana.
49. ,, T. Desika Achariyar.
50. ,, S Arpudaswami Udaiyar.
51. ,, E S. M Mascarenhas.
52. ,, A. T. Palmer.
53. ,, G. Vandayam.
54. ,, Raja of Ramnad.
55. Srimati M. V. Appa Rao Bahadur
56. Abdul Razeq Sahib.
57. Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib
58. A. D M Basoth Sahib
59. Muhammad Koya Sahib.
60. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar Sahib.
61. Qadir Nawaz Khan Sahib
62. A. P. I. Sayid Ibrahim Raruttar.
63. Muhammad Usman Sahib
64. Mr J. F. Simpson.
65. ,, T. Namberumal Chettiyar.
66. ,, P. Venkatarangayya.
67. Rev E. M. Macphail.

9 *ayes* and 67 *noes*.

Rai Bahadur T. M NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

10. That the lump provision of Rs. 50,000 made at page 201 for extending the operation of the Publicity Board in Detailed Account No. 47-E. Miscellaneous—Publicity Board—Reserved, be omitted (Budget page 201).

"When I bring forward this motion for omitting the amount of Rs 50,000, I do it not because I see no use in the Publicity Board or its activities, but because I am not satisfied with the way in which the pamphlets are issued and circulated. The real object of the Publicity Board is, I fancy,

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to make the people, I mean the masses in the villages, actually acquainted with what the Publicity Board publishes. As I find, the Publicity Board publishes a lot of useful information by way of communiqués to the press, by way of issuing pamphlets and otherwise. But these pamphlets are brought only to our notice. We already know what is good and what is bad. But unfortunately, I speak only from my own experience of my tracts, these pamphlets and these information are not placed within the reach of the actual village people. What I say is that if this information, whether in regard to agriculture, or in regard to sanitation, or in regard to other things which are useful to the daily life of a villager, or even in regard to the activities of the Government, or even with regard to the activities of the mischievous non-co-operation movement—is actually brought home to the villagers in their village, assembling them under the village pial or under the village tamarind tree and telling them these things in this manner, I can appreciate the value of the pamphlets of the Publicity Board. But they do not in many cases reach the villagers. They only reach us and many of us simply forget them or don't care even to go through them. This is a fact, Sir, which I have to place before you. I do not say for one moment that it is not useful. I only pray that it should be made as useful as it ought to be. If you want to extend the activities of the Publicity Board, by all means do so. But let the activities go to the very village and let them not stop with towns and cities and educated people or with the correspondents of the Publicity Officer. What I wish is that if you really want to do business bring it home to the masses. If you want to do it half-heartedly, let us not waste more money of the public. It is with that object that I move this motion and I hope that if the Member in charge will only assure us, I mean the public, that it will really be brought home to the masses, I certainly will have no objection to spend Rs. 50,000 and even more upon this particular head."

Mr S SRINIVASA AYYANGAR moved—

11. That the lump provision of Rs. 50,000 for extension of operations under 47-E. Miscellaneous—Publicity Board be omitted.

In doing so, he said :—"Mr. President, Sir, I merely move this formally for the purpose of ascertaining the details of this lump provision."

Mr R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR moved—

12. That the lump provision of Rs. 50,000 for the extension of the operations of the Publicity Board be reduced by Rs. 38,000 (47-E).

In doing so, he said :—"I do not want to cut down this item altogether, but my resolution proposes to reduce the allotment by Rs. 38,000. Turning to page 201, we find provision being made for the first time in the budget we are discussing, whereas we find no corresponding provision in 1920. Instead of doing away with this item, I think the figure will have to be reduced by Rs. 38,000 or thereabouts. I am awaiting fuller and detailed information from the Member in charge of the department and my pressing the motion to a division depends upon the nature of the materials which will be placed at our disposal."

The Hon'ble Mr C. G TADHUNTER :—"Listening to the first Honourable mover, Sir, I was rather puzzled whether what he wanted was not an increase rather than a decrease in the provision. He wants us to be in touch with every village. We want more money to do that. But he wants to take the money away. To show that we are both working for the same end, I cannot do better than read a very short passage from a note by Mr. Gwynn.

"With regard to non-co-operation he says: 'It must be remembered that the non-co-operation agitators are now doing their utmost to reach the remotest village and put their side of the case before the villagers, and the vernacular press is almost entirely on the side of the non-co-operator. Many of the non-co-operators who work in villages are non-co-operators of the baser sort who have no hesitation in distorting facts regarding the conduct of Legislative Councils and Legislative Council Members, taxation, Government budgets, prospects of war with other countries, causes of the increase in prices, etc., etc. It is our business to see that the villagers get a fairer view of these facts put before them. It is also our business to interest the villagers who are voters in the proceedings of the Councils to which they have returned members, and to let them know what their representatives are doing. In fact it is clearly the duty of the councillors to supply this Bureau with the funds to enable it to report their proceedings to those to whom they are responsible. It is difficult to do this work at all without excessive expenditure. To do it by paid lecturers would be impossibly costly. The cheapest way is to work by leaflets and voluntary helpers. This is what we are doing. But if we are to work in this way, we ought to send our leaflets to at least one voluntary helper in every one of the 50,000 villages in the Presidency.'

"This, it will be seen, is almost a repetition of what the Honourable Member has been saying.

"Continuing, he says: 'I have not proposed to attempt this, this year, because there is no use in sending leaflets to people who don't want to receive them'—an exact echo of the Honourable Member's sentiment—'and I am not yet in touch with one man in each of the 50,000 villages who may be expected to display an interest. But we have already at least 14,000 men scattered

throughout the mufassal who have shown themselves prepared to take some trouble in order to get our leaflets, and I have no doubt that before the end of the year we shall be in touch with at least 18,000'

"That is the beginning of the expansion we want. We want possibly more leaflets. As a matter of fact Mr Gwynn indented for less, because he did not want to put up the charges too high. We want more voluntary correspondents, and he has provided for another 4,000. Then we have got increased rates of postage to pay. That is going to cost a lot of money. Then there is the stationery, printing and so forth. All these make up the lump provision of Rs. 50,000.

"In this connexion may I remind the House of what Lord Selborne said about the necessity of publicity. I am reading a recent Reuter: 'He referred to the Joint Committee's recommendation that the Government of India should take steps to give the utmost publicity to their intentions and policy. He said he had heard that there had never been a greater, more malignant and more persistent stream of calumnies and lies than was at present flooding India against the intentions of the Government of India, the Imperial Government and the whole British policy towards India. He was told on authority which he could not doubt, that these lies were being believed because the Government of India remained dumb. The campaign of calumny might have direct consequences; yet, nothing really important in the way of propaganda was being done to counteract it. On behalf of the Joint Committee, he protested against this. He believed that it was not yet too late to do a great deal to counteract the dire mischief of this campaign, but if the whole case of the benefits of British rule and of the noble, magnanimous intentions of the British Government were allowed to go by default, the most tremendous responsibility would rest with Government' If this House refuses to grant this sum, a tremendous responsibility will rest with the House. I hope that this House, instead of asking to reduce the amount, will follow the line taken by a Madras Member in the Imperial Assembly and urge an increase. The Hon'ble Mr. Rangachari has given the people at Delhi an account of what we are doing and urged that the provision should be increased as the amount is really inadequate. Mr Jamnadas Dwarakadas in supporting him said that it was a disservice to the country to ask for a reduction or omission of the provision allotted for the purpose of making the work of the Government and the representatives of the people known throughout the country. I do hope that the views of this House will be in favour of Mr. Rangachari and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and not of this motion to reduce this very necessary provision."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I also gave notice of a motion—

13. That the budget estimate of Rs. 24,000 for the pay of the Publicity Officer under Detailed Account No. 47-E.—Miscellaneous—Publicity Board, Reserved, be reduced by Rs. 12,000.

"In the light of the explanation given by the Honourable Member I am not pressing it. I may tell him at once that the non-co-operation movement has had no effect whatever even on the people in distant villages. So far as our districts are concerned they have had no effect whatever except probably in the field of drink. They have managed to make people abstain from drinking and toddy and arrack shops closed. That is due to the overwhelming public sentiment in favour of abstinence. The public are against the evil of drinks for the evil wrought by it is great and so they are helping the non-co-operators in inducing the people to abstain from drinking. I don't move this."

The motion not being made was deemed to have been withdrawn.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"My object in bringing this motion is to bring 4-30 p.m. to the notice of the Government that at present the work of the Bureau has not effectively reached the villages and as the Member in charge of the department has read us some passages by which it seems to me that it is intended to carry the movement down to the village, I have great pleasure in withdrawing the motion."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I want to say a word to the Honourable Member. I understand that most of this Rs. 50,000 is for printing, postage and paper. May I suggest to the Honourable Member whether it is possible to reduce the postage? I am only suggesting it to him."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"We have been trying to persuade the Government of India to treat the leaflets as newspaper matter and we are trying other schemes, and I will assure the Honourable Member that everything will be done as cheaply as possible consistently with efficiency. What we will not try is sending leaflets in batches to Tahsildars and others which will only result in their being left to rot in corners of their offices."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"I beg leave to withdraw the motion."

All the motions were then by leave withdrawn.

The following motion standing in the name of Mr P. Siva Rao was not moved and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

14. That under 47-E, the lump provision of Rs. 50,000 for the extension of the operations of the Publicity Board may be omitted

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The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Motions for reduction of total grants will be taken up all together."

MR C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR did not press the following motion :—

15. That the provision of Rs. 1,21,600 under 47 for expenses of the Publicity Board be reduced by Rs. 10,000.

The motion was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn.

MR. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Mr. President, my resolution is of a different nature.

16. That in 47-E. Miscellaneous—Publicity Board, the provision of Rs. 1,21,600 for Publicity Board be deleted.

"My object in framing the resolution is this. The Publicity Board has begun only a year ago and already the expenditure has come to a very high figure. I fear that if the Board should remain a separate body, the cost will be going on increasing. After hearing Messrs. Patro and S Somasundara Pillai my fear has only been confirmed. From the list of works which the Publicity Officer has to do according to them, it looks as if that one gentleman in charge will not do. It may require half a dozen more. It won't be long before other officers are taken into this department. To avoid that and to meet the other objection raised by some of the speakers, namely, that we want a very responsible officer to be in charge of the office—we don't want a person whose honesty and integrity we do not know—it struck me that this department might be abolished altogether and all the work put under the management of the Chief Secretary to the Government. I thought the Chief Secretary will be the proper person to do it because the Financial Department which was under him hitherto has been taken away and he ought to be able to find time to attend to one or more important matters. I thought that this department would be the best. He is the most responsible Secretary of the Government and as such his capacity to manage the department cannot be questioned, if Mr. Gwynn or some other equally qualified officer were to be under him as Under Secretary. There will also be the security that everything issued from that office will be properly authorized and there will also be a guarantee that no politics would be brought in—one member raised that question that the Publicity Board might be a political body. That objection also will vanish because all publications will come under the Government and there will be no fear that there will be any party politics advanced. So, for the sake of greater supervision and greater responsibility and to avoid much expenditure and also owing to the reason that the Chief Secretary has been relieved of the financial work and can easily take over this work, I propose, that this provision for the Publicity Board be deleted. It was in that view that I gave notice of this motion and not that the publicity work should be stopped.

"I may also state that if such an arrangement is made, I don't think it likely that the cost will be going on increasing. In some cases I think only Government Orders are sent from the Board. In some cases they are summarized. Probably in the Secretariat this could be done better because it knows what actually has to be done. They also know the purport of the Government Orders and could do the work certainly well."

DIWAN BAHADUR M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am afraid that Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar's proposal will be quite impracticable. The Chief Secretary is one of the most heavily worked officers of the Government and the Secretariat also is one of the most heavily worked institutions. So that, if this work is to be attached to the Chief Secretary, the first result will be that he will not find time to attend to this work. However, if it is attached to him as a matter of duty he and his establishment will naturally attend to it. What will be the result? This is as good as abolition of the Board altogether. In order that the work turned out by the Publicity Board might be interesting there must be some freshness about it. The Publicity Officer must have time to think, to read new books, new productions, in fact everything, both in this country and other countries that is appearing for the first time and he should have time to digest these things and to abstract out of these what is useful and reject what is useless, to summarize what is useful and propagate the result of his summary in the country at large. I doubt whether the Chief Secretary has any time to think even of his current duties. So that the result of carrying out of the suggestion of Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar will be the abolition of the usefulness of this department and at the same time retaining the cost of it."

RAO BAHADUR A. S KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Even assuming it is practicable to transfer it to the Secretariat, I think there are still graver objections to the transfer. Even as it is and notwithstanding the attempts made to associate with the Publicity Board a number of non-officials, it is still working at a disadvantage owing to the impression that it is an officialised body and that it is not correctly representing popular sentiments. If you transfer it to the Secretariat you take away even the little satisfaction that non-officials have an opportunity of making themselves understood by the officers. It will get into Secretariat with all the suspicion that it is a purely officialised body and that it won't consult public opinion. Therefore even assuming if practicable to transfer it to the Secretariat, it is much more useful to keep it as a separate body."

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Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I move that the question be put."

The motion for closure was put to the vote and carried.

Motion No. 16 was then put to the vote and lost.

The following motions which stood in the names of the Honourable Members noted against them were not moved and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

Srimati SAMBUGHANA BATH:—

17. That under 47-E, the provision of Rs. 1,21,600 for the Publicity Board be reduced to Rs. 1,00,000.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—

18. That the allotment of Rs. 1,21,600 (Publicity Board) be omitted.

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—

19. That the grant of Rs. 1,31,600 under 47-E. Miscellaneous—(Publicity Board) be omitted.

Demand No. 9 for a grant of Rs. 1,21,600 was then put to vote and granted *nem con.*

DEMAND No. X—CIVIL JUSTICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I move for the vote of the House for a grant under this head of a sum not exceeding 42·51 lakhs. The figure is made up, as you will find from the notice of motions, of the demands at page 8, and the references to details are printed in the last column of that page."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Mr. President, I beg to move:—

1. That the provision of Rs. 50,520 made for 26 bench clerks in the High Court in Detailed Account No. 24-A. Administration of Justice at page 76 be reduced by the cost of four clerks.

"Sir, if you turn to page 76 of the Detailed Account you will find that in the budget year it is proposed to employ 26 bench clerks as against 16 who are now employed. (I hope there is no printer's devil in the two numbers) This, no doubt involves an additional cost. I confess I am not in possession of the facts which necessitate the employment of 10 additional clerks. There must have been some very good reason for the increase in the number. My proposal is simply to cut down 4 clerks and to retain 6. As has already been pointed out, in the present stringency of our finances I think we shall be content with 6 clerks and cut down the 4 clerks from the additional allotment of 10."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, there is really some misapprehension with regard to this matter and probably it may be of use to the Council if I should explain it. If the Honourable Member had read a little higher up, he would have found that there was one appeal examiner, one indexer, two assistant appeal examiners. They are abolished and they are added on to the number of bench clerks. The position is this: there were 13 bench clerks when 3 benches of the High Court were sitting. In 1912, there was an addition of 3 bench clerks temporarily which have subsequently been made permanent. In 1914, there were additional 4 temporary clerks who again were made permanent. Now the number of Judges have increased to 12, the Chief Justice wants 2 more bench clerks to be provided for, and that is all the addition that we are going to allow. I shall just read a paragraph from the Chief Justice's letter to the Government; that I believe will satisfy the House:—

'When there were 3 benches at ordinary sittings on the appellate side of the Court, the number of bench clerks was 13. Three temporary appointments were added in 1912, and subsequently confirmed and 4 were added in 1914. The number of benches now sitting regularly on the appellate side is 6 and for one or two days in each two judges sit alone for the hearing of cases triable by single judges, the number of courts are 8. Before going into the Court the bench clerks have to make themselves familiar with the records of the cases so as to furnish the Honourable Judges with any information they may require in the course of the case. They are further required to examine draft judgments, decrees and orders and are responsible for the accuracy of the affidavits, etc. etc.'

"Then he goes to the various other matters. The only addition that is now asked for is only of 2 bench clerks."

Mr. R. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution of my friend, but I may say at the outset that I am doing it on grounds entirely different from those on which he has brought the resolution. I shall, Sir, take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the House to the way in which the affairs of the High Court are administered, especially the way in which recruitments are being made for the Judiciary. (Hear, hear) Even before I proceed, I anticipate, perhaps from certain quarters the objection whether the remarks I am going to make are relevant to the issue before the House. In reply to them I may say at the outset that the attitude of the House, and especially what some of us may be forced to take with regard to votable items, generally depends on the way in which the affairs are carried on in the High Court.

(Mr. Shanmukham Chettiyar; Mr. Krishna Rao; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Narasimhacharlu.)

"Sir, even the most uncompromising opponents of communal representation must recognize the great principle of Mathew Arnold that 'things are what they are, and their consequences would be what they would be.' In the administration of the country, communal representation has come to be a recognized principle. No less a person than the acute thinker H H the Aga Khan has said that the administration of a country to be carried on in the proper spirit must take into account the principle that every important community must have its own share in the shaping of legislation and in the carrying on of every-day administration. Now, Sir, the High Court may be perfectly right in what it does."

Rao Bahadur A S Krishna Rao Pantulu *(interrupting)*:—"I rise to a point of order. The motion before the House is the necessity or otherwise of four additional clerks. In this resolution we cannot enter into a general discussion of the way in which the High Court is performing its duties."

The Hon'ble the President:—"At present the question before the House is that the provision made for 26 bench clerks in the High Court is to be reduced by the cost of 4 clerks. Other things do not seem to be relevant to this, as far as I can see."

Mr. R K Shanmukam Chettiyar:—"If the Hon'ble the President says I am not in order, I am prepared to resume my seat."

The Hon'ble the President:—"I would appeal to the Honourable Member to consider whether he is in order or whether he is prepared to contend that he is in order. If it be said that he wants these 26 bench clerks to be distributed on a communal basis, then he will be in order."

Mr R K Shanmukam Chettiyar:—"I can vote one way or the other if I know how the recruitment is to be made. So, I am taking this opportunity of drawing the attention of the House as to the attitude that it must take on the voting of these grants for the administration of justice. Am I not in order, Sir?"

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Honourable Member is technically in order if he takes that view. He would object to these 4 clerks on the ground that the distribution should be on a communal basis. If he does not wish to vote for the 4 clerks, then he will be in order, not otherwise."

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar:—"It is the general view that I take."

The Hon'ble the President:—"I think it must be confined to these 26 bench clerks."

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar:—"I was remarking that the principle of communal representation in this country has been fully recognized by no less a person than H H. the Aga Khan. Even the Public Services Commission in one of its recommendations has stated that in recruitment, with due regard to efficiency, the proper representation of communities should be seen to. I submit that this very good recommendation of the Public Services Commission has not been given effect to, in the recruitments made by the High Court. My statistics do not refer to the recruitment of the bench clerks. I see that the way in which the High Court have recruited district munsifs is not at all satisfactory."

The Hon'ble the President:—"On the ground that the Honourable Member is making out a case for the bench clerks, he is going on to the recruitment of munsifs."

Mr R K. Shanmukham Chettiyar:—"I support the motion because I am not satisfied with the way in which the High Court is administering justice in the matter of recruitment."

Rai Bahadur T. M Narasimhacharlu:—"The Hon'ble the Law Member has stated that these clerks are absolutely necessary. I myself did not know that four clerks, one appeal examiner, one indexer and two assistant appeal examiners have been omitted and that this establishment is substituted. I withdraw the motion."

The motion was by leave, withdrawn.

The following motion standing in the name of Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao not moved, and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

2. That in 24. Administration of Justice—High Court, duty and personal allowance to typists, Rs. 984 be omitted.

The following motion standing in the name of Mr T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar was not was Pantulu moved and was therefore deemed to have been with drawn:—

3. That Rs. 2,580 local allowance in 24-A. Administration of Justice be deleted.

Rai Bahadur T. M Narasimhacharlu moved—

4. That the provision Rs. 28,200 made for retaining fee of mufassal Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors in the detailed Account No. 24-B. Law Officers be reduced by Rs. 10,680 so that 21 of them may get only Rs. 60 each per month and 5 may get only Rs. 40 per month.

In doing so, he said:—"Sir, if you turn to page 78 of the budget, you will find that these gentlemen are proposed to be given, 21 of them Rs. 100 and 5 of them Rs. 60 each. I think that these are intended to be given to them as retaining fees, and I understand that hitherto they were getting, some of them Rs. 50 and some of them Rs. 30. In addition to this, they are

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getting their usual fees each time in criminal cases and according to the value of the suit and appeals in civil cases. I submit therefore there is absolutely no reason why this retaining fee should be enhanced to Rs. 100 in the case of the majority of 21, and to Rs 60 in the case of some others I am certain this small increase will not at all go to give them either enhanced status or increased remuneration. On the other hand, we can effect a saving and divert it to some other immediate object in view. Therefore my proposal is that Rs. 10,680 may be saved in this connexion."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I rise to oppose the motion for this reason. Till now I never was a Government pleader or a public prosecutor, and I hope never to be one. Therefore I speak without interest or partiality that may otherwise be attributed to me.

"Hitherto, there were three grades of men, one class getting a pay of Rs. 20 a month, another getting Rs 30 and the third Rs. 50, and, roughly speaking, in about 16 districts the public prosecutors get Rs 50 I believe it was restricted to Rs. 20 with respect to 3 or 4 districts, and in the case of 2 or 3 districts whose work was supposed to be very heavy, there was a further increase which went to Rs. 50. I shall not disclose the name of the person—he is occupying a distinguished position—who has told me more than once that under the circumstances, having regard to the poor remuneration paid, it is impossible to accept such low sums. In 5 districts, the offices have been bifurcated and in other districts both offices are being held by one and the same person. And therefore a sum of Rs. 3,000 of the revised scale goes to the office of the Government Pleader and Rs. 25,200 goes to represent the pay of the Public Prosecutor. Of late the work has gone up and the number of references made to the Public Prosecutor and the Government Pleader have gone up not only in quantity but also in quality. There is no reason why these gentlemen whose claims have till now remained uncared for and unheeded should not expect to have the benefit of a small increase, and I would certainly congratulate the Government if they were to propose to enhance the daily fee known as the refresher so far as Public Prosecutors are concerned. Therefore I am sorry I must resist this motion." 5 p.m.

Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Sir, I rise to oppose this motion."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"May I be permitted to withdraw the motion, Sir?"

Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I have no objection, Sir"

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following motion which stood in the name of Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu was not moved and was deemed to have been withdrawn—

5. That the provision of Rs. 63,000 made at page 79 for fees to pleaders in civil cases in 'Contingencies' in No. 24-B. Law Officers be reduced by Rs. 13,000.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I beg to move—

6. That in the demand under 24-B. Administration of Justice—Law Officers—the grant (Rs. 2,73,000) proposed for fees to pleaders in criminal cases be reduced by Rs. 50,000.

"It will be seen from the budget, page 79, that the amount provided for one year is only Rs. 2,026 lakhs and the additional provision of Rs. 70,000 is made in respect of criminal cases and an additional provision of Rs. 13,000 is made in respect of civil cases. If the Hon'ble the Law Member can satisfy the House as to the necessity for increase of Rs. 70,000 under the head of criminal cases, namely whether any additional fees have to be paid, it is probable that the question need not be considered If he cannot satisfy us as to the necessity for increase, I think we can as well save Rs. 50,000 from out of this head instead of locking it up in the budget under this item."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Mr. President, I beg to move my motion also with reference to the same question."

"It runs thus:—

7. That the provision of Rs. 2,73,000 made at page 79 for fees to pleaders in criminal cases in the same account be reduced by Rs. 50,000."

The Hon'ble Mr K SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Owing to a large number of memorials received from the Government pleaders and the public prosecutors in the various districts in which reference was made not merely to what is called the retaining fee—which it is not—but to the fee paid for non-contentious business—and also to the daily fees and other fees, we had to raise the scale That is the reason why we had to provide for an increased figure The price of ordinary goods have risen and so likewise even of lawyers. We have got to recognize it and we have to pay more There may be just a suspicion whether it is not the lawyer who has paid some more money to his tribe. Fortunately this grant was made by the Home Member who is not ordinarily generous to the lawyer community."

(Mr. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Narasimhacharlu ; the Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar ; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson ; Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar ; the Hon'ble the President ; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar)

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Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" After this information I do not think it necessary to press my motion ".

Rai Bahadur T. M NARASIMHACHARLU :—" May I know what the increased rate is?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I can give it."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"May I say a word, Sir, while my honourable colleague is looking up that point On one or possibly two occasions I strenuously opposed any increase in the scale of fees to Government pleaders and public prosecutors in this Council, or rather in the late Council. I opposed it on the ground that a Government pleader should be paid only according to the market rate and that there were many people ready to take up the post on the existing scale of remuneration But it became clear that there was widespread dissatisfaction on the point which was displayed all over the Presidency and accordingly I directed consultation of selected District and Sessions Judges,and selected Collectors and it was on the consensus of their opinion that I agreed though not without reluctance to a revision of the case. As regards the 'generosity' in respect of which I have just been paid a compliment, I claim, Sir, that I try at all times to be just, though I may not be always generous "

The Hon'ble Mr K SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"The minimum fees in criminal cases payable at headquarters under the existing rules to public prosecutors is Rs. 25 for each case which does not last for more than a day and Rs. 25 for each day or part thereof when the case runs for more than a day. These will be enhanced to Rs 35."

Rai Bahadur T M NARASIMHACHARLU :—" Sir, I beg to withdraw the motion "

Both the motions were by leave withdrawn.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I beg to move—

8. That the grant of Rs 4,26,700 under 24-B. Law Officers be reduced by Rs. 75,000.

" If we refer to the budget we find an increase of Rs. 70,000 with reference to criminal cases and Rs 16,000 with reference to civil cases. The proposal is to give a larger rotatheer's fee. Whenever an Honourable Member of this House comes forward with proposals to increase the pay of those who are paid very low the argument is advanced that there was any number who apply to take up the appointment on the low pay and when that is the case they ask why we should go and increase it I ask, Sir, if there have not been many applicants for the posts of Government pleaders and Public prosecutors on the existing pay. When we are able to get men with all the qualifications for these appointments, why should we go and increase their pay?

" Another thing which I wanted to bring to the notice of the Council is that there is a well recognized rule in the Audit department that Government officers when spending money connected with the Government should exercise the same care and economy as they would exercise if the money were their own. I am afraid that there are District Judges as well as Public prosecutors—I do not say all of them—who do not observe this principle. For example, cases which might be finished in a day or two are allowed to go on for days together which results in considerable inconvenience to parties and witnesses to make it advantageous to the Government vakil or the Public prosecutor Again there is a rule that whenever they appear in a case they get daily fee to a certain amount. It sometimes happens that three or four cases are posted to a day and one witness is examined in each case and the Government vakil gets fee in each of them. It is more with the object of bringing to the notice of members responsible for the administration of that department I have ventured to bring this motion to the consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" May I rise to a point of order Sir? This particular item as regards the retaining fee and special fee which has been increased has been withdrawn or voted against. Is the Honourable Member in order in raising under the guise of a general reduction a question already disposed of?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" He is certainly in order as he is dealing with general reduction ".

The Hon'ble Mr K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Sir he is proposing the very reduction, namely, in respect of Government pleaders ".

Mr S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" My friend the Hon'ble the Law Member would be right if there was a vote taken and the motion negatived. But the motion was simply withdrawn and therefore I think the Honourable Member (Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar) is in order ".

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I beg your pardon. It is so."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" What has the Honourable Member to say on the merits?"

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The Hon'ble Mr K SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I have already dealt with the merits. We are not spending more than is absolutely necessary. It will be within the recollection of the members of the profession here that fees have risen enormously since the time when these scales were fixed, so much so that the fee paid to the Government pleaders is not ordinarily one half of what a leading vakil gets".

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I wish to oppose the motion that has been made for the reduction. I wish to support my opposition on the ground that Government pleaders and public prosecutors have really been underpaid. There was a conference of the Government pleaders and public prosecutors last year and I was fully convinced that they were really underpaid. It is not right that when leading vakils at various mufassal stations get more fees the public prosecutors and the Government vakils should get as a retaining fee a clerk's pay or a sum unduly low. I would appeal to my friend Mr. Ranganatham not to make too fine a point of it. He may object to lawyers making large incomes but I do not think, Sir, they make their fortune out of Government cases."

Mr. C. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to support the proposition moved by my friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. My object in doing so is this. I wish to warn the House against the danger to which they are laying open the litigant public of the whole Presidency. When the non-gazetted officers complained that their salaries should be raised and that the higher paid officers had already been given increased salaries, the answer was that on account of want of funds the salaries of the underpaid officers could not be revised. Now this demand for revision is for the first time in a slow degree being introduced into the Judicial or the Legal services. The Government who are dealing with public money say that on account of the rise in prices a little more increase is necessary in the scale of fees for the Government pleader also. No doubt they can do so. The result of it is that when once increase is given to one set of people others will slowly ask for increase also. This does not rest with the Government pleaders only, but it affects the litigant population of the whole Presidency. Then the Honourable Member may say that the scale of fees hitherto paid, that is, the *ad valorem* fee of 5 per cent or 2½ per cent on the amount involved in litigation should also be revised. What is it that you are doing by this? You are stamping your approval on this demand of the Law Department for increased fees, and when the Government have done it, why not the High Court also follow the same? They may also increase the pleaders' fees. The result is that the litigant who employs the lawyer and who is obliged to pay the fees of the lawyers of the opposite side will have to pay more. We should now consider the question whether we are not opening the gate which will involve these unhappy litigants in an enormous cost in future. In consideration of all these circumstances, I oppose this grant."

Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU :—"Mr. President, I support the motion made by Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. I would only say that we cannot take it to be a fact, that the public prosecutors and Government pleaders have been hitherto under-paid. The mere fact that they are continuing in their posts for 12, 14, 18 or more years altogether without making room for their juniors, shows that there is a bit of influence, if not much pecuniary gain, by their holding on to these appointments. There is no justification at all for raising the retaining fees intended for these Government pleaders."

Mr. P SIVA RAO :—"I strongly oppose this motion. The Hon'ble Member Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu seems to have observed that there was no demand for extra pay. As a matter of fact, there is acute discontent amongst the Government pleaders and public prosecutors; so much so that the Government took note of the matter and made a reference to some of the Sessions Judges who have unanimously recommended an increment in the scale of fees. Further what is the pittance that the Government are going to pay; it is only Rs. 25 per diem for attending to a case. As the Honourable the Law Member put it, it is not even a half or one-third of what a leading lawyer gets as a day-fee in the mufassal." 5-18 p.m.

Mr M. D. DEVADAS :—"I strongly oppose this motion for reduction. It is a well-known fact that the scale of fees now paid was fixed years and years ago. Since that time practitioners have raised their scale of fees and it is a well known fact that in the mufassal, these practitioners get not merely four times but even six times as much as the Government pleader. If the matter goes on for two days, the Government pleader is paid only Rs. 60, whereas a leading vakil may get Rs. 300 or Rs. 400. Therefore it is necessary that the Government should have the best talent of their service, especially in criminal cases. In important cases where the life and liberty of a subject are involved, we should have the best legal advice possible. It is but fair that these Government pleaders and public prosecutors should get a decent fee for a day's work. It has been asked, 'if the position is not attractive, why should there be so many clamouring for the post?' Generally people who apply for the post of Government pleader are juniors and men with a good practice do not apply. The Government have sometimes to ask a leading man to take up an important case. That being so, I do not think that we would be justified in refusing this grant."

The motion for closure moved by Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu was carried unanimously.

The main motion (No. 3) was then put to the Council and declared lost, 26 voting for and 37 against.

A poll was then taken on the motion of Mr. O Tanikachala Chettiyar with the following result :—

Ayes	*Noes*
1. Mr. Arunachala Mudaliyar.	1. The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson
2. ,, Balaji Rao Nayudu.	2. ,, Mr. Todhunter.
3. ,, Ellappa Chettiyar.	3 ,, Md. Habib-ul-lah Sahib
4 ,, Ethirajulu Nayudu.	4. ,, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
5. ,, Muniswami Nayudu.	5. ,, ,, Subbarayalu Reddiyar
6. ,, Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar.	6. ,, ,, Ramarayaningar
7. ,, Narayanaswami Reddi.	7. Mr. Richards.
8. ,, Natesa Mudaliyar.	8. ,, Grieve
9. ,, Patro.	9. ,, Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
10. ,, Ponnurwami Nayudu.	10. ,, Pariyanayakam.
11. ,, Ranganadha Mudaliyar.	11. ,, Audinarayana Reddi.
12. ,, Soundara Pandia Nadar	12. ,, Devarajulu Nayudu.
13. ,, Shanmukham Chettiyar.	13. ,, Gopala Menon
14. ,, S. Somasundaram Pillai.	14. ,, Narasimha Raju
15 ,, Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.	15. ,, Ramalinga Chettiyar.
16. ,, Thangavelu Pillai	16. ,, Ramayya Punja.
17. ,, Tanikachalam Chettiyar.	17 ,, Shanmukham Pillai.
18. ,, Venkatramiah Nayudu.	18. ,, N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai.
19. ,, Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.	19. ,, Ramachandra Rao.
20. ,, Raja.	20. ,, S. Srinivasa Ayyangar
21. ,, Guruswami.	21. ,, Krishnan Nayar
22. ,, Palmer.	22. ,, Krishna Rao
23 ,, Abdul Razac Sahib.	23. ,, Siva Rao.
24. Munshi Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib	24. ,, Muttumanickachari.
25. Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib	25. ,, Narasimhacharlu
26. ,, Venkataraugayya.	26. ,, U Rama Rao
	27. ,, Sadasiva Bhat
	28. Srimati Sasi Bhushan Rath.
	29. Mr. Subbaguru Rao.
	30 ,, Setturathnam Ayyar.
	31 ,, R Srinivasa Ayyangar.
	32 ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
	33 ,, Suryanarayana.
	34 ,, Venkatarama Ayyar.
	35. ,, Venkataramana Ayyangar
	36. ,, Arunachalam Pillai.
	37 ,, Devadas
	38 ,, Mascarenhas
	39 Ahmad Mirza Sahib.
	40. Bavutti Sahib.
	41. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar Sahib.

26 *for* and 41 *against*.

The Council then adjourned to 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th March 1921.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Council.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th day of March 1921, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., presiding

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avargal.

Criminal settlements at Kavali.

496 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member—

(*a*) to give the names of the "missions" to which contributions of Rs. 33,000 are given every year for maintaining the criminal settlements at Kavali;

(*b*) to state the number of men and women that ran away from the Kavali settlement who were subsequently arrested, prosecuted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for the offence of running away under the Criminal Tribes Act, and the number of people sentenced for repetition of such offences during the last three years;

(*c*) to state if it is a fact that men and women who had run away on the ground of ill-treatment and insufficient wage, were sent back after their imprisonment was served to the same agents at Kavali.

496 *A*.—(*a*) The Kavali settlement is under the sole management of the American Baptist Telugu Mission.

(*b*) The following is the information available with the Government:—

Year.	Number absconding.		Number sent to jail.	
	Men	Women.	Men.	Women.
1917	49	16	32	11
1918–19	217	69	123	41
1919–20	164	70	178	74

Out of these sentenced to imprisonment, there is no information as to the number of people sentenced to rigorous imprisonment or for repetition of the offences referred to.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib E. C. M. Mudaremhas Avargal.

Collapse of two bridges in South Kanara.

497 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government—if it is a fact that two bridges on the Padubidri-Karkal and Moni-Uppinangadi roads in the district of South Kanara collapsed long ago and that the fact that they have not yet been rebuilt causes inconvenience to the public, what the cause of delay is and when they will be rebuilt

497 *A*.—The Government have no information.

Disafforestation of Hospet reserve.

498 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member if it is proposed to disafforest small isolated forest reserves; if so, whether he would take early steps to disafforest the Hospet reserve in the South Kanara district.

498 *A*.—Small isolated reserves are sometimes disafforested, sometimes handed over to panchayats, sometimes retained under the Forest Department. The disposal depends upon the nature of the reserve

The Government will consult the Chief Conservator

Provincial Forest service.

499 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member to state the number of officers, including probationers, belonging to each of the communities of Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, Muhammadans, Brahmans and Hindus other than Brahmans at present employed in the Provincial Forest Service.

499 *A*.—All Extra Deputy Conservators of Forests have been transferred to the Imperial Forest Service. Excluding them, the number of officers belonging to each community is as follows:—

Anglo-Indians	11
Indian Christians	3
Muhammadans	7
Non-Brahman Hindus	9
Brahmans	12
Total ..	42

Provincial Forest Service.

500 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member the number of candidates that will be selected during the current year for direct employment in the Provincial Forest Service.

500 *A*.—The question is under consideration.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu.

Agency tracts

501. Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member to lay on the table the correspondence relating to the constitution of the Agency tracts under one Commission and also a statement showing the annual recurring expenditure on this scheme and the capital expenditure incurred hitherto and likely to be incurred in the near future.

501. A.—The Government have already placed on the 'Editors' Table' a copy of the G.O. No. 2080, Revenue, dated 6th November 1920, constituting the Agency division. Under existing rules, they are precluded from publishing the correspondence with the Government of India on the subject.

The details of the reorganization are still under correspondence and it is impossible, at present, to furnish an exact statement of the annual recurring expenditure involved.

No capital expenditure has, so far, been incurred. The capital expenditure to be incurred in the future cannot be readily estimated till a definite programme for the development of the Agency has been formulated.

II

DEMAND No. X—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURTS.

The discussion on motions under Demand X was resumed.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU did not make the following motion which stood in his name:—

9. That in 24-C. Administration of Justice—Administrator-General—Duty allowance to typists, Rs. 120, be omitted (Budget page 79).

The motion was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn.

The following motions Nos. 10, 11 and 12 standing respectively in the names of Mr. O. Tanikachala Chettiyar, Mr. *N.* Vijiyaraghava Mudaliyar and Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib were not moved by them and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

10. That under 24-E. Administration of Justice, the lump provision for the opening of an additional District Court in the Tanjore district of Rs. 20,000 be omitted (Budget page 81).

11. That under 24-E. Administration of Justice—Civil and Sessions Court, the provision of Rs. 20,000 for lump provision for the opening of an additional District Court in the Tanjore district be omitted (Budget page 81).

12. That under 24-E.—Administration of Justice, the lump provision for the opening of an additional District Court in the Tanjore district of Rs. 20,000 be omitted (Budget page 81).

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR being absent, the following motion No. 13 standing in his name was deemed to have been withdrawn:—

13. Omit charge on account of the Temporary District Court at Vellore Rs. 20,000 (Budget page 81).

Mr. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.—"Mr. President, the motion standing in my name is:—

14. That under 24-E., the provision of Rs. 5,71,320 for salaries of 144 Munsifs be reduced by Rs. 3,76,320 (Budget page 81).

"Sir, in bringing this motion I have got two objects, first to direct the attention of the Government to the extremely unsatisfactory manner in which the patronage is sought to be exercised by the High Court in regard to the filling up of vacancies in munsifs' posts. Sir, it is known that the High Court has got the power to appoint munsifs and taking the Quarterly Civil list for the year, we find that out of 240 munsifs, permanent, temporary or acting, only about 35 are non-Brahmans, Christians or Muhammadans; the rest are Brahmans. One is naturally tempted to ask how it is that more than 85 per cent are Brahmans, while only about 15 per cent represent the other communities. Sir, the only answer to this is to be found in the way of recruitment, because the recruitment is in the hands of High Court Judges. It cannot for one moment be said that there are no non-Brahman vakils, or non-Brahman aspirants for the munsif's post and that, therefore, it is that only a small percentage of these posts are given to non-Brahmans. Nor can it be said that there are not among the non-Brahmans, efficient vakils who are capable of holding these posts. If efficiency, Sir, means that the candidate has passed the tests prescribed for the Law Examinations, that he has undergone the apprenticeship examination and that he has also practised in a court of law for two or three years to the satisfaction of the presiding Judge, I say, there are many non-Brahmans who are efficient and

can aspire for the post. But, if efficiency is to be understood as meaning in addition that there should be recommendation or influence exercised from high quarters, I submit, Sir, that the non-Brahmans are lacking in those respects, and therefore we find only a small percentage of posts are held by them. Sir, having regard to the present constitution of the High Court and to the way in which this patronage is sought to be exercised by it, it is no wonder that the appointments are what they are. Sir, there have been great protests both in the press and elsewhere that the interests of non-Brahmans, Muhammadans and Christians are not being properly looked after and that in the name of efficiency—what kind of efficiency I have already described—it has been possible to disregard the protests. In these circumstances, Sir, I submit that the patronage is not now being properly exercised. Now, whatever may be the feelings of Government with regard to public opinion, we in this House have to enter our emphatic protest against the way in which things have so far been going on, and we also see further that there is no tendency for a change for the better; on the other hand, the tendency is for a change for the worse. Hitherto an age limit of 35 was fixed for appointments to munsifs' posts but recently it has been fixed at 32 by the High Court and applications for munsifs' posts were returned on the ground of age bar. I do not see why this is done. I may also say that the fixing of the age limit at 32 and not at 35 is likely to seriously injure the non-Brahman applicants. It has been recognized by the Public Services Commission that in a country like this we have to provide for communal representation not only in this Council but the services also. I find Sir, that so far, only in regard to the appointments of probationary deputy tahsildars and in the Revenue department, effect has been given in a small degree by the Government to communal representation. And I fail to see why such a provision for communal representation should not be made in the Judicial branch also. If it be said that the law does not make any provision for that, it is better that the law is amended in a suitable way. In these circumstances, Sir, I have to express the feelings of the non-Brahman community on account of the indifferent way in which they are being treated ; and as there does not seem to be any immediate opportunity of bettering their prospects, I ask the non-Brahmans and also Muhammadans and others to vote in favour of this motion.

"My second object is one which I have already mentioned on another occasion. When moving a proposition regarding the pay of the forest department, I brought to the notice of this Council, prominently enough, the case of the non-gazetted officers. Sir, on the first day we met, there was a motion in the name of Mr. Narasimha Raju to keep in abeyance any scheme for the increase of salaries of Deputy Collectors. It was then said as an argument that when other people are receiving it, why not they also. I do not see the force of that argument. We know that in courts of law, questions regarding the rights of parties come to be decided upon, and subsequently when the same question comes to be adjudicated upon, we follow the previous decree ; but when the previous decree itself comes to be vacated either in appeal or otherwise, then the subsequent decisions will have also to be vacated. Similarly if the non-gazetted officers are not going to be given any increase, then I submit, Sir, that the increase of pay of these superior officers also should have to be given up. I do not mean for one moment to say that all these officers do not deserve increase of pay. But I am not for increasing the pay of superior officers only in the Judicial line. So far as this scheme is concerned, it involves three principles, first, enhancement of the minimum pay and also the maximum pay, secondly, the giving effect to it on a time scale with reference to their previous service, and thirdly, the payment of arrears of salary. We find, Sir, that in the case of the re-organization of the non-gazetted officers' pay, only the minimum is raised and none of the other principles are to be given effect to. Now, Sir, we are told that there are no funds. The non-gazetted officers will find fault with us, if, in pursuance of economy and because of the difficulty in finding funds, we say that we are not going to treat all alike until the financial stringency is passed, on the ground that, it is only a few lakhs that we have to find in the case of superior officers but that a much larger amount will be required to meet the demands of non-gazetted officers. That will mean that we are not treating the non-gazetted officers properly and fairly. Sir, among the non-gazetted officers there is already a large volume of discontent which is unparalleled and which even in its starting was not any the less. In the Judicial department they find that their masters' salary is now double of what it was previously and that they are drawing large sums as arrears of salary. What wonder then that the non-gazetted officers are dissatisfied when they are not similarly treated ?

"In these circumstances, Sir, I appeal to this House both in the interest of the non-Brahman community and also in the interests of the non-gazetted officers that this resolution should be accepted."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, I rise to oppose the motion before the House. In the discussion of this question by the honourable mover a side issue has been raised bearing upon the Brahman and non-Brahman controversy which is extremely and deeply regrettable. I take it, Sir, on going through this motion that the ground taken is not so much because that the gentlemen now drawing the pay do not deserve it, but because the matter was put upon the ground by way of a charge against the High Court as regards the way in which this patronage is being exercised by it. I am not here to defend the High Court, for I do not think it is a case requiring an answer from me so far as the reputation of the High Court is concerned. There is the Law Member sitting before me who will be in a position to refute the charge which has been so freely and light-heartedly levelled against the High Court. Therefore the objection

is not so much to this, but it seems to rest upon this simple ground that there is a large preponderance of the Brahman element in the cadre of district munsifs. Therefore I think it, Sir, that the Honourable Member should not have thought it necessary to raise this question before the House if from his point of view there was a larger number of non-Brahman element in the Provincial Judicial Service.

11-15 a.m.

"I do not know if questions of this character can be considered from that narrow and communal point of view and therefore the ground put forward by the honourable mover will, I hope and trust, not appeal to the common sense of the House. Another point that was urged was that we have been trying hard to better the condition and prospects of the non-gazetted officers, and there is no reason why these district munsifs should have a sudden jump. My only answer is this. We have been told in this House not once but many a time that having regard to the economic stress or unrest, claims have been made by officers of various departments for an incremental salary. The claims of various other departments for an incremental salary, including the claims of the Deputy Collectors have been recognized and are about to be given effect to. There is absolutely no reason why these unfortunate men alone should be singled out for being victimised. Then one word more. So far as the civil administration of justice is concerned, I venture to submit to the House that the Judicial department is a self-contained department—a self-supporting department. Above all, it yields a sufficient surplus to the State. Therefore whatever may be the amount of remuneration that may be given to these district munsifs, it does not affect the general revenue at all. It does not, in the smallest degree jeopardise the ordinary interest of the taxpayer. It is a department financed mainly and solely by itself, and it is a department which is one of the valuable assets of the State and which, besides meeting all its expenditure, leaves a sufficient margin by way of surplus. I would, therefore, ask the House to reject the motion."

Mr. R. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTIYAR:—"I have very great pleasure in supporting this motion. The High Court for aught I know might be administering law to the litigant public, but whether it has administered justice in the matter of recruitment to the public service has to be considered. The appointment of district munsifs at present shows the great injustice done to one community regarding recruitment. Between the 1st October 1914 and the 1st of January 1916, 26 appointments of district munsifs were made of whom 24 were Brahmans and two were non-Brahmans. Between the 1st October 1917 and the 1st October 1918, 25 appointments were made of whom 20 were Brahmans and 5 were non-Brahmans. Out of the district munsifs appointed from 1st July 1919 up to date, there are 148 Brahmans and 51 non-Brahmans. That is the position that we find in the matter of the appointment of district munsifs. Sir, even if the soundness of the principle of communal representation may be questioned in the constitution of legislative assemblies, in public services I say this principle ought to be recognised perfectly and given effect to completely. The position that prevails in this presidency to-day is exactly the same as that of Ireland in the nineties of the last century. I have got the authority of no less a person than Lord Morley to say that the principle of communal representation in the department of the administration of justice must be fully recognized. Speaking about the state of Ireland when he became the Irish Secretary, he says:—

> 'Administration of the law is a great deal more important for the contentment and well being of a community than most purely political questions. Our six years of vigilant attention while in opposition to this side of Irish affairs had shown the paradox of a magistracy mainly Protestant in a country predominantly Catholic. We were bound to attempt redress of the balance. That was not so easy as it might seem. I scorned delights and lived laborious days in going with the Lord Chancellor through lists of magistrates proposed to him.'
>
> "Having this principle in view, this is the very drastic measure which Lord Morley carried out in his regime.
>
> 'And in the end we made a panel of new men, not much behind the old in real respectability, and not at all behind them in true judicial quality of mind. No scandal in the new was comparable with the scandal of the old, and no ill came of it. We appointed 637 county justices over the heads of the lieutenants of counties—554 of them Catholics, 83 Protestants.'

"That was the drastic measure which Lord Morley resorted to in redressing the balance, and he placed the administration of the country on a basis which inspired confidence in the people. I hope, Sir, that a similar drastic measure will be applied in the High Court by some Lord Morley there. Sir, it is not enough that the High Court administers justice. We hope, Sir, that it will also act according to the principles of justice, equity and good conscience in the matter of the distribution of the munsifs' appointments."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have to oppose this motion. I cannot really understand how the principle of communal representation can have anything to do with the pay that has been fixed after consideration by Government and after the scale of salary fixed had been given effect to last year and when the provision is made in consonance with the procedure that has been hitherto observed. The salary of the district munsifs had been fixed several years ago, and they had not undergone any change, though in several other departments the scales have been raised. After giving due consideration to the

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subject and after considering the fact whether Government would be a loser in the department of Administration of Justice, they found that they had been making plenty of money—more than they could spend. Therefore, in considering this branch of Government service noted for its honesty, integrity and efficiency of work, Government decided that the scale of pay should be reasonably fixed so that there would be inducement for people of intelligence, industry, honesty and hard work to enter the Judicial branch of the Government. Government had also been very careful to fix a certain efficiency bar so that promotions should be made after a certain time. Till then, they can work up by time-scale. I cannot understand the principle of communal representation coming into this matter. If, really, the principle of communal representation—which, of course, I do not dispute—should be given effect to, the proper way will be to bring in a separate resolution and commend it to the Government. The question of salaries that had already been fixed cannot be gone into now on the basis of the arguments that have been put forward by the previous speakers. I also know that gentlemen who take up the judicial branch of service have not lived long enough to earn their pensions. Several of them die of diabetes. Compared with other departments, I can safely say that members of this department do not live long. I do not know if the Mover would have brought in this motion if a large number of gentlemen holding the appointments of district munsifs had been non-Brahmans. He attacks this subject in order to show his displeasure with the High Court which has been acting more upon the recommendations of the District Judges most of them are European gentlemen—who consider the merits of the applicants. In fact, the selections have been made by the High Court and one Judge of the High Court—generally a civilian officer—has been entrusted with the selection. I do not see why there should be this question of lowering the salaries on the ground of communal representation. Even according to communal representation, I will justify the appointments. The question is whether any applicant can be exempted from all Government examinations as was being done formerly in the case of the Salt department. For people to be appointed as district munsifs certain qualifications are fixed. They must be High Court vakils, they must be Bachelors of Law, they should have put in some practice on the original side of the courts as vakils and so on, and merit also is taken into consideration. If the number of men qualified to hold the appointments of munsifs independent of caste or creed is taken into consideration, I can safely say that the total number of Bachelors of Law and practising lawyers will be far more than the proportion that is now being adopted in the matter of selection. Ninety per cent of them are Brahmans, and I do not think there can be any ground of attack. If certainly that principle is to be adopted by the High Court, it has got the power to do so. But that consideration cannot have anything to do with the pay that had already been fixed. With these words, Sir, I oppose the motion."

MR. C NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, Mr President, I understand from the motion that we are to stop with the expenditure of 1920-21, and that we should not make any increased grant for 1921-22. I strongly support the amendment. For I cannot understand how this increased demand has come to be made. Certainly it is not on account of want of candidates, for there are a number of young, able, energetic non-Brahman High Court Vakils waiting to accept the appointments on the former grade.

"Only the generous hand of the authorities concerned is not extended to them. In the beginning they are told that their case will be looked into, rather, as a matter of fact, their cases are overlooked and then they are told that they are over-aged. Let the authorities concerned understand that the fundamental idea of good government is that the public money ought to be utilised for the public benefit and to the satisfaction of the public feelings. There has been a cry, not for a year or two but for over a decade, that communal representation ought to be strictly respected in the appointment of district munsifs. I think it has been endorsed by the Public Services Commission. Year after year, the cry has been repeated. But that cry has been a cry in the wilderness. It has been ignored. People were forced on the public, against their will, to sit in judgment over them. Unless and until this Judicial department is judicious in the appointment of district munsifs and other judicial officers, I am not for voting for any grant as a mark of disapproval."

DIWAN BAHADUR T DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I cannot follow the discussion that has been going on so far on the motion for reduction of this grant from Rs 8,71,320 to Rs 3,76,320. I do not understand how the question of communal representation or the treatment meted out to non-gazetted officers can be taken into consideration in arriving at a decision upon this point. Speaking upon the matter that arises for consideration under this motion, it has to be seen why this provision is made. The sum of Rs. 8,71,320 apparently includes the amount required in order to carry out certain orders increasing the pay and emoluments of district munsifs.

"When the pay and emoluments of district munsifs, who were appointed long ago and whose salaries have to be increased along with the pay of Deputy Collectors and other officers, with reference to the increase of whose salaries there has been a considerable amount of debate and discussion, are being discussed the point for consideration is not whether these munsifs are Brahmans, non-Brahmans, Muhammadans or members of the depressed classes. The question is whether their salary must be increased. If the salary of other officers similarly situated is to be increased, there seems to be no logical ground for not increasing the salary of district munsifs. If 85 per cent of the munsifs are Brahmans, is it fair that Brahmans alone of all classes should 11-30 a.m.

(Mr. Devika Achariyar; Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib; Mr. Sivagnanaram Pillai; Mr. Gopalakrishnayya) [24TH MARCH 1921.

work for a low salary and not be entitled to any increments of salary, particularly when such increments have been sanctioned for economic reasons? I do beg of the House not to allow the Brahman and non-Brahman question to enter into the discussion of this grant. It is a matter of finding money to increase the salary of a large body of officers who have been doing their work ably, honourably and industriously. It is no fault of theirs if the High Court has done wrong to other communities; it is no fault of theirs if other communities have not entered largely into the judicial service. They are there, in the service, and they are entitled to the increase. I think it is not at all in order to raise communal questions in the guise of motions for reduction of every demand. Neither the distressed condition of the non-gazetted services nor the necessity of communal representation, nor the necessity of abolishing one class of persons from the public service should enter into the discussion of a question which relates to the same treatment being accorded to subordinate judicial officers as that meted out to officers in other departments of the Public Service."

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, now that the question of adequate representation of various communities on the cadre of district munsifs has been raised, I do not think I shall be doing my duty if I do not examine this question from the view of the representation of the Muhammadan community among the district munsifs. Sir, I hold in my hand a Quarterly Civil List revised up to date and I find in it that out of 135 district munsifs there are only two Muhammadans appointed, perhaps by some mistake. If Muhammadans are to be adequately represented in any service at all, it is in the Judicial Service since they have a law of their own, a jurisprudence of their own and their social customs are quite different from those of the other communities. Though we are inferior in number, still, it is a recognised fact that we have a considerable political importance. In spite of all this, to have only two Muhammadans in the Provincial Judicial Service is not creditable. The budget discussion is the time when we can point out such defects so that they may be remedied in the coming year. I therefore appeal to Government to see that some more Muhammadans are appointed as district munsifs in the approaching year. I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution."

Mr. T. SIVAGNANARAM PILLAI:—"Sir, I am inclined to support the motion brought by Mr. S. Muniswami Naiyadu. The system of recruitment of munsifs requires looking into, whether by the High Court or by some other authority. If we accept the statistics furnished by the mover and also by Mr. Shanmukham Chettiyar, they give rise to various reflections. The first reflection is whether the High Court is showing favouritism in this work of distribution of offices. That I find is hard to believe. The second reflection that comes to my mind is whether really there are not competent people among the non-Brahman community who deserve to be included in this branch of service. The present constitution of the Council is an irrefutable indication that it is not true. What I suspect the reason to be is, that there is not much seeking of this department by the non-Brahman graduates. In this connexion, I would like to know how many applications there have been by non-Brahman graduates and out of these, how many have been granted. If possible, I should like to have information whether there has been any instance where a Brahman has been preferred to a non-Brahman with equal qualifications. All these questions will give us a sufficient answer from which we can reconcile this incongruity in the patronage of the offices. I may confess I am one of those who would avoid accentuating communal differences as far as possible. But if things are as shown by Mr Shanmukham Chettiyar, i.e., that there are a number of responsible officials from one community, it is accentuating directly or indirectly this communal split. I should like that this should be obviated as soon as possible."

Mr. K. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—"Sir, I beg to support the motion. The relevancy of this matter of communal representation has been questioned by some members on the other side. I am a bit of a lawyer myself. I may at once confess that this matter may not be directly to the point, but the House would be pleased to know that it is indirectly to the point. I contend that this is a question which arises indirectly when we consider the question of grants of this nature. Now this House consists of representatives of the real tax-payers of this presidency. Whatever shape things might have taken in the past, in the present and in the future the order of things will be quite different and the non-Brahman tax-payers' voice must prevail, whatever may be said in the higher Councils by some Brahman representatives who are no tax-payers that the deliberations of the non-Brahman Councillors of this House are above the interests of this country. The plain truth must be spoken; it may be that when the truth is spoken, it is unpalatable to some members of this House. When grants are allotted by the representatives of the people, the very first consideration that should prevail is whether it is to their real interest or not. Here, Sir, we are to grant not less than eight lakhs seventeen thousand and odd. We will have to see, as the representatives of the tax-payers whether this eight lakhs and odd is an amount which would this House would be justified in granting. No doubt, as one of the members in the opposite benches observed, the District Judges are disinterested people, and they are responsible for the recommendation of the increase of the salaries of these district munsifs. No doubt it is true. But we would not in the least take it that these District Officers are not sinners. I may at once tell you, Sir, that even the Madras Government is not above such a fault. When the representation of the real people of the land was in defect, these District Officers were misled. I am surprised to find that though salaries have been raised to an

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abnormal extent, it is really curious that these officers should be paid lump sums under the new scale calculated from the beginning of their service. I wonder why the Secretary of State did not take into consideration the emoluments of those officers who are now drawing pensions and were not paid to as much as others who are in service And of course, there is also an argument on behalf of the widows of the deceased officers, not only in the Judicial Department, but also in the Revenue and other departments Well may not these widows claim the increased pay which their husbands would have drawn had they lived, to enjoy the fruits of the newly-sanctioned gradation scale."

Khan Bahadur QADIR NAWAZ KHAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I support this resolution, not that I grudge the increased pay that is proposed to be given to a hard-working and intellectual class of public servants but because it gives an opportunity to open up a question of a standing grievance to all concerned. India is peculiarly a country of communities. For the proper conduct of the administration, communal representation is necessary This has been recognized again and again and I think it has been recognized even in the Reforms scheme. Unfortunately the Judicial Department—I don't mean any offence when I say that—the whole department is manned by one class only to the exclusion of all other classes The stock excuse is that the High Court as a judicial body is guided by one principle, namely, the selection of men who are the fittest. But other departments of services, such as the Revenue, Salt, etc., are under the charge of Government In making selections for these services Government do not act on principles of justice only Their ideas of justice are tempered with mercy. They say 'when we give a certain number of appointments to one class it is but fair that other classes should also be represented.' But the High Court says 'we will give only to the best and not to those who are not the very best.' What we want is that mercy should also be extended in the Judicial Department. It cannot be said that there are men wanting in other communities. It is only a question of relative efficiency One may be more able and more distinguished than the other. Given the opportunity, the other may prove equally successful. I understand that there are a number of non-Brahman graduates and Muhammadan graduates practising here and there I admit that our number in this line is deplorably small. Even to this small number justice is not done

"This has been going on for the last thirty years. There are a very large number of munsifs 11-43 a.m. and other judicial posts If only the fittest are to be appointed, communal representation will have to be dropped altogether. The Salt Department, the Revenue Department and so many other departments under the direct management of Government have a fair sprinkling of all classes, the principle governing their action being that we must serve fairly all people But the High Court will not adopt this principle and will act on one principle, only the principle of efficiency which is not high in other communities. It is a painful confession to have to make."

Diwan Bahadur D. SESHAGIRI RAO PANTULU:—" Mr President, I am very much pained to hear the controversy with regard to the Brahmans and non-Brahmans. The matter of these appointments is in the hands of the High Court and it is the highest Court of Justice. We trust the High Court with our life and properties. Can we not trust the High Court of Justice with an impartial distribution of patronage? In every walk of life, the main reason that leads to the selection of people is efficiency. Simply because a Brahman is a candidate, that is no reason why he should be shut out. Choose the best man possible for the post, no matter whether he is a Brahman or non-Brahman. Courts are not the places where we have to try experiments regarding efficiency. In the selection of our Judges we only look to the efficiency of the man that is selected; and if we cannot trust the highest Court of Justice with these appointments, I do not know whom else we can trust. Besides the portfolio is in the hands of a Civilian Judge who is not a Brahman. I can assure the Honourable Members of this House that the more we hear of this controversy, the further we are removed from that final goal of self-government for which we are trying (Hear, hear). I do not really understand how the objection can be given effect to.

"We had 144 district munsifs in 1920–21 and we have the same number provided for 1921–22; and if this amount, which is sought to be reduced, is sanctioned, I can assure my non-Brahman friends that perhaps they will suffer most, because in the early stages of this recruitment I believe it is the Brahmans that occupy the foremost places, and among the latest recruits there are comparatively more non-Brahmans than Brahmans. Under these circumstances if we reduce the allotment, I am afraid we shall be reducing the number of non-Brahman candidates who have already entered service." These are the arguments that I have to advance on this matter."

Mr. A. T. PALMER:—" Mr. President, I am in favour of the resolution, because I want to make the post of the district munsif as unattractive as possible to the Brahmans Sir, the Brahman pleader has a great advantage over the non-Brahman pleader, not so much because he has better intellect, but because the non-Brahman pleader has a lesser following. When a non-Brahman pleader starts on his work he has not enough clientele to begin with. It is the heritage of the Brahman pleader to have a number of clients all ready to follow him. As a rule, it so happens that the merits of the non-Brahman pleader do not come up as quickly as those of the Brahman pleader, and in this profession, I believe the Brahman pleader can get on without these posts. I think that it is good that a greater inducement should be given to non-Brahman pleaders to accept these appointments."

(Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.) [24TH MARCH 1921.

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI:—"This non-Brahman movement is purely based upon the question of appointments. But I am sorry I am obliged to oppose this proposition for this reason. The increase is given to district munsifs on account of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. The High Court has nothing to do with it. Of course it is on the principle 'if I lose one eye my neighbour loses two,' that this proposition has been brought. That is, even if some of the non-Brahman munsifs should lose their chances in the distribution of the increase let all the Brahman district munsifs lose their chances also. I do not wish to support a motion based on such a principle. But as regards the preference for Brahmans over non-Brahman Vakils, I have got a word to say. The munsif's appointment is in the hands of the Civilian High Court Judges and before he became a Judge, he had been a Sub-Collector, Collector and District Judge. The sons of those who have served under him become High Court Vakils. When there is occasion, naturally his sympathies are towards the sons of those who have already served under him. Secondly, many of the non-Brahmans have moved heaven and earth to get these appointments but have failed. Although I tried my best to get an appointment for a friend of mine, I could not get it. A non-Brahman High Court Judge is indifferent. He does not care to raise his hand to recommend any of his class. The Brahman High Court Judge on the other hand is very obliging. It is natural."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"May I ask if the Honourable Member is in order in discussing the methods of selection adopted by the High Court, and particularly whether their selections happen to be Brahmans or non-Brahmans, for the purpose of elucidating a motion the effect of which, as I understand, will merely be to reduce the pay of 144 district munsifs, of whom possibly one-third are non-Brahmans and two-thirds are Brahmans? My inquiry is whether this is in order, whether it is really relevant to the issue,—the issue, as I understand, being whether there is to be a reduction in the pay of the existing district munsifs."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Any member of the Council may discuss any matter connected with the administration of the department. It is open to the Honourable Member to say: I am not satisfied with the way in which the department is administered: therefore I object to the allotment. Two distinct issues are involved in this discussion. There is the issue as to whether a reorganization of the cadre is necessary. We had a similar discussion as regards Deputy Collectors in this Council. The next issue is whether the High Court's patronage has been exercised on lines that have the approval of this House. If these issues had been kept separate, the discussion would have been very much more satisfactory. I expect some Honourable Members are inclined to object to such a large allotment on the ground that it is not necessary and others possibly are inclined to object to the way in which the department is administered in that a large number of posts have been filled with candidates of one community. If it is the wish of the Honourable Members to focus the discussion on the second issue, they can do so by reducing the grant by a sum of Rs. 100. But as it is, they have put forward a motion of a wide character, which of course I am bound to allow in the form in which it is put forward. It is not for me to regulate the discussion, so long as it is in order. As matters stand, it is open to the Honourable Members to object to the salary and number of munsifs or to the way in which they are recruited. Anything can be said within the four corners of that resolution. It is a pity that the resolution is put in that wide form. It would have been probably much more satisfactory, both for discussing now, as well as for taking the votes later on if the motion has been restricted to a reduction of a sum of rupees one hundred or something like it to focus the discussion on the question of recruitment."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I rise to a point of order? Rule 28 says that a member while speaking must not reflect on the conduct of any Court of Justice. I merely rise to a point of order. I do not want to argue it out."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Here what is objected to is not the action of a judicial body, but only the administration."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I merely wanted to make it clear."

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI (*continuing*):—"We cannot blame altogether the High Court. Our own people are indifferent. Great influence is brought to bear upon the High Court Judges. As Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar has said, 90 per cent of the Brahmans have got no other course to follow than take up to law, because the income is uncertain. An uncertain income has got its own attraction. Nobody knows the difference between a leader and a common pleader like myself. They try their best to get into a Government post. As it is called a High Court of Judicature they must see that justice is done to all communities—non-Brahmans, Muhammadans and all."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"If in the criticisms levelled against the High Court it was meant to make any insinuation whatsoever against ten reasons in which patronage is exercised by the High Court, I shall not condescend to reply. I consider, Sir, it would be impertinent on my part, and I feel strongly I shall not be showing due respect to that august tribunal which, after all, embodies the highest traditions of British justice, if I undertake any defence of that body as against these lines of criticism. With regard to the other point whether there should be communal representation as a principle of recruitment by the High Court, I

consider that position to be wholly irrelevant. All that I need say now is to remind the House of the dictum of the Home Member of the Government of India that Courts of Justice are not representative institutions. Only the most efficient men should be taken, so that in the long run the prestige of the courts may be as supreme as they are now. I deprecate any opposition which in any way lowers the prestige of the judiciary in this country

"I have got the statistics for the last ten years as regards these appointments. I find that during the last two years 157 munsifs have been appointed. Of this number, 41 were High Court Vakils practising in Madras, 3 were Advocates practising in Madras, 34 High Court Vakils and 45 first-grade pleaders practising in the mufassal, most of whom, I believe almost all of them, are B.A., B.L. though not enrolled as High Court Vakils; 31 were promoted from the subordinate service and one is a Prince of Cochin. Probably the House knows that hereafter no promotion from the services to the munsif's post is possible as I believe that has been prohibited by the Government of India. Out of this 157 the number of High Court Vakils from Madras and mufassal was 75, of whom 59 were Brahmans, 15 were non-Brahmans and 1 was a Mohammedan. Now I want to read to the House the present number of High Court Vakils. The present number on the rolls is 1,703, of whom 192 are not practising, 1,511 are actually practising of whom 1,129 are Brahmans, 348 are non-Brahmans, 8 are Muhammadans and 26 are Christians. The Home Member has been good enough to make out a proportion which I shall read to the House. The proportion is Christians 1:6, Muhammadans 1:2, Non-Brahmans 1:9 and Brahmans 1:10. That is the proportion in which the appointments have been made. I am not going to the question of patronage now especially because there is a resolution tabled by my friend Mr. O. Tanikachala Chettiyar in connexion with which only then the principle of recruitment will be relevant. 12 noon.

"At present the High Court exercises this patronage not by any delegation from the Government but by virtue of an Act of the Legislature, and unless it is changed the High Court will be entitled to exercise that patronage without any control by the Government. I mention this for the purpose of getting out of the present question all irrelevant issues.

The present matter is this and I am very much obliged to the Hon'ble the President for drawing the attention of the House to a matter to which I myself wanted to draw their attention. If any general principle relating to the administration has to be discussed, the proper method of doing it would be by proposing a small reduction of the figure, because the result of voting on it would not one way or other affect the existing incumbents in their offices. Now as was pointed out by my friend Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai the revision of pay of these officers along with other officers has been the subject of anxious consideration by the Public Services Commission. This recommendation again have been carefully considered. Nobody would say that we introduced this proposal hastily. If at all any complaint is made it is about the long delay which has elapsed from the time of the Public Services Commission report to the time when we were able to give effect to their recommendations. This proposal to increase the pay of the district munsifs was taken along with the other services and, in so far as the proposals affected the executive branch, this House has given its vote in favour of the increase of salaries of the Deputy Collectors. These do not stand on a better footing than the judicial service. I may say, Sir, with regard to this service, it is not a question of Brahmans or Non-Brahmans. I have intimate acquaintance with the work which is done by the lower judiciary in this province and I may say with confidence that there have been no more able, no more conscientious set of officers which this Government or any other Government possesses. In these circumstances, if this House adopts this motion for reduction, it would not solve the question of Brahmans or non-Brahmans as my friend put it. The effect would only be that these very hard-worked officers will not get the salary which has been sanctioned to them not because they are Brahmans or Non-Brahmans. The increase was not sanctioned by a Brahman or non-Brahman; but the whole Government considered this matter carefully as also the Government of India and it was sanctioned by the Secretary of State. They deserve it and their work requires to be remunerated in that manner. Because recruitment has not been made adequately from any particular community in the past or now, is this House prepared to say that they should diminish the salary of one of the most hard-worked services in our province? The remedy, Sir, if there is a grievance, I am not going into that question because it is irrelevant, is by a motion of the sort which Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar has tabled which in due course will be taken up. It may require legislation, and if the House adopts the motion, I dare say there will be legislation. That is the proper method of remedying any grievance if there is any. If, for instance, the motion had been for the reduction of the vote by Rs. 100, I would not have cared to rise up and make a speech either to defend the High Court or the Government. But when it involves serious reductions to the serious prejudice of the officers to whom we have given our promise to whom we have already paid their salaries from December 1919, I submit it will be a great grievance if this House now passes this motion."

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to support the motion not on the ground that district munsifs do not require higher salaries but on the ground that the subject has not been approached by the responsible authorities in the way it should have been. I say that the subjects of recruitment to the subordinate Judicial services, namely, that of district munsifs and their salaries have both been considered by the Public Services Commission. While

(Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar ; the Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar ; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.) [24TH MARCH 1921.

It is claimed on behalf of the Government by the Hon'ble the Law Member that the recommendations of the Public Services Commission have been engaging the anxious consideration of Government, I ask whether these recommendations with reference to the recruitment to the inferior judicial services have been considered equally by those responsible for sanctioning these increased salaries. The Public Services Commission at page 188 of their report say that in regard to recruitment the principle must be adopted, on the one hand of obtaining thoroughly honest and efficient men and on the other hand of securing the due representation on the public services of the different classes and communities. No doubt there are other recommendations contained in page 92, namely, that the salaries of these officers should be raised. Why then should that portion which will beneficially affect their proteges should alone be given effect to and the other portion shelved or placed in the back ground ? That is the complaint we make and that is the complaint with reference to which we want to say why should you give practical effect to one portion of the recommendations while the other portion remains unattended to Therefore it is I say that this should be held in abeyance until the other is carried out The Hon'ble the Law Member in a very superior style said 'I shall not condescend to answer the charges that have been made as to the manner in which recruitment has been made.' May I suggest, Sir, that this superior style in the style of an advocate who finds a charge unanswerable and therefore resorts to some tactical method to evade answering that question."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"What I said was that if there was any personal reflection in the matter of the exercise of patronage by the High Court, I would not condescend to answer it, but if it was a question of general principle, I would deal with it."

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—"The fact remains that it is not answered or that he has not condescended to answer it. I think that the reason for his adopting a superior style is his inability to answer that argument. It has been suggested that the High Court will take care of itself as regards the charge made against it No doubt, as regards the work of the High Court in its judicial capacity every one of us has got the highest respect. But I am speaking of the High Court in its administrative capacity in distributing its patronage I do not complain of the way cases are heard by the High Court in which both parties are represented by lawyers, but as regards its work done in chambers unaided by the assistance of advocates in the matter of selecting candidates for the office of district munsifs it is then that I say it has gone wrong. Because I say that it has gone wrong in administrative work, it does not mean that I cast any reflection on the justice that is being meted out in the High Court. Therefore, I want it to be clearly understood that no cloud should be raised on the issue so as to misrepresent those who fight for the representation of the various communities in the services.

"The Hon'ble the Law Member has been good enough to give statistics as to the number of Brahmans and non-Brahmans who have been appointed as district munsifs and the proportion of Brahmans and non-Brahmans who are actively in practice ; he attempted to point out that the proportion is 8 to 1 and that the numbers appointed as Munsifs have the same proportion - But is it not a fact that in the matter of judicial appointments as in all other appointments the proportion of the Brahman to the non-Brahman is very much more than their numbers warrant. What the Public Services Commission recommended when it said that communal representation must be kept in view is not one as to the number of men in both communities who are actually qualified but as to the number of each of these communities over whom justice is being administered. And when that principle is borne in mind, Sir, the proportion of non-Brahmans to the Brahman community comes to 97 to 3 If that is borne in mind, would my friend go and say that the representation which has been given to the non-Brahmans is fair or adequate ? That is the point which I wish him to bear in mind. I say that one portion of the recommendation of the Public Services Commission shall not be given effect to until the other has received equally special and equally fair treatment at the hands of the authorities and until the one is ready to receive acceptance at the hands of the authorities, the other should be in abeyance."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, I find myself in an intermediate position on this question of principle, if it can be called a principle, which has been raised in this debate. It is impossible for me to say that there is not a strong feeling among the non-Brahman community that they should get more adequate representation in the Judicial services. I certainly do sympathize with their claims to more adequate representation, and as the President of the Tinnevelly Conference I was a party to a resolution on the subject and even if I am inclined to go back upon it I cannot do so The fact remains that the Brahman community is rapidly changing its angle of vision and it is adjusting itself to the new conditions There is no longer that disposition to look at the claims of the non-Brahman community in anything like the spirit in which it was looked at years ago I would appeal to my friends, the members of the non-Brahman community here, most strongly that on this matter they are entitled to get justice and they will get increasing justice. But may I say with all respect that they have been very backward and very much behind hand in many matters and it is only just now they are coming up. There is great force in what the Hon'ble the Law Member said that non-Brahmans cannot have representation according to the population. They can have only representation according to the proportion of the community in the Bar and now it is more than that. Nor do I agree with the general position that there can be no such thing as representation in the services. If justice

requires and if the unification of the community requires that there should be such representation and if there is a very general feeling in that direction, it is impossible for me to say nay to it. But I would very respectfully urge upon my friend, particularly appeal to Mr. B. Muniswami Nayadu, to withdraw his resolution because the very object he had in view has been served and he may rest assured that no member of the Brahmon community is going to adopt hereafter the same superior attitude as he was supposed to do. On the contrary they are part of the same democracy and we must all look only in the common Indian nature. I may also tell them that, so far as this particular motion is concerned, it is hardly just to reduce the figure demanded by the figure which is proposed. The munsifs are the most hard-worked class of people in the Presidency.

"The emoluments which they are now getting have been long overdue and in that state of things to go and deny to them that which they should legitimately have got years ago is not justice. As the non-Brahmans claim to be fighting for justice, I ask them in the name of justice now that they have ventilated their grievances in this Council to withdraw this motion. I am not concerned, as it has been most eloquently defended by the Hon'ble the Law Member, to defending the High Court about the way in which its business is done on the administrative side. Of course the power of appointment should be vested in the Chief Justice of the High Court. It should be vested in a single member. In England the patronage is vested only in the Lord Chancellor, or in a high judicial officer. If it is vested in the whole Court of Justice it will not work satisfactorily. But that is a matter on which I shall not be justified in taking up the time of the Council. I would once again appeal to my Honourable friends to put aside this communal feeling, which, if I may say so with all gratitude, has been put aside by the speakers who spoke on this motion this morning. They have all spoken with considerable restraint. I therefore ask them to accept my suggestion and to withdraw this motion for the moment."

12-16 p.m.

The motion for closure moved by Mr. Appaswami Vandayar was declared carried, 48 voting *for* and 10 *contra*.

The original motion was then put to the Council and declared lost.

On the motion of Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu a poll was taken with the following result:—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
1. Mr. K. Adinarayana Reddi.	1. The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.
2. ,, S. R. Y. Arikesela Prasad.	2. ,, Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
3. ,, R. Appaswami Nayudu.	3. ,, Mr. Habib-ul-lah.
4. ,, V. Appaswami Vandayar.	4. ,, Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
5. ,, C. Arunachalam Mudaliyar.	5. ,, Mr. A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.
6. ,, T. Balaji Rao Naruda.	6. ,, Mr. P. Ramarayaningar.
7. ,, P. C. Yathurajulu Nayudu.	7. ,, Mr. K. Venkata Reddi Nayuda.
8. ,, K. Gopalakrishnayya.	8. Mr. F. J. Richards.
9. ,, K. P. Gopala Menon.	9. ,, R. G. Grieve.
10. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.	10. ,, A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
11. ,, A. T. Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar.	11. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
12. ,, M. Narayanaswamy Reddi.	12. Mr. E. Periya-nayagam.
13. ,, Natesa Mudaliyar.	13. ,, C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.
14. ,, A. P. Patro.	14. ,, N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai.
15. ,, C. Ponnuswami Nayudu.	15. ,, S. Somasundaram Pillai.
16. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.	16. ,, M. Ramachandra Rao.
17. ,, R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar.	17. ,, S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
18. ,, Subbarayudu.	18. ,, A. S. Krishna Rao.
19. ,, K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.	19. ,, P. Siva Rao.
20. ,, A. Tanguvelu Nayakar.	20. Srimati Bisvanath Das.
21. ,, O. Tanjavelu Chettiyar.	21. Mr. S. Muttumanickachariyar.
22. ,, W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.	22. ,, Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimha Ayyangar.
23. ,, M. C. Raja.	23. ,, K. V. Ramachari.
24. ,, R. Kesavalu Pillai.	24. ,, U. Rama Rao.
25. ,, C. Madurai Pillai.	25. ,, Sadasivabhat.
26. ,, M. D. Devadas.	26. Srimati Sailabushan Rath.
27. ,, E. C. M. Mareanbas.	27. Mr. D. Seshagiri Rao.
28. ,, A. T. Palmer.	28. ,, M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
29. Abdul Razaq Sahib.	29. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
30. A. P. I. Sayid Ibrahim Ravuttar.	30. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
31. Muhammad Usman Sahib.	31. ,, M. Sarvesvara'yam.
32. Mr. P. Venkatarangayya.	32. ,, K. S. Venkatrama Ayyar.
	33. ,, Dasika Acharlyar.
	34. ,, T. Arumainatham Pillai.
	35. Raja of Ramnad.
	36. Mr. Govindoss Chathurbhujadoss.
	37. ,, T. Namberumal Chetti.

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Neutrals.

1. Mr. P. T Rajan
2. „ T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar
3. „ A. Ramayya Punja.
4. „ A. Raaghoadha Mudaliyar.
5. „ K. Sambha Reddiyar
6. „ S. T Shanmukham Pillai
7. „ T Sivasankaran Pillai.
8. „ T O. Tangavelu Pillai
9. „ V. C. Vellingiri Gounder
10. „ C. Venkata Ranga Reddi.
11. Mr. R. Venkataratnam Nayadu.
12. „ L. C. Guruswami
13. „ P. Kesava Pillai.
14. „ M. Krishnan Nayar.
15. „ S. Arpudaswami Udaiyar
16. „ Prabhakara Thumban.
17. Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib.
18. Munshi Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib.
19. Ahmad Mirza Sahib.
20. A. D. M. Bavoth Sahib.
21. Qadir Nawaz Khan Sahib.

32 voting *for* and 37 *against*, the motion was declared lost. 21 were neutral.

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. C. V. Venkatramana Ayyangar was, owing to the absence of the Honourable Member, deemed to have been withdrawn.

15. Abolition of four temporary District Munsifs' Courts at Rs. 6,552 each, Rs. 26,208 (Budget page 81).

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar was not moved by the Honourable Member and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn

16. That the following alterations be made in 24 (e) Administration of Justice—Civil and Sessions Courts:—

(i) Delete Rs. 9,704, personal allowance to establishments of District Judges (Budget page 82).

(ii) Delete Rs. 4,980, personal allowance to sub-court establishments (Budget page 82).

(iii) Delete Rs. 20,808, personal allowance to Munsifs' Courts establishments (Budget page 83).

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. C. Tamkachola Chettiyar was not moved by the Honourable Member and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

17. That under 24 (e) Administration of Justice the provision of Rs. 9,000 for duty allowance to District and Sessions Judges (Provincial Civil Service) be omitted (Budget page 84).

DIWAN Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I beg to move—

18. That the following item of duty allowance be omitted:—

Duty allowance to District and Sessions Judges, Rs. 9,000 (Provincial Civil Service) (Budget page 84).

12-30 p.m. "I do so more for the purpose of eliciting information as regards the circumstances under which these officers are to be paid duty allowances. It will be seen from page 84 of the budget estimate that all District Judges, either members of the Civil Service or Provincial Service officers, are to get these duty allowances. I do not know what explanation there is for this state of things. I would, therefore, ask the Hon'ble the Law Member as to why duty allowances are necessary for the District Judges. It is not my purpose to draw any distinction between one set of officers and another, but it seems to me that it is somewhat extraordinary that District Judges who live in healthy stations should be given these duty allowances whether they are Indian Civil Service officers or Provincial Service officers. Of course, I gave notice to delete both sets of allowances, but under the ruling which His Excellency has given, the duty allowances of Indian Civil Service officers is not to be voted upon."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, the duty allowance to District Judges—I am not making any distinction between the Indian Civil Service officers or any other persons who have been appointed as District Judges either by promotion or otherwise—is an allowance which is given to Judicial officers as contrasted with Collectors and others on the executive side of the same grade and it at has been fixed by the Secretary of State in consideration of the nature of the work which District Judges as Judges have to do as contrasted with the work of the executive officers. That is the reason why this Rs. 150 as duty allowance is provided for both the Indian Civil Service officers as well as for other officers, whether Indians or others, who come in either by promotion or otherwise. That is the principle on which it has been based."

24TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble the President.)*

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I do not see here any other principle than that which has been stated with reference to other duty allowances, and much less do I think is the case here; only a statement is made that the Secretary of State has sanctioned it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"What I said, Sir, was 'in consideration of the nature of the duties which these officers have got to do'. All these officers are borne on the same cadre, both on the executive side as well as on the judicial side. I speak of the kind of work which this set of judicial officers have to do as contrasted with the more pleasant or less difficult work on the executive side. This is in addition to their salary."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"It comes to this; the executive officers are given duty allowances and therefore the judicial officers should also get them."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Executive officers are not given such allowances. I said 'as contrasted with the executive officers.'"

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Then why does the Honourable Member contrast it with a service which does not get the allowance?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"To get the allowance!"

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"It is very amusing. What I wish to know is this. Here is a service in which every officer has been paid duty allowances. I do not see why we should take into consideration the nature of the work that these officers are doing. Well, as regards settlement officers it was said that some special qualifications were required such as pluck, courage and various other qualities. Now, what is the nature of the difference in the work here? All these, 22 or 25 District Judges do exactly the same duties and it looks as though these duty allowances are being given for the first time this year. Am I right? (noes of 'Yes, yes'). Then am I to suppose that the nature of the work of the District Judges has been changed this year."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"No, except as regards the time-scale. There was a revision of the scale. The pay of District Collectors and District Judges was different under the previous scale. They have now been brought on the same scale. They are started on a time-scale till they come up to a particular place. After that there are special places.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I must confess, Sir, that I am not able to follow my Honourable friend as regards the exact nature of the allowances. He says that these duty allowances are given because the salaries are all brought on the same scale. Why should this duty allowance be given now when their pay has been increased this year. Is it a fact? I believe so, because I find that the pay of Provincial officers is Rs. 1,150–2,250 and Rs. 2,000."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I just make a little explanation? That figure is put in approximately. So far as the pay of the Provincial Civil Service officers promoted to the District Judges' grade is concerned—that is what I believe my Honourable friend wants to know—they will start, I am told, on a minimum pay as a District Judge at about Rs. 1,275, though I believe it is not yet quite settled."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I regret to say that I have not had any satisfactory reply about this, but when I find that one set of officers are being declared to be untouchables, I don't want to pursue my point against the Provincial officers, and I withdraw my motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The following motion standing in the name of Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar was not moved and therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

19. Delete Rs. 9,000, duty allowance to District and Sessions Judges (Provincial Civil Service), Budget page 84).

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR being absent, the following motion which stood in his name was deemed to have been withdrawn:—

20. Omit provision on account of savings of previous years Rs. 27,169 (Budget page 84.)

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO did not then move the following motion which stood in his name:—

21. That duty allowance to type writing clerks, Rs. 240, be omitted (Budget page 86).

The motion was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn.

Demand X, for a sum not exceeding Rs 42·1 lakhs for Civil Justice, was then put to the Council and was granted *nem con*

DEMAND XI—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—" Sir, I have the honour to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 35-26 lakhs for Criminal Justice."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR did not move the following resolution which stood in his name :—

1 That the following alterations be made in 24 (d) Administration of Justice—Presidency Magistrates' Courts :—

(i) Delete Rs. 588, personal allowance for George town Court (Budget page 80).

(ii) Delete Rs. 3,600, local allowance (Budget page 80).

The motion was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn.

RAO SAHIB U. RAMA RAO :—" Mr President, I move—

2. That under 24 (d) the provision of Rs. 61,613 be reduced by Rs. 6,000 (the pay of one Presidency Magistrate) (Budget page 79).

" Sir, in the City of Madras we have got four stipendiary Magistrates, one drawing Rs. 1,500, another Rs. 850, a third Rs. 700 and the fourth Rs. 500. In addition to these we have about 94 honorary Presidency Magistrates and these 94 honorary Magistrates are divided into four batches and four courts have been opened in different parts of the City, one at Washermenpet, one at Georgetown, one at Egmore and one at Royapettah. They sit in courts six days in the week and dispose of on an average not less than 15 to 25 cases a day.

" In this way, a large number of summary cases are disposed of. Before the appointment of these honorary Presidency Magistrates, these were dealt with by stipendiary Magistrates. So the work of the stipendiary Magistrates has very much gone down and there is no sufficient work for four full-timed stipendiary Magistrates. I was told—I am subject to correction—that many of these stipendiary Magistrates leave the court at 2 or 3 o'clock finding no work to do. Further, the honorary Presidency Magistrates are very anxious to do some more work so much so they formed themselves into an association and sent an appeal to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to give them more work. In deference to their request he has sent them more cases and they have been doing their work remarkably well. Most of these honorary Presidency Magistrates in the City are men of education and some of them are also retired Government servants who were discharging the same duties before as Magistrates. Such being the case, I do not see any reason why the post of one Presidency Magistrate should not be reduced and only three sanctioned. With these few words, Mr. President, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 6,000 be deleted from the budget."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—" Sir, I am quite ready to inquire into the question whether there is need to continue the four Presidency Magistrates, but I should like to put in the caveat that it may be dangerous to reduce their number. The post of fourth Presidency Magistrate was created so long ago as 1858 and in connexion with a general retrenchment inquiry in 1886 the possibility of reducing the number of Presidency Magistrates was carefully examined, I think, by Sir Philip Hutchins, a very keen critic. One of the facts then taken into consideration was the amount of work done by honorary Magistrates and the conclusion arrived at was that it was not practicable to reduce the strength of stipendiary Presidency Magistrates. Now a good deal of stress has been laid by the mover on the amount of work done by the honorary Magistrates. As a matter of fact I examined that issue myself in dealing with the criminal justice administration report for the past year, and the figures picked out for me by the Secretariat showed that the honorary magistrates in 1919—that was the year under issue—dealt with only 20,317 cases, whereas during the four years ending 1916 their average disposal was something like 34,000. I mention this, Sir, as an indication that it does not seem to be the case that the honorary magistrates have, as a matter of fact, been taking over a larger portion of the stipendiary magistrates' work. I assume that, with the assurance which I now give that inquiries will be made into this matter, the Honourable Member will not wish to press his motion."

RAO SAHIB U. RAMA RAO :—" With the assurance given, Sir, I beg to withdraw the motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

DEMAND XI—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—OTHER CRIMINAL COURTS.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO did not move the following motion standing in his name :—

3. That in 24 (g) Administration of Justice—Criminal Courts—Duty allowance to General and subdivisional establishments, Rs. 216, be omitted (Budget page 87).

The motion was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR being absent, the following motion which stood in his name was deemed to have been withdrawn:—

4. That the provision under 24 (g) be reduced by Rs. 26,000 as shown below:—

	Amount of reduction.
	Rs
(i) Provision of Rs. 2,94,480 for Stationary Sub-Magistrates (Budget page 87).	10,000
(ii) Provision of Rs. 14,316 for temporary establishment (Budget page 87).	7,000
(iii) Provision of Rs. 29,750 for travelling allowance (Budget page 88).	5,000
(iv) Provision of Rs. 24,030 for contingencies (Budget page 88).	4,000
Total ..	26,000

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO then moved the following motion:—

5. That under Detailed Account No. 24 (g) Administration of Justice—Agency, the allotment under salaries be reduced from Rs. 1,21,800 to Rs 54,300 (Budget page 88).

In doing so, he said:—"Sir, this motion relates to page 88 of the budget. In reply to a question put at the last meeting and again in reply to another question, Government replied that details for reorganization were still under correspondence and that it was not possible for the present to furnish an exact statement as to the annual recurring expenditure it would involve. From the budget statement it will be found that in the revised estimate it was Rs. 54,300, but what is provided for in 1921-22 is Rs. 1,21,800. Information is, therefore, necessary as to the increase in the allotment when the whole development still under consideration and reorganization has been given effect to. It was also replied that the only office created was that of the Commissioner whose salary is non-votable. We find also in the budget four Assistant Commissioners whose salaries are non-votable, two Assistant Commissioners, one Judicial Assistant and one Personal Assistant. If the whole of this scheme has been reorganized and given effect to, then the provision will be necessary. But if the proposals for the reorganization are still under correspondence I see no reason why this provision should now be made in the budget."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"Sir, I should like first to mention that this was an item newly introduced in the agenda paper, yesterday, at four o'clock and I am not therefore fully prepared with my answer.

"From a supplemental note furnished I infer that the main answer to this motion, is that its acceptance would involve a reduction in a non-votable amount. In these circumstances, Sir, it is not a resolution which Government could possibly accept or which this Council, I think, could properly pass. The total of Rs. 1,21,800 includes a sum of Rs. 95,400 relating to non-votable items. Consequently, if it were reduced to Rs. 54,000, the Council would in effect be reducing the non-votable provision. But I do not wish to rely merely on that technical ground. Though technical in one sense, it is still a matter of substantial importance, because we can hardly ask the Council to pass a resolution which is beyond its powers.

"In his memorandum introducing the budget, the Finance Member pointed out that the only increase in the recurring charges on the Agency division was a matter of about half a lakh.

"There have in fact been corresponding reductions under the head of land revenue. 12-45 p.m.
Owing to the fact that most of the officers who formerly did work also in the plains will now do work solely in the Agency tracts the entire expenditure is debited to the head agency instead of partly to the head land revenue. In the published Government Order of the 6th November 1920, regarding the constitution of the Agency division, mention is made of the number of linguistic subdivisions into which the new division has been split up. There are six such subdivisions and it is proposed to place them in charge of four Indian Civilian officers and two Provincial Civilian officers. The pay of these six officers and the Commissioner himself together with the remuneration of his judicial assistant and his personal assistant make up the aggregate sum of Rs 1,21,080 and it would be quite impossible to carry on the administration of the Agency division if that amount were reduced."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

6. That the provision of Rs. 1,00,000 made for supply of tents, in the Agency division in Detailed Account No. 24 (g) Administration of Justice—Criminal Courts be reduced by Rs. 50,000 (Budget page 88).

(Mr. Narasimhachariu ; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson ; the Hon'ble the President ; Mr. Patro ; Mr. Devadas ; Mr. Sasibhushana Rath.) [24TH MARCH 1921.

"On turning to page 88, Sir, it will be found that among other allowances and provisions there is this supply of tents to the officers concerned. My contention is not that supply of tents should not be made but that there will be no necessity at all for the expenditure of that entire provision of a lakh of rupees for the budget year. I understand that the Agency divisions are very difficult to travel through. I also understand that the officers must be constantly travelling. I therefore appreciate the provision for supply of tents. But at the same time, I must state that in view of the answer given to-day to question No. 501 put by Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao where it is stated that 'the details of the reorganisation are still under correspondence, and it is impossible at present, to furnish an exact statement of the annual recurring expenditure involved, no capital expenditure has so far been incurred. The capital expenditure to be incurred in the future cannot be readily estimated till a definite programme for the development of the agency has been formulated.' In view of this statement I fail to see how the Government were able to actually formulate and estimate that in the case of tents one lakh of rupees would be required to be spent during the budget year. We find also by a reference to the G O No. 2650, Revenue, dated the 6th November 1920, that the process of the formation of the Agency division is yet in correspondence and much has yet to be done. Such being the case, I fail to see why there should be a necessity for the lakh of rupees for the budget year. I therefore propose that as a matter of caution, fifty thousand rupees alone may be provided, and the other fifty thousand may be deleted so that it may be diverted to more urgent needs."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"Am I to understand that the proposition now in issue is that this provision be reduced to Rs. 50,000. There are also other propositions advocating the omission of the whole sum."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"They will be spoken to later on."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"My answer will necessarily depend very much on the nature of such proposition."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"I do not move my motion."

The following motion of Mr. A. P. Patro was deemed to have been withdrawn as the member did not move it :—

7. That under the same head the amount under supply of tents, viz., one lakh, be reduced to Rs. 50,000 (Budget page 88).

The following motion notice of which was given by Rao Sahib M. C. T. Muthayya Chettiyar was deemed to have been withdrawn as the member was not present :—

8. That under 24 (g) the provision of Rs. 1,00,000 of Civil Budget Estimates for 1921-22 be omitted (Budget page 88).

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADAS moved :—

9. That under 24 (g) the provision of Rs. 1,00,000 under 'supply of tents' be reduced by Rs. 50,000 (Budget page 88).

In doing so, he said :—"Mr. President, Sir, my reason for asking this grant to be reduced by fifty thousand rupees is that in the first place we want money for other urgent purposes. I wish to know whether it will not be possible to spread the expenditure over two years, that is, the coming year and the year after. It has not yet been decided whether the Agency tracts, which have Oriya speaking population, are to go with Orissa or not. I mean, Sir, there is an agitation, and a very strong agitation too, by the Oriya speaking people to have all the Oriya speaking people under one province. If that is to come into effect I think it will not be right on our part to spend the money that we have on a portion of territory which we are likely to lose within a very short time. Unless the Government are assured that in the near future the Agency tracts are not going to become a part of the Orissa Province, I do not think we shall be justified in allowing this amount to be voted."

Mr. SASIBHUSANA RATH :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

10. That under 24 (g) the provision for Rs. 1,00,000 for supply of tents to the Agency division be reduced to Rs. 50,000 (Budget page 88).

"During the general discussion over the budget, I raised the point about the constitution of the Agency tracts into a separate division under a Commissioner. Then I said that the question of division of areas on linguistic basis into provinces had to come sooner or later and that it would be better for the Government to defer the constitution of the Agency tracts into a separate division till then. It remains to be seen which portion will remain for Madras. The Oriyas claim and, I think, very rightly, that a greater portion of the Agency tracts must go to Orissa".

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"I have not quite caught one word, Sir. Do I understand the Honourable Member to say that the *greater* portion of the Agency tracts will go to Orissa?"

24TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Sarikhushana Rath; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.)*

MR. SARIKHUSHANA RATH:—"The Oriyas claim a great portion of the Agency tracts for their province.

"If the Madras Government now invests a lot of money over these Agency tracts, they will naturally expect a return for the investment and will not be very ready to part with them and thus the Government will be doing a great injustice to the Oriya community. It was suggested to Mr Harris, the Agency Commissioner, during the course of a deputation that this subject of forming an Agency division under a Commissioner might be postponed for some time and the Government of India addressed on the point whether it would not be possible for them to administer the division and keep it under their direct control for some time, at least till such time when the question of division of provinces on linguistic basis would be taken up. Of course, Mr. Harris, the Agency Commissioner could not give any reply to that; but we hoped that he would communicate the matter to the Madras Government for further reference. Of course, I do not raise that point here. But a lot of money is now going to be invested for the reorganisation of the Agency tracts and in the Government Order read out just now, we find that the development scheme that is proposed to be undertaken is a very large one. It includes the problem of immigration and education. The malaria problem and a variety of other problems are also there. The Khonds, the Souras and the other backward tribes have been there in the Agency tracts all along and the Madras Government have not been able to do much for them up to now. Now all at once that the Government should be roused to the consciousness of its duty and spend a lot of money is a surprise to me. This is the occasion that is afforded to us to discuss the matter in detail and know what is to be the constitution, the lines of development of these tracts. As I said at the time of general discussion, in the matter of finance, here under this head, this is something like introducing the thin end of the wedge." A lot of money is provided for this year and it may be that we will be asked to vote for a larger amount next year. Whether in view of the unsettled condition of affairs and in view of the indefinite nature of proposals it will be wise to undertake this expenditure, is a matter that ought to be considered. Again, it is said that on account of malaria a special kind of tent is proposed to be given to the officers of the hill tracts. There are only seven officers, the Commissioner, four Assistant Commissioners and two Assistant Commissioners of the Provincial Civil Service. There is also one Judicial Assistant and one Personal Assistant. Each tent will cost about Rs 12,000. I ask whether this is not a little too much? What has become of the equipment that the Collectors had? Cannot any use be made of that? The elephants and other equipment, I understand, have been handed over to the Commissioner. Cannot the old tents be utilised and Rs. 50,000 reduced this year? This tent affair is an experiment, after all. For the first time a new kind of tent is to be given. Should not half the number of officers be given them now and the experiment tried? After the experiment proves successful, if these tents are found to be malaria-proof, the other Rs 50,000 may be spent next year. I therefore appeal to the Government and to the Home Member to see if Rs. 50,000 cannot be saved this year under this head."

DIWAN Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I wish to know whether this one lakh of rupees represents the total cost of the tents to be purchased for the equipment of the Agency Commissioner and his Assistants or is it only a partial allotment for the coming year. I have tabled a question on the matter with a view to ascertaining as to whether the Government has a complete scheme in regard to the new Agency division both in regard to recurring and non-recurring expenditure. The Government have stated that no capital expenditure has so far been incurred and that it is not possible to estimate the cost of the Agency division. Is it that a definite programme of development of the Agency tracts has not been formulated? I should like to know whether the arrangements in connexion with the Commissionership were sanctioned without a definite idea of the Financial Commitment. We should like to have as much information as possible on this question. This is a new experiment and we should like to know the definite commitments of this Government in the development of the Agency tracts both recurring and non-recurring expenditure. Under the existing rules Government may be precluded from publishing their correspondence with the Government of India. The Council is entitled to know the amount spent year after year on the Agency tracts. I am anxious to show that with regard to many of these development schemes this House should be kept informed of the various stages. One commitment will lead to another commitment. With regard to the Provincial services we have seen that enhanced pay of one service has led to increased expenditure on other services as well, travelling allowances to one set of officers must naturally lead to their application to other officers. I think therefore this matter is one of extreme importance. I think that if any new scheme of expenditure is to be sanctioned by this Council its ultimate cost and its commitments should be before the Council. I am desirous of impressing this fact on the Government that the conditions under which the Government was carried on hitherto have changed. This House would like to have as much information as possible. In order to avoid all future complications I would suggest to the Government that with regard to all new schemes the ultimate cost of the scheme should be placed before the Council." 1 p.m.

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"Sir, this motion is in terms a proposal to withhold sanction for a sum of one lakh of rupees for the purchase of tents. I propose to devote myself first to that simple issue. The last speaker has asked whether this lakh represents the *whole* cost of the tents to be purchased for the Agency Commissioner and his assistants or is merely

an allotment on that account for the coming year. The answer is, it represents initial outlay not yet incurred and this sum is required because all the gazetted officers in the Agency must be supplied with tents. These tents are not malaria proof tents as another speaker has suggested; I know of no tent which is malaria proof, and should like to know if the Honourable Member has seen any such tents. The fact is that owing to the difficulty of transport in the Agency hill tracts it is necessary to supply these officers with specially light tents. The tents used in other parts are much more roomy and airy but they are also very heavy. That is the reason why those types of tent cannot be used in the Agency. The necessity of supplying tents to our Agency officers is based on reasonable consideration for their health and on the fact that if they do not take care of their health, their efficiency will be reduced and the administration will suffer. The original proposal came from Mr. Harris, the Agency Commissioner from whose note I may read the following extracts:—

'There are many camps where there are no bungalows and many of the existing bungalows are ill-situated. To be able to camp well away from an Agency village may make all the difference to the health of the officer and his establishment. If the tent equipment is suitable, it will be used much more freely than if it is not, and the use of tents is to be encouraged.

'Owing to the need for economising transport and on account of the difficulty of finding level space whereon to pitch a big tent, the tent equipment required in the Agency is different from that needed in the plains.'

"Mr. Harris then proceeds to state exactly what tents are suitable for the Commissioner, the Deputy or Assistant Commissioners, their clerks, peons and servants. It was not only for one class of officers that he wanted tents but for all officers employed in the Agency tracts including officers of the police, forest and other departments. As his estimate of one lakh in all was duly examined and sanctioned by the Financial Department, I think, Sir, we may take it that that sum is really required and the Council should realize, that if only half of it should be voted half of our officers will be exposed to the rigours of malaria. We ought not to let them suffer. The tents which many of these officers now possess would not be of use to them as they are heavy varieties wholly unsuitable for the Agency tracts. The extent of travelling in the Agency has hitherto not been so great as could be desired and one reason for this has been want of proper tents. My Honourable Colleague (*turning to the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter*) reminds me of one more point. When an officer supplies his own tents, he draws a monthly tentage allowance Rs. 50 if a Collector and Rs. 35 if a Sub-Collector. Officers who are given tents by Government will not draw this allowance.

"We have been asked to postpone this measure in the expectation that the Agency division or at least the greater part of the Agency tracts is going over to the new Oriya Province. Except perhaps in the brains of some enthusiasts in the Oriya country, that prospect is far off. Again, of the six subdivisions making up the Agency only one is Oriya. There are five Agencies which are not Oriya, namely, the Khond, Savara, Ghoda, Koya and Rampa Agencies, and I may add that by far the greater portion of the Oriya Agency consists of the estate of the Raja of Jeypore. I do not know if Mr. Sambhushana Rath is aware whether the Raja of Jeypore would be willing to transfer his estate to the new Oriya Province. I think this hardly likely.

"Mr. Ramachandra Rao, whose absence I am sorry to note, has asked me to give him exact information as to the ultimate cost of all the new developments in the Agency tracts. Even an archangel from Heaven could not predict what the cost would be. I defy any one to do so. One of the chief reasons for the alteration in the organization in the Agency tracts is that we wish to have whole-time officers who can work out development schemes. It is quite impossible now to lay complete information on the table, or to say what the development will cost. Year after year new proposals for improving this fertile and productive country will be brought before the Council for sanction, and year after year the budget will provide allotments covering the expenditure anticipated. The position would in no way be elucidated by placing on the table correspondence with the Government of India, as Mr. Ramachandra Rao suggests, for that correspondence concerns especially the details of administration and the methods by which the control of the Agency division shall be brought into accordance with the Government of India Act.

"I hope that I have left no point unanswered. We have no desire to make any secret about this administrative measure of constituting the Agency tracts as a separate entity under a special staff. The broad outlines are shown in papers already laid on the table, namely, G.O. No. 2680, dated 6th November 1920. We are only too glad that we have at last been able to give effect to this re-arrangement. New schedules of expenditure in the Agency tracts, comprising such items as road and bridges will necessarily be built upon schemes already in progress; and I cannot possibly say what the ultimate cost will be."

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The question of expenditure connected with the Agency tract requires special treatment at the hands of this House. This is a most undeveloped part of the country and I am sorry that this Government did not take up its development earlier or place the tract in a better condition than what it is in. Our sympathies must go to this undeveloped portion of this Presidency. It has many potentialities and therefore we must further its advancement of this part of our province.

24TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Narasimha Raju; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; Mr. Biswanath Das; the Hon'ble the President.)*

"A question was put by Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao as to what the ultimate cost of the agency development will be. The answer is, it cannot be predicted because no scheme has yet been put forward." 1-15 p.m.

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"May I rise, Sir, to correct the Honourable Member on a point of fact? It is not the case that no schemes are in existence. There are a variety of schemes, many of them are in process of actual execution."

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU (*continuing*):—"What I meant was that the whole area has not been investigated. We have not got fully matured schemes and many schemes are yet to be investigated. Full opportunities must be given for investigation. This Council shall not at all grudge any extra amount for this particular tract of the country. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I have got one suggestion in this connexion. We have got two kinds of expenditure, one of a recurring nature and the other of capital nature. Regarding the recurring expenditure, it may be met from the ordinary revenues of the province. But regarding the capital expenditure, I think it is in the interests of the general tax-payer and the present generation that hereafter all that must be met from borrowed capital. It is only a suggestion for the consideration of the Government.

"By a side track, the question of separating the agency tracts and adding them on to the Oriya province was referred to. This is a question which has to be examined carefully. We have got six divisions as was already mentioned by the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson, five of which are non-Oriya divisions. The languages spoken by the inhabitants, as I was told, are not dialects of the Oriya language, but they are dialects of the Dravidian languages and the Oriya division is one in the centre of the five divisions and it will not be to the advantage of the particular division to tack it on to the Oriya province. There is one more point to be considered in tacking on the Agency tracts to the Oriya province. These six divisions are in close touch with and are in juxtaposition of a well-developed portion of the Presidency along the coast line and lines of communication are already opened, and some are under consideration. Is it to the advantage of this country that this should be tacked on to this Presidency and it is not to the advantage of the people that it should be tacked on to the Oriya province? Because if we examine the other boundaries of the Agency tracts, we will see that the other portion of the Oriya province which is in juxtaposition to these tracts is yet undeveloped and lines of communication are yet to be put in working order. It may be said that the progress of work in the Agency tracts is very slow on account of want of labour and other conditions such as malaria, etc. Therefore, it is not at all advantageous to this country in my humble opinion if it is tacked on to this province, but in this connexion I only want to know why this must not be constituted into a separate backward area as contemplated under the Government of India Act."

Mr BISWANATH DAS:—"Sir, I am very sorry to hear certain unfortunate remarks of the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson, regarding the Oriya province. He speaks of the Oriya province in the limbo of a certain enthusiast. I would refer him to the Coronation despatches of 1911 wherein Lord Crewe and Lord Hardinge speak and recognize the loss of identity that has been felt by the people of Orissa from Ganjam to Sambalpur."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT.—"The Honourable Member has to speak about the supply of tents. So he has to explain how this has a bearing on the supply of tents."

Mr. BISWANATH DAS:—"Because, Sir, the grant of money will depend much upon the question of the Agency going to Orissa or remaining in Madras. If it were to go to the Oriya province, this Council will have nothing to do with regard to the supply of tents or to voting for money for the supply of tents and that is why I speak of the Oriya province and that is I believe the reason why the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson referred to it and it was also referred to by many speakers and I think therefore I am within my rights to speak.

"My friend Mr. Narasimha Raju referred to the tacking of the Agency of Jeypore to the Madras Presidency, on the ground of convenience. Sir, if the Government and the people of Madras would tack the various parts of the Oriya-speaking country for the purpose of convenience of the Presidency, I think they will be acting against the broad principles of linguistic division of the provinces that has been enunciated both by the Indian people and the Government and embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919. Then coming to the Jeypore Agency tracts, I should say that nothing has yet been settled, no programme of work has been set forth, and we are not in a position to know what would be the programme of work of the Government regarding the development or exploitation of this Agency and before we know anything regarding these tracts we are not in a position to vote for any grant on that. And so long as it is in a doubtful position i.e., whether it would come to the Oriya province or to the Madras Presidency, I should like that the Agency tracts of the Madras Presidency should be taken up and worked up by the Government of India more preferably and more advantageously than by the Government of Madras, because the Agency tracts might require more money and probably the Government of India will be in a better position to spend more money and utilize the resources of the Agency to the best possible advantage of the people of India. On these reasons, I would ask the House just to vote for the motion unless sufficient grounds are shown. The unfortunate and should I say, unnecessary, speech of the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson speaks of the eternal apathy of the Government of Madras towards Oriya aspirations. I therefore deem it my

(Mr. Biswanath Das; Mr. Krishna Rao; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; Mr. Namberumal Chetti; the Hon'ble Mr. Tottenham.) [24TH MARCH 1921.

duty to record my protest against his and certain other speeches made in this House regarding the Oriya province or tacking on of the Agency tracts to the Madras Presidency."

Rao Bahadur A.S KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I also rise to support the motion for reduction of the grant from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs 50,000. As was rightly remarked in the beginning, that is the only issue with which we are concerned. No doubt other questions have been raised incidentally, e.g., the schemes of development regarding the Agency division, the formation of a Oriya province and the line of demarcation between these two The House is no doubt benefited by the information placed at its disposal, but I think it requires fuller information before it can come to a conclusion with regard to these important questions. I think we are all in agreement with the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju who said that it is our duty to do all that we can to develop these undeveloped tracts of the country and make that part much better than it is at present. While we all accept that principle, it is not possible for the House, without any more definite information as to the lines on which it has to be developed, to vote for such a large sum of money as Rs. 10,0000. I think the suggestion made by Mr Devadoss to spread this amount over two years, instead of spending Rs 10,000 next year, is a very reasonable suggestion I think the House may make a provision for Rs 50,000 for the present for the supply of tents to officers and there will be time enough to increase it later."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"May I rise to ask the Honourable Member if he heard me say that all these Agency officers are in need of tents and that the estimate of 1 lakh is intended to provide tents for officers who are in immediate necessity? I explained with great care the pressing needs of all our officers."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I correctly understood the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson. I knew it was for gazetted officers."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"Also for clerks and peons."

Rao Bahadur A. S KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"What I am stating is that with the information which has been placed at our disposal, we ought not to embark upon any large schemes of expenditure on tents without any definite idea as to the expenditure of the schemes of development of these backward tracts I wish to impress upon this House that we must be cautious and must hesitate before we sanction the whole amount asked for by the Government We are quite prepared to give credit to all the estimates that have been placed before this House, but we in this House are also at liberty to say that all the estimates have been placed before us for sanction all at once without full information as to the various details. One of the Honorable Members from Ganjam said that there are some difficulties as to the way in which this problem has to be solved. If it is not going to benefit a large section of people, is it necessary to spend large sums of money for the purpose? In view of these circumstances I would suggest, that we had better accept the motion for the reduction of Rs. 50,000 and vote for Rs 50,000 only for the next year, leaving the other half to be voted in the year to come."

Rao Bahadur T NAMBERUMAL CHETTI :—"A lakh of rupees is provided for nine officers. Taking on an average of Rs 1,000 or even Rs. 1,500 for a tent, the total will not come to so large a figure as Rs 1,00,000 as provided in the budget A word of explanation is necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TOTTENHAM :—"There seems to be a good deal of misconception about this piece of business. First of all as regards the Oriya province. That may or may not come, but so long as these Agency tracts are under the administration of the Madras Presidency....."

Mr. BISWANATH DAS :—"I rise to a point of order The Oriya province should come if the Reforms Act and the despatches connected with it are to be followed Linguistic division of provinces has been accepted as a matter of principle by the Government and the people and embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919."

1 P.M. The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TOTTENHAM :—"As I said, the Oriya province may or may not come. Meanwhile the Agency tracts have to be administered, and the charge of them having been committed to this Government, they are bound to administer these tracts The Madras Government are following the principles of linguistic division urged by the Honourable Member. They have divided up these Agency tracts into language areas and as a result the provision for residences and so forth is much worse than it was before I do not know if members of this Council are aware that in this province alone, among the provinces of India, officers of the majority of the services have to buy their own tents. The ordinary Collector, Assistant Collector or Sub-Collector buys his own tents out of his own pocket and the Government pay him a certain amount to maintain them. The tents which they have been maintaining are the ordinary large tents used in the plains and cannot be carried about in the Agency tracts Most of them are of no use at all on tours in the Agency and as the officers cannot carry these heavy tents they have to leave them to rot until they go back to the plains. The Government want these officers to keep themselves in touch with the people of all parts of the Agency and do not want to put them to the loss involved in buying a second set of tents to be used in the Agency tracts Therefore the Government have to supply tents to all these officers, who meanwhile will not get tentage allowances to maintain the tents. Therefore as a return for the capital expenditure we have a saving of the recurring expenditure in the shape of tentage allowances.

24TH MARCH 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter; Mr Narsimha Raju; Mr. Krishnan Nayar, the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Sasibhushana Rath; Mr. U. Rama Rao; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson)*

As the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson has explained, these tents are not for mere officers only, but for the officers of all the departments in the Agency and their subordinates as well who will have to camp in places away from the villages where mosquitoes abound which may result in their getting Agency fever. That is the reason why we want these tents.

"Now, as I have said, the Oriya province may or may not come. The life of a tent, according to our calculation, is about seven years. Is it going to cause ruinous expenditure, even if the Oriya province comes within five years, to have these tents on hand? It has been proposed that we should buy these tents out of loan money."

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Is not the purchase of tents capital expenditure?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"This is not capital expenditure. I hope my Honourable friend will agree with me that capital expenditure is expenditure part of which we can impose on posterity and of which posterity gets the benefit and such expenditure should come out of loan money. That is what capital expenditure is. In seven years these tents will be worn out. We want them now to serve for the next seven years. We want our officers to get into touch with the people. The whole purpose of the new Commission is to get into touch with the people. They can be of no use if they stay at one place all the time, which they will have to do if they are denied these facilities. If you are going to cut down this province, the whole scheme of improving the Agency tracts will suffer.

"I now turn to the complaint that we have not published details of what this scheme includes. My reply to this is that to effectuate the main purpose for which the whole of the Agency division has been brought about, the first thing to be done is to enable the officers to obtain a more thorough knowledge of the place and people and then propose schemes of improvement. When these schemes are ready, they must come before this House for a vote and members will have ample opportunity to criticize.

"Then again we are asked why we haven't made the Agency an excluded tract under the Act. That seems to me an extraordinary suggestion to make. If we had made the Agency an excluded tract, it would have been taken out of the control of this Council. As this was not done, the control of the Agency division remains subject to the vote of this House and no commitments can be made without this House voting for them. I do hope that, under these circumstances, Honourable Members will not be led away into side tracks. The real issue is whether they want these Agency officers to tour or not to tour."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I propose that the question be now put."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Before I accept the motion for closure, I have to ask the Hon'ble Members Messrs T. M. Narasimhachariu, M. D. Devadoss and Sasibhushana Rath if closure may be applied and whether they press their motions."

The three members above referred to pressed their motions.

The motion for closure was put and carried.

Mr. SASIBHUSHANA RATH:—"May I say a word?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Unless it is a personal explanation, I cannot allow it."

Mr. SASIBHUSHANA RATH:—"But I am the mover of the resolution, Sir."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"But the Honourable Member should have come in a little earlier. I am very sorry I cannot allow it."

The two motions Nos 9 and 10 were put to the vote and declared lost, 20 having voted *for* and 34 *against*.

The following motion which stood in the name of Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro was not moved:—

11. That under detailed account No. 24 (g) Administration of Justice—Agency the amount under 'Petty construction and repairs,' viz., Rs. 1,65,193, be reduced to Rs. 1,00,000 (Budget, page 83).

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO then moved—

12 That under 24 (g) the provision of Rs. 1,65,193 for petty construction and repairs be reduced by Rs. 1,00,000 (Budget, page 83).

In doing so, he said—"Sir, I want only information as to the provision of Rs. 1,65,193 as to the details of petty construction and repairs."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON—"I am sorry I cannot lay my hands on the file at the moment, but I will ask the Honourable Member to take my word for it that this item is made up of details of which particulars have been supplied to us by the Agency Commissioner under the main heads of Communications and Buildings (Maintenance and repairs) and miscellaneous public improvements spread all over the different divisions of the Agency and amounting in the aggregate to a sum of over half a lakh of rupees less than what we actually expect to expend during the present year."

(Mr. U. Rama Rao; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble the President.) [24TH MARCH 1921.

Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao:—"Is not this amount provided for in the Civil Budget Estimate?"

The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson:—"It represents items of public works carried out by the civil officers and consists for the most part of outlay on the ordinary maintenance of buildings, roads and so forth. It is quite distinct from the larger schemes to be dealt with by the Public Works officers."

Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao:—"I do not press my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao then moved—

13. That under 24 (g) the provision of Rs. 11,22,824 be reduced by a sum of Rs. 50,000 (Budget, page 87).

In doing so, he said:—"Sir, in this 24 (g) there are a number of items for which an explanation is given. Page 88 of the budget shows for instance under 'Other contingencies' Rs. 24,030 is provided. Then again under the same heading Rs. 24,030 has been provided."

The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson:—"May I ask the Honourable Member, when indicating the several items, to allow me sufficient time to note them?"

Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao:—"Under other contract contingencies ... Rs 16,830
Other contingencies 24,030
Temporary establishments 4,464
Other contract contingencies 8,210
Other contingencies 2,500

"There are a number of contingencies and we do not know what we are voting for."

The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson:—"Sir, I should have been grateful if the Honourable Member had given me some indication beforehand as to the particular items to which he was going to direct our attention. But in regard to these proposals for reductions from the aggregate of grants, may I repeat that this is exactly the class of motions which I deprecated the other day? We have no indication in advance showing what the items are with which we may be asked to deal. With all due deference to Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, I for one lay no claim to such a Herculean memory as to carry in my brain all the details of the budget. He told us the other day that it was the duty of the Members of the Government and the Ministers to be perfectly prepared to answer any question which might be sprung upon them at any moment. May I ask him in turn if it has not sometimes occurred to him to go into court not fully prepared with the details of his brief and may I remind him that cases in which references sent to him for opinion as Advocate-General were not always returned within a reasonable period of time?"

Mr S Srinivasa Ayyangar:—"May I rise to a point of order? Is this in order? Is this a personal reflection against me?".

The Hon'ble the President:—"I think I must ask the Hon'ble the Home Member to confine himself to the provision under 24 (g)."

The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson:—"I bow to your ruling, Sir. As regards these contingencies, the chief point is that they are made up of petty items the exact nature of which cannot be known beforehand. General allotments under contingencies are therefore made and if the Honourable Member will look into the previous expenditure under these different heads, he will find that the budget provision is not materially in excess of the amounts spent in 1919–20, or provided in the revised estimate. If he would like to know what is the difference between contract contingencies and other contingencies, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Todhunter, who is more familiar with their classification, will, I have no doubt, be able to tell him. Coming to the first item mentioned, namely, 'Other contract contingencies—Rs. 16,830,' on page 88 of the budget estimate, I notice that the amount of the revised estimate, i.e., what has actually been spent under this head this year and is expected to be spent before the end of March is Rs. 16,000. There is thus no substantial difference; moreover the budget entry is practically a repetition of the provision made at the beginning of this year (Rs. 16,720), the bulk of which will be expended.

3-44 p.m. "Turning now to the second item, 'Other contingencies, Rs. 24,030,' I would ask the Honourable Member to compare it with the budget figure for the current year, Rs. 24,682. It is higher only by a little over Rs. 400. In other words, the budget provision for 1921–22 is practically a repetition of the allotment for the current year, the bulk of which will be expended.

"Item 3 is 'Temporary establishment in the Agency division—Rs. 4,464.' What this consists of, I do not know; but apparently it corresponds to an account item of Rs. 3,507 in the year 1919–20. I imagine that the scale of pay of the temporary establishment in the intervening two years has somewhat advanced as in all other departments and that this item is again a repetition of the existing expenditure.

"Item 4, 'Other contract contingencies—Rs 8,210' corresponds approximately with the actuals of 1919–20, viz., Rs. 8,551. We are now asking for Rs. 341 less.

24TH MARCH 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; the Hon'ble Mr. Tadhunter; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.)*

"I think that brings me, Sir, to the last of the Honourable Member's items, namely, item 5 'other contingencies, Rs. 2,500'. I would request the Honourable Member to compare this with the budget estimate for 1920-21, which is Rs. 2,100. I am sorry that I cannot furnish further details. I must confine myself to informing the House that there will be no extravagance on the part of the Government and that the grants represent substantially the grants asked for for the current year and spent in the year before."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TADHUNTER:—"As requested by my Honourable Colleague, may I supplement what he has stated by explaining what is meant by 'contract contingencies'? The system of contract contingencies, which was adopted by the Government of India years ago, is one whereby we contract with an officer for a round sum for a period of five years for the various small petty charges in his office. Instances of these charges are postage and telegram charges, hot and cold weather charges, pay of menials, purchase of furniture, office expenses, lighting charges and telephone charges—there is a long list of others. It is the essence of the system that he contracts to carry on all these petty services for a fixed sum and is allowed to divide the money as he pleases between the different services and also to carry forward the saving of one year to the next, so that if, for instance, he wishes to buy a comparatively expensive piece of furniture which he cannot afford in the first year, he can save up under other heads and purchase it in the second or third. It follows from this description of the system that we cannot give details of what is spent under each of the minor heads.

"In the particular case, there is a fresh point to notice, namely, this; that owing to the increase in postage charges we have had to increase the provision for postage in the estimate for contingencies. It is for that reason that we have treated the charges for postage and telegrams separately from those for other contingencies. I hope that these remarks will set the minds of Honourable Members at rest on the subject of these contract contingencies. It is an economical system as I think will be seen by the fact that in the case of the High Court there is a sum of nearly Rs. 25,000 carried forward in the shape of savings in the estimates. This sum, unless exceptional reasons arise for its expenditure in the course of the five years, will lapse to Government at the end of that term. As for the item of temporary expenses, I must confirm what my Honourable Colleague has stated about the difficulty of carrying in one's head the details of every single officer who is temporarily employed. As an instance of the difficulty I may mention that after leaving the Council last night, when I went back to the papers in my table, I found among them a printed list of sanctions given for renewals of temporary employment, such as a clerk to sort records here and an additional jail warder there and so forth which covered two pages of print. It is not possible to bear in one's mind every one of a long list of items of this sort."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I move the following motion:—

14. That the item of Rs. 11,22,824 under 24 (g) Administration of Justice—Criminal Courts be reduced by a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 (Budget page 37).

"Mr. President, I move this formally for two reasons. At page 58 the whole of the charges of the general administration of the Agency tracts is shown under the head of Criminal Administration of Justice—Criminal Courts. I find that in the ordinary tracts what is done is only 30 per cent of the charges is shown under the head of administration and the rest of it is shown in the revenue head. What is the reason for the revenue administration of these tracts being shown in the criminal administration? That is the first thing which I want to know.

"The other question is this. I find that recently the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gödävari have been clubbed together so as to form a separate district. Now there is the Governor-General's Act XXIV of 1839 under which the civil and criminal justice as well as the superintendence of police and the superintendence of the revenues of the Agency tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam are vested in the respective Collectors of those districts. No doubt that particular section of the statute gave power to the Governor to alter the limits of the Agency tracts within those districts. With regard to Gödävari it came within the Scheduled Districts Act which enabled the Government to appoint officers for the purpose of administration of justice and collection of revenue. That was the state of things. Act XXIV of 1839 is not repealed and is still in force. Under that the Collectors of Ganjam and Vizagapatam are the Agents to the Governor to administer civil and criminal and revenue administration. In a notification referred to in answer to a question by Mr. Ramachandra Rao, I find it stated that under the Madras District Limits Act, under section 6 of the Scheduled Districts Act and under Act XXIV of 1839, a new district consisting of the Agency tracts in the three districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gödävari has been created. I very much doubt whether that can be done under the Madras District Limits Act which only enables the Governor to alter the limits of the existing districts. It does not enable the Governor to alter the districts or alter the number of districts. It does not enable him to create new districts. It only enables him to vary the limits of the districts. I do not know how this was done. I want to know whether the Government was properly advised. I want to know whether the serious difficulties have been borne in mind and, if not, I should suggest to the Government to regularize and to make it perfectly clear as to where we are in regard to these Agency tracts. That is my suggestion. I move this motion also

[Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar ; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson ; the Hon'ble the President ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; the Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar ; Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.] [24TH MARCH 1921.

for the purpose of ascertaining as to why the whole of the charges of the administration not only criminal administration but also revenue administration is put under this account 24 (g) instead of partly in the revenue head and only 30 per cent under this head."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"I must again express my surprise at this motion because no indication whatever of its basis has been given to me in advance. If my Hon'ble friend Mr S. Srinivasa Ayyangar had told me what he wished, I would have made it a point to try and give him the information. But he has not given me any warning at all."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"In a case like that it would be well, I think, for the Government Member to say that he will promise to give the information which the Honourable Member wants."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I should suggest, Sir, that it must be a matter for reasonable arrangement on both sides. It should not be a one-sided arrangement at all."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"All Honourable Members will be willing for that. We certainly do not wish to surprise any Member of the Government with reference to any matters. I submit there is a mutuality on both sides."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"Sir, there are only one or two things I can say now. I became aware of the point raised by Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar only when he rose to expound it. In regard to the question of the classification of these agency charges under the head 'Administration of Justice,' I may remind the Honourable Member—possibly he was not present—that during the general discussion of the budget I mentioned this very point myself and stated that I imagined it would be altered in the coming year, observing however that it was in accordance with the precedent. It is obvious that the duties discharged do not solely relate to criminal work but also to revenue business. I believe the present classification continues because the Local Government have no power without reference to higher authorities to alter the budget heads which are prescribed by the Government of India or the Secretary of State.

"As regards the legal points raised by my Honourable friend, which I cannot exactly carry in my head, I may inform him at once that the Law officers of Government including, I believe, the Honourable Member himself at an earlier stage and later on his successors were freely consulted in regard to the legal aspect of the notifications issued. The Government have throughout acted in accordance with their advice."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I was never consulted in this matter at all.

"In order to make this particular point clear, I only want the Government to give information at their convenience and I do not oblige them to give the information without reference to papers. I only want a promise for the moment that the information would be given later on."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"I am quite ready to give that undertaking."

The motion was then withdrawn by leave of the Council.

Demand XI for a sum not exceeding 35 90 lakhs for Criminal Justice was then put to the Council and granted *nem. con.*

The Council then adjourned for lunch at 2 p.m.

DEMAND XII—JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

The Council re-assembled after lunch at 2-30 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr President, I move, for the vote of the House for a grant not exceeding 29 62 lakhs under the head of Jails. The figure is made up at page 9 of the notice paper and in the margin you will find printed the reference to the pages of the details in the budget."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, I have two objects in moving the resolution standing against my name which runs as follows :—

1. That the grant of Rs. 29,96,000 under 25-A. Jails be reduced by Rs 12,000 (Budget page 89).

"Firstly, I want to raise a discussion on and to understand the principles which underlie the grant of allowances to surgeons and officers of that grade and, secondly, to draw the attention of the House to the costly nature of the administration.

"I should like to know the terms on which these surgeons are recruited. I believe they are all whole-time servants. Is it not their duty to do any work that is given to them by the Government, or are they right to do only hospital work, with a right to charge extra for any other work they may be asked to do? Again, Sir, I do not understand the nature of these allowances. Are they similar to the allowances granted in other departments? For example, there is the Survey and Settlement department where some allowances are granted; but I think those allowances are granted more as a matter of grace rather than as a right which might be

claimed by the officials concerned. There are the district jails where surgeons are expected to do work similar to that which is performed in central jails, but I do not think there is any allowance granted to the officers connected with the district jails. If so, what is the reason for special treatment in the case of central jails? I believe that the surgeons concerned are all very highly paid and belong to a service which it is needless for me to describe. I do not see any particular reason why allowances should be given only to officers connected with central jails rather than to those connected with district jails.

"There is another aspect, viz., the costly character of the administration. I should like to see all these officers—from Superintendents right up to the Inspector-General Indianised. I make that suggestion not because I prefer one particular class to another, but because it appears to me to be the only way by which we can reduce the enormous expenditure which we are incurring year after year under this head."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, I do not propose to go into the general problem of Indianisation of all these services so as to reduce the expenditure. I confine myself to this particular department.

"I may say at once, Sir, that the allowances which are given to this department stand really on a very much higher footing than the duty allowances which have been so cheerfully passed by this Council (a voice: 'not cheerfully'). Cheerfully or woefully they have been passed. In a case, Sir, where an Indian Medical Service officer in the Superintendent of a jail, he does not get any allowance at all. In cases where the Superintendents are not medical officers—I am not saying Indian Medical Service officers but Medical officers-provision has to be made for attendance of senior surgeons or senior officers on the jail population. For that they get what is called a medical allowance. These are the two kinds of allowances, as will be noticed, which are given in these cases. With regard to Presidency jails, the Superintendent is an Indian Medical Service officer and there is no special allowance given to him either as a general charge allowance, or allowance for a medical charge. With regard to central jails, it will be noticed that some of the Superintendents are not either Indian Medical Service or medical officers. In those cases allowance is given to surgeons of the Indian Medical Service grade for the medical charge. These are the two items, Sir, which I find here either in the shape of a general charge, or in the shape of medical charge, and I would appeal to the House to consider whether these officers do not deserve the allowance.

"There was something said, Sir, about the general costliness of the jails or its administration. I am afraid that when the Jails Committee's report is considered, we will have to incur much larger expenditure in the interest of the jail population and for their reformation. As a matter of fact, I had a note made with regard to the budget estimate for the next year as compared with the revised estimate for the past year, and the budget estimate for the next year is less by Rs. 47,000 as compared with the revised estimate in the current year."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I want to know, Sir, from the Honourable Member if in this budget any allowance has been made for reforming the jails in the light of the Jail Committee's report. I want that for information."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"The Jail Committee's report has been published only quite recently and, as Honourable Members know, it covers something like 480 pages, if I remember right. It would require some time for us to consider the manner in which we have to give effect to the proposals of the Jail Committee. I am not in a position to state what we shall be able to do in the direction of reformation about which we are quite as anxious as my friend Mr. Kesava Pillai."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I think the Honourable Member . . . ."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I beg the Honourable Member's pardon. The Honourable Member is not entitled to speak twice."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI *(interrupting)*:—"I did not speak, Sir, I asked for information."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I should like to know whether at this stage any Honourable Member is entitled to speak more than once."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"That is just the point that I raised."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I wish to submit, Sir, that at the committee stage, Honourable Members should be permitted to speak more than once. It would conduce to the convenience of the debate, more especially when only five minutes are allotted, that they should be permitted to speak more than once. I know that the privilege will not be very largely availed of, but I think it will on the whole conduce to the convenience of the debate."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I quite agree there, provided when any Honourable Member wishes to speak again, he must not make another speech."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I was not going to make a speech, Sir."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"If they only wish to ask for information, I wish Honourable Members to apply for leave to do so. I assume Mr. Kesava Pillai wants my permission."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Yes, Sir, I pray for permission.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. U. Rama Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar; Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.)

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"Now I am grateful for the information given by the Honourable Member. Only he was not able to give us a copy of the Jail Committee's report to consider what other alterations might be made in this budget to bring about some reformation. Whatever that may be, it is safe in the hands of the Honourable Member, and I am sure all of us would co-operate with him and also vote a very large amount for improving the condition of the jails. That will be a saving and not a waste of money as it will bring about reduction in the police and in other directions, and I am sure economically and morally the people will be benefited by the reformation and reclamation of the inmates of our jails.

2-44 p.m. "Sir, now I want to draw your attention to the very poor pay that is given to the jail warders. So far as I am able to ascertain from the warders, some of them are made to work for 30½ hours at a stretch and some of them are paid only Rs. 18 a month. They are expected to be in the jail precincts at 5-30 a.m. A man going there at 5-30 a.m. has to remain the whole day in the jail, spend the night there and remain there till 12 o'clock the next day. I think the condition of these warders deserves very sympathetic consideration of Government. They are very poorly paid. I hope that in course of time the convict warders' system will be abolished and a number of free warders will be recruited. Whatever might be done in the future, I request the Honourable Member in charge of this department to pay a sympathetic attention to the very low pay that is given to these warders. Wherever I go, these jail warders and other similarly low paid servants of the department come to me and request me to represent their grievances to this august assembly, to the Government and to the Honourable Member in charge of the department. And I earnestly plead for the hard-worked warders."

Rao Sahib U RAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, from the Honourable Member in charge the terms of the service of those Indian Medical Service officers?"

The Hon'ble Mr K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I think it is almost hopeless to answer questions of that sort. Indian Medical Service officers go into the army cadre. What their contract is, I do not know. Unless I examine the question, and perhaps consult law books, I shall not be in a position to answer such questions."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I have an assurance from the Hon'ble the Law Member that he will look into the matter?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"There is no difficulty in looking into the matter. I do propose to look into the whole matter when the Jail Committee's report is examined."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following motion standing in the name of Mr. C V. Venkataramana Ayyangar was deemed to have been withdrawn as the member was absent:—

2. That the provision of Rs. 13,428 under 25 (a) be reduced by Rupees 1,560 as shown below :—

Omission of cost of two probationary deputy jailars at Rs. 65 each (Budget page 90) 1,560

Mr R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr President, Sir, I beg to move—

3. That in Public Works Budget, item 87—Acquisition of bungalow and land adjoining the District Jail, Madura—Rs. 55,000 be omitted.

"I wish to know from the Hon'ble the Law Member if the bungalow is proposed to be acquired with a view to house the District Jail Superintendent or the site is intended for the purpose of meeting the demand of the jail population. For my part, I am led to think that the acquisition is with a view to house the Superintendent. In view of the fact that he has got on very well without a bungalow all these years, there is no special urgency about its acquisition at this moment. I wish also to be enlightened by the Hon'ble the Law Member as to whether the item is of such a pressing character that it cannot be allowed to stand over for some years and to give place to more pressing and more necessitous demands and claims on the part of non-gazetted officers who form, if I may say so, the base of the pyramid of the administration. It seems to me that the claims of the non-gazetted officers are entitled to precedence."

The Hon'ble Mr K SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the provision of Rupees 55,000 is not merely for the bungalow that is proposed to be acquired but also for about 4 acres and odd of land which is contained with it. This place adjoins the walls of the prison house. Till about the year 1916 there was not a full-time superintendent because the jail was supervised, I believe, by an Indian Medical Service officer. Owing to the large increase in the jail population we were obliged to have a full-time superintendent and he must have a house to live in. From about the year 1919 this matter was pressed on the attention of the Government, not merely for the purpose of housing the superintendent but because it was found that smuggling was going on between the occupants of the bungalow or the inferior servants there and the jail population. The extent of land is required also for out-door work for the prison population in the way of gardening and agriculture. Persons who belong to Madura know that the price of

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land there is going up by leaps and bounds. We were prepared to pay about Rs. 40,000 some time ago. Afterwards the demand was put up to about Rs. 70,000 and last year we were about to get it for about Rs. 50,000. But the Government were unable to find funds. At the same time they instructed the Collector to enter into a contract with the owner who agreed to receive the money on the 1st April 1921, when under the new budget we expected to provide funds. He has already entered into a bargain for Rs. 55,000 with the owner not merely for the bungalow but also for the land. We are informed that this price, judged by the standard of prices prevailing in that locality, is fair. If we had gone about for acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act, I have no doubt we would have been obliged to spend a much larger sum. Besides, Sir, there are a number of cocoanut trees in the land. They are likely to yield at present some income, which may not be 12 per cent interest on the amount of Rs. 55,000. But they may yield a moderate income. It is absolutely necessary to have this bungalow and the site because they adjoin the present jail and if we do not purchase them immediately we will have to pay a much larger sum later on."

Khan Bahadur QADIR NAWAZ KHAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I know the site personally. It adjoins the Madura District Jail and has very extensive compound. I agree with the Hon'ble the Law Member that it is worth Rs. 55,000. It is a good bargain considering the present prices in Madura. But the question is not whether it is a good bargain or not. We have to consider whether there is any necessity to purchase this bungalow. I know in or about the jail premises—I mean adjoining the jail—there is an extensive compound in which a number of buildings can be put up. I know there is at present a bungalow which with slight alterations may be converted into a quarters for the jail superintendent to live in. Now if an officer of the Revenue Department in the position of a Collector occupies the bungalow and is made to pay rent at the rate of 10 per cent on his salary, it will probably bring in about Rs. 250. But this bungalow is to be occupied by an officer whose pay is not likely to be Rupees 1,000 a month at the highest. Ordinarily it will be occupied by an officer getting only Rs. 300 to 600 a month. It is not a central jail but only a district jail and the officer likely to be appointed as the superintendent will be of the junior grade. It is for the House to consider whether it is wise, in these days of retrenchment in all quarters, to acquire so expensive a place for the residence of a third or fourth rate officer, when we have in our own possession—I mean adjoining the jail—a large extent of land, and when there is already a building which with some alterations may be converted into the residence of the superintendent of jails. The objection may be raised that some advance has already been made and that acquisition is in progress. Even if that were so, even if the acquisition is in progress, the bungalow may be sold away at a profit."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"In the light of the statement made by the Honourable Member I apply to the House for leave to withdraw my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Demand XII was then put to the Council and was granted *nem. con.*

DEMAND XIII—POLICE.

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"Sir, I have the honour to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 152 17 lakhs for the Police Department. There are just one or two words which I wish to say by way of a general prologue to the discussion that will now ensue. I refer to the fact that the great majority of the thirty-three motions which are tabled in the Agenda paper as revised yesterday evening relate to allowances such as duty allowances, local allowances, personal allowances, etc. The general principles of regulating the grant of such allowances have been discussed in connexion with a number of resolutions here. But I do not think anybody has brought out one aspect of the case. In fact I was not fully aware of it myself until yesterday. I was not out here when the Salaries Committee made their report, of which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao was a signatory. But from a study of the report in connexion with the motions relating to the Police budget, I observed that a special chapter is devoted to the subject of these allowances. It begins with a precise explanation of differences between duty allowances and the local allowances and so forth, and is supplemented by an appendix covering many many pages and giving details of all the allowances in existence according to the best information which the Salaries Committee could obtain. I mention this because I find that a large number of the allowances mentioned in motions to reduce the Police budget are shown in detail in that Appendix, and because it will be necessary for me, Sir, if individual motions are pressed, constantly to refer to the appendix and to Chapter XII of the Salaries Committee's report. Exactly what happened after the receipt of their report, I do not know but I do know that it was before Mr. Knapp worked out the revised scales of pay proposed for the different departments of the public service. I know also that it was before those heads of departments were consulted in connexion with Mr. Knapp's proposals and I understand from my Hon'ble Colleague, the Finance Member, that this portion of the Salaries Committee's report was actually referred to heads of departments in order that they might express an opinion how far any individual duty or local or personal allowance could appropriately be abolished or merged in pay. To recapitulate, Sir, what I say is that nearly all the detailed propositions about to come before the Council will be found to be closely connected with the appendix to Chapter XII of the Salaries Committee's report."

(Mr. Narasimha Raju; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.) [24TH MARCH 1921.

2 p.m. The following motions were deemed to have been withdrawn as not having been moved:—

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR—

1. That under 23 (a). Police the duty allowance of Rs. 2,400 for three officers (at Rs. 100 per mensem for one and Rs. 50 per mensem for two) be omitted (Budget page 96).

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR—

2. That the following alteration be made in 26 (a). Police—Presidency Police—

Delete Rs. 2,400, duty allowance (Budget page 967).

The following motion standing in the name of Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar was deemed to have been withdrawn the member being absent.

3 That the provision under 26 (a) be reduced as shown below:—

Omission of duty allowance (Budget page 96),

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU then moved—

5. That the following duty allowances under the following heads be omitted:—

26 (a). Police—Presidency Police—

(1) To Drill Instructors (Budget page 97), Rs. 60,

(2) To head constables (Budget page 97), Rs. 972,

In doing so, he said:—"I wish to know the circumstances under which these duty allowances are made to the head constables and the Drill Instructors."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"The allowance is granted to Drill Instructors for extra duties involved, sanctioned apparently in a Government Order of May 1893. The allowance Rs. 972 probably refers to remuneration allowed to the traffic controlling staff of the Madras City Police. The duty which these men do is particularly unpopular because it requires much standing about in the sun. Besides the head constables, there are also 74 constables who draw this allowance. I dare say most gentlemen in this House have a shrewd idea of the arduous nature of the work devolving on these men."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I move this resolution—

4. "That the following items of duty allowances be omitted:—

Duty allowance to establishment, Rs. 2,400,

Duty allowance and staff allowance of Drill Instructors, Rs. 60.

Duty allowance to constables and head constables, Rs. 972.

"I move this resolution merely for the purpose of drawing attention to a few facts. My Hon'ble friend Sir Lionel Davidson referred to the Salaries Committee's report. First of all I wish to state that one of the main points of reference to the Salaries Committee was to see what these allowances are and to carefully consider the whole question. This matter gave us considerable difficulty. In the first place it was extremely difficult to get at the orders by which these allowances were sanctioned and it took considerable time to get the Accounts-it-General to compile this information. The whole question of these allowances came up at the last moment for consideration. We therefore arrived at some tentative conclusions and expressed the hope that all these allowances would be examined by the Government and heads of departments to see which of these allowances might be continued and which merged in the salaries of the officials concerned. All these must be reviewed more especially when some of these allowances were sanctioned 20 years ago. It is for that reason that I wish to bring this matter to the notice of the Government to see that a thorough examination is undertaken. The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson said that the heads of departments were consulted and that they justified the allowances in the manner in which they were sanctioned. Therefore while I am of opinion that the conclusion to which we have come to are sound, there is yet considerable scope for examination of these allowances. Further all the allowances with which we had to deal related to subordinate services. But our discussions in this Council also relate to the allowances of the Indian Civil Service, a non-votable grant, and Provincial Civil Services. Therefore we did not deal with these. I do not press my motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I will only say that the reference to the committee which was made at my instance was to ask them to tell us the circumstances which justified these special allowances. The committee referred the question back to us for enquiry by heads of departments, which has been made. The Council now apparently desire to commence the game of battle door and shuttlecock at the beginning again."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"There has been a discussion about these duty allowances and I was not able to make up my mind. There are two points upon which information is required. One is whether an official is according to the rules of service bound to discharge a

particular duty or any other function which he might be asked to do without a duty allowance or in the ordinary course of employment he has a right to refuse to be put on that duty. That is a matter on which I should like to have some information. It ought to be made clear what are the departments and what are their duties with which a man can be charged ordinarily and what are the cases in which he is justly entitled to refuse to do other work and insist upon an additional payment. I want to know whether duty allowances have been held to be salaries within the meaning of the Government of India Act and as such a non-votable item. Of course His Excellency's decision is final. I wish to know if His Excellency has decided on the question raised whether these duty allowances are salaries coming under section 72 (D) (3) (iv) of the Government of India Act It cannot certainly be put under pensions because the recipients are in service. But I do want to know whether they are put under salaries."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"They have been put under the head of salaries. The other general questions raised are answered in the opening paragraphs of Chapter XII of the Salaries Committee's report."

Diwan Bahadur M RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I would again ask the Honourable Member to undertake the examination of these local allowances. I do not press my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following motion which stood against the name of Diwan Bahadur M Ramachandra Rao was not moved and therefore was deemed to have been withdrawn:—

6. That the following items of duty allowances be omitted:—

	Rs.
(i) Duty allowance for reserve inspectors for charge of hackney carriage establishment (Budget page 98).	300
(ii) Duty allowance to officer in charge of the mounted police (Budget page 96).	120
(iii) Duty allowance to head constables (Budget page 98).	96

The following motion which stood against the name of Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju was not moved, and therefore was deemed to have been withdrawn:—

7. That the following items of duty allowances be omitted—

	Rs.
(i) Duty allowance for reserve inspector for charge of hackney carriage establishment (Budget page 93).	300
(ii) Duty allowance to officer in charge of the mounted police (Budget page 93).	120
(iii) Duty allowance to head constables (Budget page 93).	96

The following motions were not moved and therefore they were deemed to have been withdrawn:—

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—

8. (i) Duty allowance to inspectors (Budget page 95).	Intelligence Department.	Omit Rs. 1,200
(ii) Duty allowance to sub-inspectors (Budget page 98).		„ „ 1,800
(iii) Duty allowance to head constables (Budget page 98).		„ „ 504
(iv) Duty allowance to constables (Budget page 98).		„ „ 216

Mr C V. S NARASIMHA RAJU:—

9. (i) Intelligence Department—To inspectors (Budget page 98).	„ „ 1,200
(ii) Intelligence Department—To sub-inspectors (Budget page 98).	„ „ 1,800
(iii) Intelligence Department—To head constables (Budget page 98).	„ „ 504
(iv) Intelligence Department—To constables (Budget page 98).	„ „ 216

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—

10. (i) Duty allowance to sergeants (Budget page 98).	Harbour Police.	„ „ 3,000
(ii) Duty allowance for reserve inspector for fire brigade (Budget page 99).		„ „ 300

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—

11. That the following alteration be made in 26 (b). Police Superintendence :—

Delete Rs. 900, duty allowance to Deputy Superintendents (Budget page 100).

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

12. That the following duty allowances be omitted—

	Rs.
26 (b). Police—Superintendence—Duty allowance to Deputy Superintendents (Budget page 100).	900

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR then moved :—

13. That the following alterations be made in 26 (c). Police :

(1) Delete Rs. 3,762, personal allowance to office establishment (Budget page 102).

(2) Delete Rs. 11,880, personal allowance to inspectors (Budget page 102).

(3) Delete Rs. 19,176, personal allowance to the sub-inspectors (Budget page 103).

(4) Delete Rs. 12,900, personal allowance to head constables (Budget page 103).

"With regard to this matter I should like to be sure whether personal allowance provided here is of the same nature as that given in other cases."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"I understand that is the case."

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

The following motions were not moved and therefore they were deemed to have been withdrawn :—

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

14. Duty allowance to Police Force (Special) (Budget page 103).	Omit	Rs. 5,628

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—

15. (i) District Executive Force—District Police—Special Police (Budget page 105).	,,	,, 300
(ii) District Executive Force—District Police—Punitive Police.	.....	
(iii) District Executive Force—District Police—Inspector, sergeant, jemadar, head constables (Budget page 104).	Omit	Rs. 1,617
(iv) District Executive Force—District Police—To sub-assistant surgeon (Budget page 104).	,,	,, 140

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

16. That the following items of duty allowances be omitted :—

26 (c). Police—District Executive Force—Police Force—Special—

	Rs.
(1) Duty allowance (Budget page 104) ...	300
(2) Duty allowance to inspectors, etc. (Budget page 104).	1,617
(3) Duty allowance to sub-assistant surgeons (Budget page 104).	140

The following motion was not made and therefore it was deemed to have been withdrawn :—

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—

17. (i) Delete Rs. 1,920, personal allowance to inspectors in Police Training Schools (Budget page 105).

(ii) Delete Rs. 1,800, duty allowance to sergeants, etc. (Budget page 105).

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU then moved :—

18. (i) Police Training Schools—Sergeant and shorthand instructor (Budget page 105).	Omit	Rs. 1,800
(ii) To sub-assistant surgeons for doing police hospital work (Budget page 106).	,,	,, 840
(iii) To Compounder (Budget page 106) ...	,,	,, 60

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In doing so, he said:—"I find in the case of the Police Training school the shorthand instructor's allowance of 1,800 rupees, the sub-assistant surgeon's allowance of Rs. 840, and compounder's allowance of Rs. 60 are allotted. I wish to know whether they are doing any extra work or they are being paid this allowance in addition to their salaries for doing their duties in the Police Training school and hospitals."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"The duty allowance of Rs. 25 for sergeants was expressly created in order to attract ex-soldiers. This additional inducement was offered at a time when non-commissioned officers were under demobilisation on the close of the war and it was specially desired to induce a number of them to join the department so as to ensure that the standard of drill and discipline in reserves and at the training schools should meet the requirements of efficiency. As for the duty allowance to the shorthand instructor, I am not quite sure what exactly was the reason. I think it is a special allowance given to him as officer in charge of the Shorthand Bureau at Vellore. I can assure the Honourable Member that it was not lightly sanctioned, and if he would like further particulars, I will look the facts up and let him know afterwards. As regards the duty allowance to sub-assistant surgeons, that depends upon the general principles in vogue in the Medical department. There are seven special Police hospitals, I think, and in regard to them, a special note is to be found in the Salaries Committee's report. Sub-assistant surgeons in charge of such hospitals usually receive charge allowances which are treated as 'duty' allowance. Charge allowances are given for similar duty in connexion with other hospitals."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following motion which stood against the name of Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao was not moved and therefore it was deemed to have been withdrawn:—

19. (i) Omit duty allowance to sergeants and shorthand instructor, Rs. 1,800 (Budget page 105).

(ii) Omit duty allowance to sub-assistant surgeons and compounders in charge of Police hospitals, Rs. 900 (Budget page 106).

(iii) Omit sergeant and shorthand instructor, Rs. 1,800 (Budget page 105).

Mr. M. D. DEVADAS:—"Sir, I beg to move—

20. That under 20 (c), the provision of Rs. 14,10,000, under 'Travelling Allowance' be reduced by Rs. 4,00,000 (Budget page 107). 2-15 p.m.

"Mr. President, Sir, on page 107 of the budget there is an item of travelling allowance of Rs 14,10,000. In the previous year the estimate was Rs. 9,20,000 and the revised estimate was Rs 10,70,000. Considering that we are in want of funds for paying the non-gazetted officers, I think it would be best to reduce it by four lakhs. Last year the budget estimate was nine lakhs and in the revised estimate it was raised by one lakh. I would ask the Government to reduce this item by four lakhs."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I am afraid I cannot give the Honourable Member any assurance of our good intentions. This increase, like many other increases, is automatic and is a consequence of the increase in prices all round.

"The actuals of 1919-20 were 9 46 lakhs, the revised estimate was 10·70 lakhs. The budget is 14 10 lakhs. The Finance Department informed me that the increased provision is fully due to the increased cost of living, and to an order from the Government of India, dated 18th February 1921. I think it was mentioned a day or two ago; and the net effect of this increase was a substantial enhancement of something like 50 per cent. The additional allotment made is nothing like that. I think, Sir, it would be very detrimental to the efficiency of the Police department if the Inspector-General of Police were to restrict himself to a few circles; the residents in out-of-the-way districts would not be benefited."

Mr. M. D. DEVADAS:—"In the light of the remarks offered I wish to withdraw my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Sir, I beg to move—

21. That the following items of duty allowances be omitted:—

(i) Hospital charges—To sub-inspectors, Rs. 23,970.

(ii) To sergeants, Rs. 28,560.

(iii) To constables, Rs. 18,195.

"I am not very certain what these items are. I am not able to understand them."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"These charges are not hospital charges. If the Honourable Member will look a little higher up on page 107 of the budget, he will find that the heading 'Hospital charges' refers to preceding items totalling Rs 85,500. These duty and local allowances are explained in a note, which has been prepared for me by the Assistant Inspector-General, Mr. Filson. They are, broadly, either local allowances granted on account of unhealthy or expensive localities, or special duty allowances at Rs. 25 to non-commissioned officers of the army who were specially engaged on that inducement, or duty

allowances to jemadar head constables serving in armed reserves, or special allowances called 'signalling allowances' given to constables who have signalling qualifications which are or may be of very great value, for example in the Agency tracts or in Malabar. I think that covers the whole field of the various allowances. They have nothing to do with hospital charges."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following motions were not moved and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn :—

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

22. That the following items be omitted :—

(i) Duty allowance to sub-inspectors, Rs. 23,970 (Budget page 107).

(ii) Duty allowance to sergeants, Rs. 28,560 (Budget page 107).

(iii) Duty allowance to head constables, Rs. 13,138 (Budget page 107).

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—

23. That the following items of duty allowances be omitted :—

(i) Hackney-carriage establishments to inspectors for supervision, Rs. 2,400 (Budget page 107).

(ii) To head constables Rs. 2,448 (Budget page 107).

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

24. That the following items be omitted :—

(i) Duty allowance to inspector for supervision, Rs. 2,400 (Budget page 107).

(ii) Duty allowance to head constables, Rs. 2,448 (Budget page 107).

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—

25. That under 26 (c) Police, the duty allowance of inspectors of hackney carriage establishments of Rs. 2,400 be omitted (Budget page 107).

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU then moved—

26. That in the demand under 26 (c), Police—Criminal Investigation department, the grant of Rs. 9,300 proposed for a temporary officer on confidential special duty be omitted (Budget page 109).

In doing so he said :—"Sir, this motion does not affect either the salaries or the allowances, travelling or duty allowances, of any of these officers. While examining the budget, I examined this item with reference to any additional establishments that may be sanctioned under this head. It is not my suggestion that there should be any reduction in the strength of the establishment. But my suggestion is that in sanctioning new establishments we must be very careful and we must proceed with great caution. It will be found on pages 109–110 that the new establishment provided under this head consists of one temporary officer on confidential special duty on a monthly pay of Rs. 775, involving a budget provision of Rs. 9,300. Again, we find at page 102 one temporary inspector on Rs. 175, and three sub-inspectors, two on Rs. 98 and one on Rs. 65. Some personal allowances also have been provided for. I do not think it necessary to effect any addition to the executive establishment. I am not satisfied as to the necessity for one temporary officer on special duty of which we have no specific information. It comes to Rs. 9,300. So far as the Criminal Investigation department is concerned, I know they do confidential special duty. They have some special inspectors and sub-inspectors under the guidance and control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and a personal assistant, and another assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General and the necessary establishment. If, in addition to these, it is found necessary to appoint another officer, I think it is a provision which ought to be objected to. That is why I ask for the deletion of this provision."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"Sir, I am afraid I cannot go into the details of the exact work done by this officer. If there is any meaning in confidential work under the Criminal Investigation department, surely it implies that particulars should not be laid down on the table of the House or published on the housetops. All I can tell the Honourable Member is that this temporary appointment is based on the exceptionally valuable experience of an officer of the Police department whose services it was considered necessary to retain for special inquiries in connexion with political developments. I do not mean political in the sense in which it is commonly understood in this House, but as concerned with such matters as the extreme issues of the non-co-operation movement, the Khilafat agitation and Bolshevik propaganda.

"Mr. Krishna Rao has referred to a couple of other items, not covered by this resolution, namely, Rs. 2,100 and 3,180. It so happens that these sums represent the pay of an inspector and sub-inspectors formerly employed under this very special officer whose own pay is Rs. 775 per mensem. The subordinate staff having recently been disbanded, I shall be quite ready to omit these two items Rs. 2,100 and Rs. 3,180 while retaining the officer himself without subordinate staff. We are loth to propose unnecessary increases in the establishment and as a

matter of fact, this officer is not a new item. The only difference, I think, is that he was previously borne on the permanent staff, and now enjoys an extension of service in order to hold this temporary appointment.

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Todhunter has placed in my hands a Reuter's telegram just received which contains some information relevant to the need for special staff. One of the Ministers in England in a letter to the Russian Politician Krassin, emphasizes that recent manifestations of the Soviet policy include at least one direct act of hostility towards India. He says, 'one of the principal demands of Suritz, Russian Envoy to Kabul, has been for a guarantee of safe transport through Afghanistan without delay of a large number of rifles and a large quantity of ammunition for the frontier tribes on the British side of the border.' Again, 'Nadir Khan, Commander-in-Chief, Jamal Pasha, and Mahandra Pratap have been similarly active and a number of notorious Indian seditionists have been employed by the Bolsheviks for disseminating disloyalty in India and for fomenting anti-British feelings in the country contiguous to India."

"Obviously, Sir, I cannot say exactly what an officer employed on special duty of a highly confidential nature is doing and I must ask this House to extend to me the same indulgence as is customary in all countries of the world with regard to the employment of secret service staff."

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

The following motion was deemed to have been withdrawn, the mover being absent:—

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—

27. That the provision under 26 (e) be reduced as shown below:—
Omission of a temporary officer on confidential duty (Budget page 109).
Omit Rs. 9,300.

The following motions were not moved and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—

28. That the following items of duty allowances be omitted:—
26 (e) Police—Criminal Investigation Department:—
Duty allowance to temporary staff (Budget page 110) Rs. 1,932.
Do. do. do. Rs. 28,476.

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—

29. That the following items of duty allowances be omitted:—
26 (e) Criminal Investigation Department:—
Duty allowances of establishment (Budget page 110) Rs. 28,476.
To temporary staff (Budget page 110) Rs. 1,932.

The following motion was deemed to have been withdrawn, the mover being absent:—

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—

30. That the provision under 26 (e) be reduced as shown below:—
Omission of three temporary head constables (Budget page 110) Rs. 1,152.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I beg to move—

31. That in the demand under 26 (e) Police—Criminal Investigation department the grant of Rs. 360 proposed for a European typist for three months be omitted (Budget page 110).

32. That in the demand under 26 (e) Police—Criminal Investigation Department the grant of Rs. 75 house-rent allowance for European typist for three months be omitted (Budget page 110).

"In doing so, I am asking, Sir, for the deletion of a provision appearing on page 110 of the budget estimate relating to the Criminal Investigation Department. First, I ask for the deletion of the provision for a European typist for three months. It comes to Rs 360 It will be found from the previous page that the provision for a typist is Rs. 30 to 50. My objection is not so much to the appointment of a European typist as to the appointment of a typist on Rs 120 whereas the ordinary establishment provides only for a typist on Rs. 30 to 50 Then there is the additional house-rent allowance provided for him of Rs. 25 for three months and I do not know whether under duty allowances in the column below there is any further sum provided for him It is for these reasons that I want to be satisfied about the necessity for the appointment."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"The appointment arises out of instructions from the Government of India to compile certain highly confidential publications—I should rather say documents for they are not published It was therefore necessary to make certain that the typist employed on this work should be absolutely trustworthy and to pay him highly. I am

(The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. S. Srinivasa Aeyangar; Mr. Krishna Rao; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Kesava Pillai; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.) [24TH MARCH 1921.

ready however to inquire whether it is possible to dispense with his services, for it was work for a limited period and may possibly be finished this month. But in any case, whether or not it was advisable to employ this officer, I may say that the pay and allowances of the post were fixed, not so much with reference to the work to be done as with reference to the qualifications and the existing pay of the actual incumbent of the post; and it would be clearly inadvisable, once this highly confidential work has been dealt with by one officer, to pass it on into the hands of another officer."

The motions were then by leave withdrawn.

3-30 p.m. Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"SIR, I beg to move—

33. That under the detailed account No. 26 (c) the allotment may be reduced by Rs. 50,000.

"I see from the account for 1919–20 that the amount actually spent on this department was about Rs 2·07 lakhs and the budget allotment for 1920–21 was Rs 2·12 lakhs and in the revised estimate for that year we find that this was raised to Rs. 2·49 lakhs. The present budget allotment is Rs 2·57 lakhs. Before we pass the grant for this particular department, which is by no means popular, we want to be satisfied that the increase is justifiable and proper."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"Sir, I think if the Honorable Member will work out some little arithmetic he will get the answer. The budget estimate of 1920–21 was Rs 2·12 lakhs and, the budget estimate for 1921–22 is Rs. 2·57 lakhs, that is a difference of Rs. 45,000 which comes to about 20 per cent increase. Most of these charges are made up of provision for increased pay. The Honourable Member is aware that there are very few departments which owing to the revision schemes being worked up and incorporated in the civil budget estimate have incurred additional expenditure of less than 20 per cent."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I do not press this motion, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"Before the grant is put to the vote may I say a word to the House? I must express my thanks to this House for the conciliatory way in which it has dealt with this grant and the treatment accorded to the department which has not met with the same courtesy and consideration in other parts of India. I refer particularly to the wholesale reduction of Rs. 3 lakhs in Bengal. I think Madras has in this matter set a very good example to other parts of India."

Mr S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, we are more or less satisfied with the general administration of the Public Services, but that does not mean that we have no criticisms to make. But this is not the occasion for it. The officers must get their pay."

Demand XIII for a sum not exceeding Rs. 152·17 lakhs was then put to the Council and granted *nem con.*

DEMAND XIV—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR then moved for a grant not exceeding Rs. ·49 lakh for scientific departments (other than hydro-electric surveys).

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"May I point out that it appears from the revised agenda that the grant is for Rs. 46,164, whereas I heard the Honourable Minister moving for a grant of Rs. 49,000. I think it is better to clear up that doubt and to know exactly what we are voting for."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble the Minister referred to two items making up a total of ·49 lakh of rupees."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Sir, I gave notice of the following motion:—

That the provision of Rs. 1,740 made for the salary of the Personal Assistant to Superintendent, Museum, under Detailed Account No. 30-S be omitted.

If the Honourable Member explains the necessity for this appointment and the grounds on which he asks for the grant, I shall be satisfied."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"Sir, my ground is that the officer requires a Personal Assistant for carrying on his duties and therefore it is found necessary to have a Personal Assistant to the officer that is in charge of the Museum."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"May I know, Sir, whether the word of the Superintendent is the last word on the subject or whether the Hon'ble the Minister is in a position to assure the House that the appointment is absolutely necessary. Of course, every head of a department or the head of any institution would like to have a personal assistant".

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"May I explain, Sir, that when my Hon'ble Colleague said, the officer 'requires' he meant 'needs.'".

21TH MARCH 1921.] *(The Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar; Mr. P. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter; Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.)*

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I am sure the Hon'ble Mr Subbarayulu Reddiyar will give the assurance that he is satisfied as to the necessity for the appointment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"I am satisfied, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur P KESAVA PILLAI:—"Well, Sir, in the face of such an assurance from the first Minister to His Excellency the Governor, I must withdraw my motion The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I beg to move—

2. That the demand of Rs. 2,500 under 30-C. Scientific departments—to Donation to scientific societies be reduced by Rs. 100.

"If Honourable Members will turn to page 120 of the budget, they will find that the Fine Arts Society gets Rs. 1,000 and the Madras Literary Society gets Rs 1,500. I know from my own personal experience of the previous budgets that these two items have been on the budget estimates for a good long time I believe it was during last year or before the last that the question of rendering some aid to village libraries came up for consideration before the Legislative Council and a resolution was brought forward An amount of Rs 20,000 was allotted for distribution to all these village libraries. Subsequently I made enquiries as to how the distribution was made and Mr Gwynn, the Publicity Officer, who was entrusted with the scheme of distribution of it told me that it was under consideration and sent me the tentative scheme. My object in bringing up this matter is to know why this grant of Rs 20,000 (which was made last year has been omitted this year. If the Government believe in popular education, as I believe the new Minister does believe, I should like to know the reason why this contribution should be cut out and why the libraries should not receive it this year also. My own experience of village libraries is that they are doing very useful work in promoting popular education They are spread all over the Presidency and they exist in all districts I submit that this grant should have been continued and I trust that the Honourable the Minister would see his way to put that back in the budget."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"I can assure my Honourable friend that I am prepared to examine the whole matter."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Does the examination merely mean the ordinary examination? I wish he would go further and that he would find the necessary money the need for which has already been established."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"What is the amount that is required?"

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"It is Rs 20,000, Sir. It was put in the budget last year for distribution to all these libraries I wish my friend would make up his mind a little more definitely and say that if funds are available he will give it. Certainly I have no objection to put it in that way. (A voice—is it for the whole sum?) I am not going to enter into a bargain whether it should be Rs 5,000 or Rs 10,000 The grant made last year was Rs 20,000 and I would ask that this amount be restored."

The Hon'ble Mr C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Sir, I thought that I was to be ready for a viva voce examination at short notice on the grants to the Fine Arts Society and the Madras Literary Society I find that the point really is that the Honourable Member wishes for grants for village libraries I cannot tell him exactly the reason why there has been no provision this year I think some difficulty was found in dividing a scheme for using the Rs 20,000 already allotted and we have not been able to use it in consequence But I can promise him that his proposition will be placed before the Cabinet and that, if we can find the money, we will make the provision he wishes."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I am satisfied with this assurance, Sir."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—Sir, it is not merely village libraries but there are towns like Madura and elsewhere in which popular efforts have built up libraries more or less for the purpose of helping enquirers and students of oriental research and of historical research and for the study of various subjects which will interest the public. Every one of these libraries, though largely supported by endowments and donations by wealthy and even middle class people, still require to be helped It is surprising to hear from the Hon'ble Finance Member that though a sum of Rs 20,000 was allotted last year they were unable to find a scheme of distribution I hope the assurance now given will bear fruit and that Government will allot a decent sum and call for information from people who will be able to suggest the names of libraries which require help which, if rendered, will produce very good results.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I trust that Government will make up their mind to adopt a scheme of distribution I am surprised at the difficulties of the Government in framing a scheme. I hope they will overcome this difficulty and find out a way of distributing the amount I wish to suggest that the amount may be placed at the disposal of local bodies. The Government are trusting district boards in so many other matters It is certain that district boards will find a way of passing on the funds to libraries. I think it is a

very simple matter but if the Government are going to lay down elaborate principles in the distribution of this amount and impose restrictions of a very irksome nature it might be somewhat difficult to distribute this amount.

"I beg to withdraw the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Before I go to the next subject may I say just a word? It is a well understood principle laid down in the Standing Orders that Honourable Members at this stage have the right to bring in motions for omission or reduction of grants, but proposals for expenditure are not really supposed to be put forward. The Honourable Member, I do not blame him for it, has in moving a motion for the reduction of a grant, proposed an increase of expenditure. I am not quite certain on the point, and I do not want to commit myself to any definite view. I would have this question examined, and I do not want this to be taken as a precedent. Otherwise we shall have a large number of proposals which may be brought forward for new expenditure not provided for in the budget."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I am perfectly satisfied Sir, that this is the only way in which we can draw the attention of the House to the necessity for increased expenditure in the budget. I am confident that I can satisfy you that it is the only way."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I will wait till the Honourable Member satisfies me by furnishing me with authorities later on, and I shall examine the question. Pending such examination I want to reserve my opinion as to the appropriateness of this procedure. With that I may pass on to the next subject."

Demand No. XIV under "Scientific departments (other than hydro-electric) for an amount not exceeding Rs. 49 lakhs" was put to the Council and was granted *nem con*.

DEMAND XV—EDUCATION (EUROPEAN).

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I have the honour to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 10·29 lakhs for European education. I hope, Sir, that I shall not have to apologise for not being properly prepared to answer the motions made under this head, but I may mention that the revised agenda contains four motions whereas the old agenda only contained two. I have not had even the same slight period of notice as in the case of the Police budget."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I may point out that under the head of European education there are four motions."

3.45 p.m.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I move.

1. That in the demand under 31-B (a) Education the lump provision (Rs. 70,000) for revising the rate of boarding grants in European schools be reduced by Rs. 35,000 (Budget page 126).

"Sir, we have provided in the budget estimate for a sum of 5·40 lakhs against the provision last year of 5·20 lakhs and the expenditure according to the revised estimate of 4·90 lakhs. That means a provision of 50 thousand has been made in excess of that of last year. Under the head of scholarships we have provisioned for nine thousand against eight thousand in the last year's budget estimate. Owing to various causes the increase might have been necessary under this head. I take exception to a lump provision in addition to these provisions for revising the rates of boarding grants for European schools of a sum of Rs. 70,000. I think it necessary to place before the Council this aspect of the question. Generally and under ordinary circumstances, grants are made for the construction, establishment and equipment of hostels and grants for the purpose of boarding are rather unusual. In this particular case we are not asked merely to sanction the old scale of grants but we are asked to vote for an additional sum of Rs. 70,000 for the purpose. It will be found from the detailed statement appearing in the same budget that under the head boarding grants a sum of Rs. 1,22,500 has already been provided for. Both in the budget estimates and in the revised estimates of this year and the budget estimates of the next year a sum of Rs. 1,22,500 has been provided for. I am not satisfied as to the necessity of making a lump provision of Rs. 70,000 for this purpose. But in my anxiety to be as considerate as possible, I have not suggested the entire omission of that provision. I suggest that we should proceed with greater caution in this respect. I suggest that it should be reduced by half. My motion before the Council is that while this is by itself a policy which is not of ordinary occurrence, the question of making grants for boarding should not go further. A lump provision of seventy thousand is not necessary and it should be reduced by half."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"It will be well, I think, if Mr. Siva Rao also speaks upon this, because he makes a proposal to omit the whole."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I move the following motions—

2. (a) That under the detailed account 31-B (a) (1) the lump provision of Rs. 70,000 for revising the rate of boarding grants in European schools may be omitted (Budget, page 126).

24TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Siva Rao ; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson ; Mr. Krishnan Nayar ; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter.)*

(b) That under the head 31 (b) secondary (reserved) lump provision of Rs. 2,92,000 for the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial school may be omitted (Budget, page 126).

"In doing so, I would ask, Sir, whether this is the proper time or an opportune time for voting for such grants at the present rates for European schools, especially when we have landed ourselves in deficit. We require money all round for so many useful purposes.

"My second objection to this grant is that it is very unusual to provide for boarding expenses. They should be self-paying and self-supporting. I find a sum of Rs 1,22,500 under boarding grants. This is made for the revision of the rates. I wish to know, Sir, before we sanction this expenditure definitely what the present rates are and what the revised rates will be, how they are going to be revised and how we shall be justified in granting anything towards the maintenance of boarding houses. We are perfectly familiar with grants for equipment, for furniture, etc., but I do not know whether grants should be made to boarding expenses also. It is a well-known fact that European education is costing us a good deal. As was pointed out by the Honourable Member for Ganjam, the rate per head for European education is something tremendous."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"May I remind the Honourable Member that I drew the attention of the Council to the doubtfulness of his figures? These boarding grants are not a novel form of assisting Anglo-Indian education. I cannot find out exactly when they were started but the Director of Public Instruction has placed in my hands papers showing that the system has been in force for many years and is specifically recognized in the Code of 1885. These grants are not given indiscriminately to the occupants of the boarding houses at European or Anglo-Indian schools but only to destitute orphans who have to obtain a certificate of destitution from the magistrate of the district in the mufussal and from the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case of the City of Madras. It is a rule that no boy over sixteen and no girl over the age of 18 be eligible ; and no scholar reading beyond standard VII can receive any grant, unless in very exceptional cases sanctioned by the department. There are one or two other conditions with which I need not trouble the House. Boarding grants are thus given merely to destitute orphans.

"I have been asked about the old rates. The old rates were Rs. 10 in Madras and Rs. 8 in the mufussal. These rates date from at least as early as 1906 in the one case and 1913 in the other. It is little more than a year ago since the correspondents of a number of financially embarrassed European orphanages wrote a special letter to the Director of Public Instruction on the subject. They state :—'We have the honour severally and jointly to bring to your notice the stern fact that the managers of these institutions are put to heavy pecuniary difficulties owing to the prevailing high prices of foodstuffs, clothing and boarding expenses, etc., and with our slender resources we cannot get on any longer without sufficient aid from the Government. There is a consensus of opinion among us that the needs would be fairly met for all cases if grants were made to the extent of Rs. 20 for each.'

"That is what the correspondent of these orphanages asked for. The Government found it impossible to give so great an enhancement but they were satisfied that an enhancement of 50 per cent was fully justifiable. Orders were accordingly passed to the effect that the scale of allowances should be raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 in the mufussal and from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 in the City of Madras. I presume it is not necessary for me to labour the proposition that the items debitable to the head 'boarding' have gone up in cost since 1906 by far more than 50 per cent. An estimate was then worked out by the Director of Public Instruction and the figure Rs 70,000 appearing in the budget is based on the footing that the rates for boarding will in future be Rs 15 and Rs. 12, instead of Rs. 10 and Rs. 8."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I think, Sir, there is no objection in making free grants to destitute orphans in the orphanages in the case of European boys and girls. I wish to know whether those boys and girls to whom these monies are given are kept in what are known as orphanages or whether they are kept in boarding houses in which boarders, who pay for their own expenses are also lodged. I wish also further to know whether such grants are granted to Indian destitute orphans. As I said before, there is certainly not the slightest objection to give these grants to European and Eurasian destitute orphans. All deserve help. What I want particularly to know is whether similar help is given to Indian destitute orphans. If similar amounts are also granted to Indian destitute orphans, I think there is no objection to voting for these grants, subject to the consideration whether this increase of 50 per cent is necessary. If, on the other hand, we find that such grants are not allowed to Indian destitute orphans, I believe there is very strong objection to grant these allowances and the only way in which such objection can now be raised is by voting against this increase of grants."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"May I answer the last speaker, Sir, out of my experience for several years as President of the Friend-in-Need Society that the grants are not really for Europeans nor are they for Indians. They are for the unfortunate class of Eurasians or, as they are called Anglo-Indians. The Friend-in-Need Society which is dealing with a large number of these unfortunate destitute people, made itself into an organisation on the one side

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for examining cases of destitutes and on the other side for finding institutions at which those cases of destitutes can be aided and having found a suitable orphanage they send the child to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, get a certificate of destitution and board the child. The Friend-in-Need Society is a voluntary society subscribed for by a very large number of persons, of whom a large majority are Europeans. I am only describing one aspect of the case. I do so with the object of pointing out to the House that the children in question are not really Indians nor are they Europeans in the true sense of the word."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"My question has not been answered. My Honourable friend referred to money grants made by the Friend-in-Need Society. In the first place as I understand it, this is not a gift to the Friend-in-Need Society and we have nothing to do with the gift to that society. This is a grant made by a specific vote of this council for a particular purpose, namely, for revising the boarding grants in European schools not even Anglo-Indian schools. My question was whether similar grants for boarding are granted to Indian destitute orphans. I am sorry that no answer was forthcoming and if no affirmative answer is forthcoming, I think the council must vote in favour of this reduction."

4 p.m. Mr. R. G GRIEVE:—"Mr. President, I should like just to make one remark first, that for the purpose of the code 'European' includes 'Anglo-Indian'. These grants are made on applications from individual orphanages. They are sent to the Inspector of European Schools, who is conversant with the conditions prevailing in European schools. He consolidates the applications, scrutinizes them, and sanctions grants up to the limit of the budget provision. In orphanages there are cases of pupils with parents who can afford to contribute something and in those cases they are expected to contribute a small amount. But for the most part these children are absolutely destitute. Mr. President, I was also asked whether similar grants in the case of Indian children are given. Well, I do not quite know what Indian orphanages there are, but I believe that grants are given to the society for the protection of children in connexion with hostels. So far as I know there are few institutions of that character in connexion with Indian education. So, I think that there is really no answer to a previous speaker's question except that there are a few particular cases, such as the Salvation Army Hostels in Nellore for poor Indian children, and other hostels where the charity of Indian gentlemen allows children to go on on favourable terms or free."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, I am most reluctant to say that the children of any race should not get any educational grant or a boarding grant, if they are destitute. But it is necessary that there should be no distinction whatever between one section of the community and another section of the community. I don't regard Eurasian children in this province, whatever Anglo-Indians may think, as other than part of the people of this country. Therefore, taking that view, I certainly don't say that they will not be entitled to a grant from the State, if they are destitute. But I do think that we cannot make any distinction between one section of the community and another. If we cannot, owing to the large number of Indian orphans, make any provision for them, the best thing we can do is to leave provision for Anglo-Indian and European orphans to voluntary effort and to private exertion. That is the only way in which you can do it. Otherwise, I am afraid it is liable to misconstruction and in such a matter, I should venture to suggest that there should be no distinction observed between one section of the community and another. That is the only position that I can take up. I am not at all saying anything as to the duty of the State to provide for destitute orphans. That raises a very, very large question whether there will be money enough in the country to provide for them. That is one large problem. But if you do so on principle, and if one section of orphans are entitled to a provision of this character at the cost of the State, it seems to me on principle impossible to resist the pressure which will be necessarily brought to bear on the State that it should make equal provision for other sections of the community. It is only from that standpoint of view that I suggest that various persons who are managers of Eurasian orphanages, just like those of Indian schools, must be content to make their own provision, and as far as possible, these boarding grants to European schools should be brought into a line with the building grants which are made to Indian institutions like hostels or Indian orphanages. I quite understand that Eurasian children will have to be dressed differently and they will have to be fed differently. I don't grudge any slight difference in the scale. But I do deprecate any distinction being made between one set of institutions and another set of institutions."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR:—"Sir, the House is agreed on this one point, namely, that it is unnecessary for us to cut down the grants allowed to destitute Anglo-Indian children, and I can understand very well the reason why these grants have been enhanced, viz., the increased cost of living and the circumstances which make these poor destitute children cling to a mode of living and a mode of dressing which certainly are costly. What my friends in the House would like to know is whether similar provision is made for destitute children, for orphans who happen to be Indian. I may assure them, Sir, that almost in every city, in every important centre of a diocese we have one or two orphanages conducted by missionaries and placed under the management of nuns in the case of Indian girls, and of brothers or fathers in the case of boys as at St. Joseph's Industrial School, Trichinopoly, and I believe if the Government are approached and asked to contribute grants to these orphanages, they would be most willing to do so and also it is left for us to bring forward resolutions asking Government to set apart a sum to be distributed as grants to destitute Indian children who happen to be in institutions which require

pecuniary help to be made to take proper care of these children. Again, I believe there are institutions which are not exactly orphanages, but which partake of the character of charitable institutions. I believe in this very city you have a home for widows and some special contribution is made for the upkeep of that home. Well, I for one have not the slightest objection to any contribution being made to homes, whether they are run by one agency or another, or whether they are for one purpose or another. My object, Sir, here is only to refer to one instance within my recollection of the help rendered by Government to an institution which has a claim upon their charity and sympathy, and after all, Sir, what is the position of the Government? It is the position, as it were, of a protector. If we tell the Government that there is a real need for help, if we ask them to set apart a certain sum to be spent in the shape of stipends or scholarships or in the shape of grants to destitute Indian children, I believe not only those who are at present running these orphanages under extraordinary pecuniary hardships and at very great sacrifice but many others also will be thankful to us and thankful to the Government who, I believe, will have no hesitation whatever in responding to their call."

Mr. E. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—"Sir, I think I shall be failing in my duty if I don't support one of these motions bracketted and that is of Mr. Siva Rao. The motion moved by Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao is, I think, too modest and the House at this juncture after going through its deliberations for the last three days would, I think, be inclined to reduce the larger amount upon this capital expenditure. I am not objecting to the grant of money that might be allotted for the education of the destitute among the European or Anglo-Indian community. But I should certainly object, Sir, to the exorbitant manner in which the tax-payers' money is being spent rather disproportionately towards this expenditure. It may be, Sir, that the expenditure will be necessary for the upkeep of these destitute children in those institutions; it may be a little higher than what may be spent in rather a poor manner in some of the institutions provided for the Indians, but may I ask this House whether the tax-payer may not put a question in this manner, 'Well, Sir, I am paying for the education of my children; I am paying for the education of your children; am I not entitled, Sir, to say that in addition to my paying for the education of our children that I cannot any more pay for the clothing or for the luxurious manner in which these our children have to be brought up?' I do not quarrel, Sir, with the necessity of educating these destitute children. It is very unfortunate that we should have such destitutes among our communities. But we shall have to compare, Sir, the status, rather the deplorable state of the other children among the other communities. When we take into consideration statistics of population, that is the number of the destitutes among other communities and the destitutes in this community, we will have to draw a line of demarcation and say that only in a certain proportion the Indian tax-payer will be prepared to meet those charges but not in the manner in which it is proposed to be met; of course, whether rightly or wrongly, the expenditure was being met hitherto to a certain extent towards the comforts of these children. But I certainly should object, Sir, that any more than what has been spent hitherto should be provided for, in order to meet the charges of these children. I know, Sir, with what amount of care and attention destitute certificates are granted in the mufassal. I don't know how the Presidency Magistrates are disposing of matters in this case. We have heard from the Director of Public Instruction that the parents themselves who are not able to maintain their children and meet their charges at school would thrust in their boys for a certificate before a magistrate and these boys are readily granted the certificates. I was going to say, that there is a tendency or rather an inducement for those parents, although they are able to maintain their children, to thrust these boys into the orphanages or in these institutions, where help is forthcoming. Apart from all these questions, Sir, we don't take these as a moral question, but we want to realise a saving as it has been my hobby, that we are purely dependent on the principle of economy which was disputed by the Home Member on a previous occasion. I suggest at least on that ground that this House should be prepared to deny anything more than what has been already provided for towards the maintenance of these orphanages."

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I am sorry the discussion is centred on racial questions. 4-15 p.m.
Numerous speakers have pointed out that Indian institutions have also to be supported by the State. Are there instances in which applications from managers of institutions for Indian destitutes have been refused by Government? I do not see any reason why we may not ask the Government to spread out a liberal policy in regard to the Indian destitutes as well."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR:—"I feel my position difficult whenever I find myself compelled to object to any grant for purposes of education, whatever may be the class or community who will be benefited by the grant. I hope the House will take it from me that considerations of colour, caste, or creed ought to be the last that ought to actuate any individual when questions of imparting education are to be considered and that it is not to be expected from persons who are in the position of members of this House to be guided by such considerations, when questions of education are to be considered. But it has also to be recognised that the item of Rs. 70,000 to which objection has been taken is in the class of reserved expenditure in connexion with the European schools. The House is familiar with the advantages which the reserved head possesses over the transferred head and we find that a sum of Rs. 19,000 provided by the Government of India is reserved, inclusive of this sum of Rs. 70,000 for expenditure on European schools—expenditure of one kind or another. As against that we find that a sum of Rs 18,38,792 can be voted and a total sum of Rs. 18,46,700 is to be spent on

the transferred item of secondary schools. The House is aware of the attitude of the Government and I take it that the present ministry takes its cue from the Government in these matters, because they had no time to formulate policies of their own. The attitude of the Government has been not very helpful to secondary education, because the funds at their disposal are small, and what funds they can spare are intended for primary education. Therefore the position is this. Out of the total sum of about 24 to 25 lakhs of rupees you find a sum of Rs. 6,12,000 according to the present estimate devoted for the purpose of European education. When you take the relative numbers and the relative importance of the two classes who are to be served by these two grants, I believe the House will agree with me in thinking that the proportion that there is between the transferred amount and the reserved amount cannot be considered to satisfy the legitimate requirements of the case. In these circumstances the House will be well advised in not voting for the additional sum of Rs. 70,000, especially when you find that for the same purpose there is another sum of Rs. 1,22,500 and odd which has already been taken into consideration in arriving at the estimate of Rs 5,40,000 which you find as one of the items which go to make up the grant for European schools. Sir, you will also notice in the revised estimate of this year that that sum was found enough. I am prepared to admit that so far as education is concerned, any amount can be usefully spent whatever may be the class to which that amount has to be devoted. But when you take into consideration that there is a regular organised attempt for the purpose of providing boarding grants in the case of Europeans and no such thing exists in the case of other classes and when the proportion of expenditure which has to be incurred even excluding this sum of Rs. 70,000 will be larger than justifiable, either in view of the importance of the case or in view of the number of persons to be benefited, I submit, Sir, that the House will be justified in refusing to vote for this additional estimate of Rs. 70,000. I will submit, Sir, one other consideration. It was stated that there were not adequate Indian institutions which would apply for this help and it was therefore premature to put forward that consideration for being taken into account by this House. Now, Sir, there is absolutely no doubt that in the case of many of the secondary schools, there are orphans who are being educated and persons who will be benefited by boarding grants. There are also boarding institutions attached to some of these schools and if therefore, the Government makes it a declared policy of them to provide sufficient funds for the purpose of boarding grants in the case of all orphans, I have not the slightest doubt that there will be a number of institutions which will avail themselves of such advantages as are being given, provided of course the money is to be found. In these circumstances, Sir, although I am very reluctant to vote against any provision made for purposes of education, I am compelled to vote against this additional grant of Rs. 70,000."

Mr. K. P. GOPALA MENON :—"I must at the very outset confess that I am going to tackle this question purely from the standpoint of an Indian. It is always stated that the question of race and creed should not come into our discussions. I heartily support this motion from the standpoint of an Indian, out and out. After all, where is this sum of Rs. 70,000 to come from? The money is not to come from any money given by any European. We have mostly the Indian tax-payer who pays the money and it is only right and proper that the Indian tax-payer ought to see that the Government who gets the money from him looks equally to the condition in which his own children are. It was said that Indians have not come to that stage when orphanages have to be established and that therefore there is no such demand. We have not got all these new-fangled ideas. But, is it not the duty of the Government to say, 'Look here, there are some of you who are helpless and who are orphans. Start orphanages. We are prepared to give you money?' If in that way the British Government are not prepared to give an incentive for Indians to come up to the lines taken by the Europeans in the case of their own children and neglect the Indian children, I think the Government is doing absolute injustice. It is stated that this Rs. 70,000 extra is required on account of the additional cost of living now. I think that after the war the European or the Eurasian boy wears full trousers instead of the khaki over the knee. All this is good enough. It is all useless now to say that we want Rs. 70,000 more for boarding grants to the European schools because the living has gone high, when you are not giving a pie to Indian children. Is it not surprising, is it not too much, to come to us and say, 'we want more money. We have already Rs. 1,22,000 and we want Rs. 70,000 more'? They may want more next year. It is not a question of supporting the Government or the public. If we really feel that we are the true sons of India, that a number of poor Indian children are roaming in the streets without a bit of clothing—they do not want pleasures or luxuries—then the only question which the House should put is, 'if you make such lavish expenses for this sort of boarding houses for European and Anglo-Indian children, why not do the same in the case of the Indians also? Do not all of us know of an excellent institution in Madras, the Ramakrishna Students' Home? Why not the Government give Rs. 50,000 to this institution and say, 'Look here. You feed the destitute children, educate them and give them clothing. We are giving you this money.' Are there not poor students in the Ramakrishna Students' Home who will avail themselves of such a grant? When such institutions are in existence, it is too much to say that there are no Indian institutions which come forward for help. I therefore feel that I should certainly support the motion of Mr Siva Rao which asks for the deletion of the whole item rather than that of Mr. Krishna Rao."

Mr. R. G. GARVE :—"The Ramakrishna Students' Home has been given about a lakh of rupees for building grants."

24TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao ; Rev. Mr. Macphail ; Mr. Gopala Menon , Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar ; Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib ; Mr. Siva Rao.)*

Voices:—"Not for boarding grants."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, the question that has been raised is one of principle as to whether the Government should commit themselves to giving boarding grants. I submit, Sir, that the great necessity now is to provide hostels, before Government commit themselves for finding funds for the cost of food. There are a large number of institutions without hostels—elementary schools, secondary schools, etc., more especially secondary schools. The need for hostel accommodation is felt very acutely. Even in the case of depressed classes, considerable difficulty is being felt for want of hostels and boarding houses. I know in Masulipatam some very enthusiastic gentlemen have been trying to provide a boarding house for the Panchama students pursuing secondary education. Great difficulties are being experienced by these students for want of a boarding house there. Therefore I think, the sound policy of the Government should be, first of all, to see that boarding houses and hostels are provided wherever the need is felt. Then we can think of paying boarding grants to destitute children. Therefore, Sir, if this policy is followed in the coming year, it will indeed persons who are now running charitable institutions to come forward with applications and it will be impossible to meet their demands. I regret I have to oppose this provision, not with a view to oppose any grants being given to Anglo-Indian students but on the principle that the State should not commit itself to finding funds for the destitute children at the present juncture until hostels and boarding houses are first constructed".

The Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to say only two things. First, 4-30 p.m.
I wish to protest against the statement of Mr Gopala Menon that the European community does not pay taxes. I regret to say that I know from my own case it does, for I am a tax-payer myself.

Mr. K. P. GOPALA MENON:—"What I meant was that most of the tax-payers are Indians."

The Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"It is perfectly true. I am sorry I misunderstood the Honourable Member. I want to say one thing with regard to the European tax-payer and that is, that as a rule, he gets no benefit whatever from the whole system of education in this country which he also supports by paying taxes. He is paying for the children of vakils and others, who are being educated very largely at Government expense. It is therefore natural that the poorer Europeans or Eurasians should receive a larger share of the benefits, in view of the fact that Europeans as a rule do not get a single penny by way of education in this country, though they pay a large amount of tax."

"Secondly there is no use in attempting to blink the fact that this is a racial question and that these children are being treated exceptionally because of their race. But such exceptional treatment is not unknown in India. I need only cite the case of the Brahman Widows' Home. I shall look forward with interest to see what attitude some members who have attacked this grant will adopt when the question of grants to Brahmin Widows' Home comes up for consideration."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"In answer to Mr Macphail I would say that the cost on European education is something very much higher in proportion than the tax paid by them, as compared with the tax paid by others. I find on page 199 of the budget that some provision is made for some Indian orphanages also. So it is not right to say that nothing is given to the Indian orphanages at all. I know as a matter of fact that whenever any grant is asked for the purpose of meeting deficits in the cost of boarding in hostels attached to schools and colleges, they are vetoed by the inspecting authorities. That policy ought to be deprecated. Applications from hostels which cannot afford to defray the full expenditure must be favourably viewed by the Government. I think it is as much the duty of the Government to protect European destitutes as Indian destitutes. The Indian destitutes have not received the attention they are entitled to. Government should hereafter at least treat favourably the applications from the hostels wherever the hostel authorities are not able to meet the boarding charges. Even though I do not object to this grant on the ground that it is intended for a particular race, I vote for the proposition of Mr. Krishna Rao on the ground, that even though these are destitute and poor they are treated in a way which does not show that they are destitutes. They are maintained on a high scale—I have seen the boarding houses both at Kodaikanal and in the Lawrence Asylum at Cotacamund and these destitutes therefore consider themselves as a superior set of people. The scale on which they are maintained does not show that they are destitute poor children and that they are educated at the expense of the Government. So the expenditure on them should be very economical. The protection of them, is of course necessary, but the expenditure is out of all proportion to their status. It is on that ground that I vote for the reduction of the grant."

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I deprecate the racial question being brought into the Council, either Brahman Widows' Home or European education, one party attacking the one and the other the other."

The Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I did not say that I object to the Brahmin Widows' Home."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Nor did I say that I objected to European education."

(Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib ; Mr. Arunachatha Pillai ; Mr. Gopala Menon ; Mr. Palmer ; Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai ; Mr. Biswanath Das ; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu ; Mr. Krishna Rao.) [24TH MARCH 1921.

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur *(continuing)* :—"If we are going to raise such racial questions the Brahmans will object to European education and vice versa, the best thing would be to vote against this resolution."

Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI :—"I do not want to raise any racial question, nor am I here to cut down the grant of Rs. 70,000. In the course of the discussion I heard Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar and Mr. Gopala Menon say that the attitude of the Government was to help the institutions wherein Indian orphans or poor Indians were taken care of."

Mr. K. P. GOPALA MENON :—"A personal explanation, Sir, I was only repeating a Government statement."

Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI :—"If that is so, I submit, Sir, it is not correct. Personally I know, as a matter of fact that in one institution where Eurasian and Indian orphans are taken care of, the Eurasian orphans are given grant while the Indians are not. If necessary, I will give the name. In page 199 of last year's budget the Holy Angels' Convent Orphanage at Kumbakonam was given a grant of Rs. 3,500. This year nothing is granted, and this is an institution which is run for the Indian orphans and maintained by the labour of the poor nuns who devote their lives for this work. May I know, Sir, why the Rs. 3,500 is cut down to nothing. I can multiply instances because I belong to a mission by which many institutions are run. These are maintained by charity. If it is the duty of the Government to pay money for the orphans of one class, it is the duty of the Government to maintain the orphans of the other classes as well, when there are institutions which maintain the orphans at great self-sacrifice. As regards the Indian orphans, it will not be doing equal justice by them if they are not helped as well. It is no racial feeling but a question which demands the barest justice to us. As I have told you, Sir, I am not for reducing the grant of Rs. 70,000."

Mr. A. T. PALMER :—"President, Sir, Mr. Macphail is my *Guru*, and I do not want to quarrel with him ; but is he quite sure that the European is not receiving the benefit of education here? As regards the question at issue, Sir, I am against this proposal for three reasons. The first reason is, we are starting on a new Government and let us show to the world that we are not against the Europeans. The second reason is, we are reputed to be a people of a very charitable temperament and let us be indulgent with regard to this matter. The third reason is, if we have this passed, it will be a precedent for asking help from the Government in regard to similar institutions for the Indians."

Mr S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI :—"There has been some confusion of ideas here. Although they are called European schools, most of them are Indians. Except some of the domiciled Europeans, others are Indian children."

Mr. BISWANATH DAS *(interrupting)* :—"Out of 9,106 children in the year 1920, 615 only were Indians and the rest were Europeans."

Mr. S SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI *(continuing)* :—"Even though they are Anglo-Indians, they are born in India and hence they are Indians. All born in India and are destitute should be supported by the Indians. There is absolutely no difference between them and us, not even in colour but only in dress. The late Mr D S. White, the President and founder of the Anglo-Indian Association, advised them to adopt Indian dress and customs and manners. I hope in the long run they will join with us and become all Indians. They have not got their home in England, and there is no objection for them to remain here. We must not grudge helping these Anglo-Indian destitutes. As for the Indian destitutes we give them alms liberally, and it is our fault if we have not organised our charity schools. We must also feel that there is a certain community which is the most useful community, the flesh and blood, the bone and marrow of the country. To these people we must turn our attention. It is thus only that our country will improve. We must care for all that live in India. So long as the Anglo-Indians live in this country, they are Indians. So we cannot grudge them this grant."

Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU :—"Just one word, Sir. In the course of the discussion, it is true that we found that one member had spoken about the reduction in one case and that another member did in another case. But on that ground, we cannot check out the proposals brought before the House. As suggested by Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib, what we have to see is what is being spent on the education of the European children and of the Indian children. It is therefore quite reasonable, that the increased expenditure on European children should be taken into consideration before we can make any further additional grants hereafter. So we should not adopt the policy suggested by Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib and accept the motion."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, Mr. Gopalakrishnayya levelled a charge against me, and I plead guilty to that charge, that I have been unnecessarily cautious, whereas I could have asked for the reduction of the whole grant. I have deliberately asked only for a reduction ; because I found from the estimate that year after year a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 had been provided and owing to natural causes, some increase might be necessary. That is what induced me to ask for a reduction instead of a deletion altogether. I am sorry for the turn the discussion has taken, because I feel that even without any consideration as to whether they are European or non-European schools, it is our duty to vote for the reduction.

24TH MARCH 1921.] *(Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Siva Rao; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; the Hon'ble the President.)*

It is very unfortunate that in questions like this, other considerations have come in the course of the discussion. I will now draw the attention of the Council to some of the budget figures. The item from which I am asking for some reduction is that relating to *Secondary* education, and that in the case of European schools. I wish the House to understand that we are not dealing with these items of expenditure provided for in 47. Miscellaneous, page 199 of the budget, relating to orphanages.

"There is no one in this House or outside who will not support grants for orphanages of 4-40 p.m. whatever community requiring help and this Council will be well advised in going much further than before in making grants. I wish the House to consider that while helping these educational institutions, we must develop a proper system according to which we can work upon impartially. I believe that the Hon'ble the Minister for Education will find that in the case of non-European schools secondary education there is no provision made for boarding grants. We have none. We find about Rs 37,000 has been granted for hostels for buildings or for other purposes; and then when we come to the head of primary education we find a provision for boarding grants of Rs. 7,500. The only head under which provision has been made for boarding is in the case of some children of the criminal tribes.

"Sir, let us examine the provisions of the Madras Educational Rules. Our attention has been drawn to the provision made for the European schools. Do we find a similar provision made for boarding grants for non-European high schools and secondary schools? If we evolve a system which is equally applicable to all institutions, we shall not think of European or non-European racial distinction. So far as I remember, I am speaking from my memory, there is no provision made for boarding grants in such secondary schools. I know, as a matter of fact, that even in cases where applications had been made from secondary schools for provision of scholarships to the really poor and destitute, they were refused by the Government, without application for additional funds. That is where we stand. Therefore if I think it necessary to bring forward this resolution, it is not so much that I feel that we will effect wonderful economy, for other purposes to utilize the funds so saved but it is because that I feel it necessary to place before this Council all the facts tending to improve the present system. If it is found necessary to help the destitute orphans in secondary schools with boarding grants, let us evolve a definite policy like that. Till that policy is evolved, I would ask the Council—I have not asked for the deletion of the grant—to follow the old course which has been followed for the last 20 or 30 years and reduce the grant. It is for those reasons I have placed this motion before the House."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I do not want to move. . . . . ."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"May I ask what motion is before the House? Is it for reduction or for deletion?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I intend putting both before the House. Firstly I shall put the motion to omit the grant. If that motion is carried, there is no necessity for putting the other. If it is lost, I will put the other motion, i.e., to reduce the grant."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I am afraid that there is little doubt that the discussion of this resolution has, for the most part, followed on racial lines. I am very sorry that it should have been so, because the issue is far more a question of charity than of race.

"If the course of debate had suggested that there was a disposition to pass the Rs. 70,000 if an assurance were given that an examination would be made of the case for giving similar assistance to destitute orphans of the Indian community actually housed in boarding institutions, then I should certainly have been willing to promise a consideration of that aspect of the case and to hold that out as an olive-branch. The main difference of course is that boarding institutions for Indians are comparatively rare. Boarding institutions for Anglo-Indians, on the contrary, are common. One reason of this is that Anglo-Indian parents are few and far between and they wish to concentrate the education of their children in central places. Thus, very often they have to send their boys to boarding houses, a necessity which does not arise nearly so frequently in the case of Indian parents. That is one reason why in Anglo-Indian schools the boarding house is a commoner feature than it is in the case of Indian Schools. I mentioned that these allowances are admissible only to those who are certified to be destitute. I should like, Sir, to repudiate, as forcibly as I can, the insinuation which has come from one quarter of this house that the magistrates who give such certificates are dishonest and do not look fairly into the merits of the case. That was distinctly stated by one speaker. I should like also to repudiate entirely Mr. Gopala Menon's assumption that there has been no increase in the cost of living in the past few years, his suggestion is that the increased cost of boarding Eurasian boys is due to the advance in their standard of living. I would ask him to go to St. Patrick's orphanage just outside the limits of this City and learn for himself to what a terribly meagre limit the boarding of Eurasian boys is brought down by the limitation of funds. I say nothing about the Lawrence Memorial School. That stands on an entirely different footing, for it enjoys large endowments and was under the management of the Government of India until quite recently. The standard of living and the standard of education of that institution are quite a different matter.

"Now it has been said that Government do nothing in the way of meeting the boarding charges of Indian orphans. There is at least one case in which the obligations to provide boarding charges for destitute orphans is recognised. I refer to the Industrial settlements, formerly called criminal settlements, which are scattered about the country. If you turn to pages 183 et seq. of the budget you will find a variety of items for the maintenance of these destitute children."

(Mr. Krishnan Nayar; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; Mr. Arumainatha Pillai; the Hon'ble the President.) [24TH MARCH 1921.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Criminal settlements, they are even now called so in the budget."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"If the old title finds place there, it is due to a regrettable mistake on the part of the Finance Department, because it was many months since the Government formally abolished the title of criminal settlements.

"I do not want this discussion or the voting to turn on the racial issue. My wish is to emphasize that the very object of these boarding grants, which have been in existence for many, many years, the purpose of the budget provision will be frustrated if we are not permitted to raise the amount of existing grants in accordance with the rise in the cost of living, I should not say in accordance with that rise but some little distance behind it. The practical effect of the elimination of the Rs. 70,000 which has been put down in the budget proposals for next year will, I have no hesitation in saying, be the cutting down of the strength of very deserving orphans of St. Patrick's Orphanage and other deserving institutions which have hitherto only just been able to carry on and in future may be unable to make both ends meet. Without further assistance the management will have no alternative but to throw indiscriminately on to the streets numbers of destitute orphans. I should like the House to bear this in mind.

"I am indebted to Mr. Arumainatha Pillai for inviting my attention to the Holy Angels' Convent at Kumbakonam and to the fact that the grant to that institution has not been continued. Why it has not been given this year I do not know. It is possibly the funds at the disposal of the institution are able to meet its present demands. The case was brought to my notice as Chief Secretary some years ago, and my recollection is to the effect that the management of the institution complained that they would be absolutely obliged to close down their operations owing to the high cost of living during the war and the fact that their income received in the shape of contributions from France and other European countries had been cut down to a minimum. It was ascertained that the Convent was a very deserving institution and the Government accordingly came to its rescue; but for the assistance supplied by Government from year to year this orphanage should have had to close."

MR. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I know that missionary funds from Europe are not coming in for some time past."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I am quite aware of that. That makes the needs of the management all the more pressing."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I shall now put the motion to the House."

5 P.M. The motion of Mr. P. SIVA RAO—

2. That under the detailed account 31-B (a) the lump provision of Rs. 70,000 for revising the rate of boarding grants in European schools may be omitted

was put to the vote.

A poll was taken with the following result—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
1. Mr. Adinarayana Reddi	1. The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.
2. ,, Balaji Rao Nayudu.	2. ,, Mr. Todhunter.
3. ,, Gopalakrishnayya.	3. ,, Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib.
4. ,, Gopala Menon.	4. ,, Mr K. Srinivasa Ayyangar
5. ,, Muniswami Nayudu.	5. ,, Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar.
6. ,, N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai.	6 ,, Mr. Rameyyaningar.
7. ,, Sivasankaram Pillai	7. ,, Mr. K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu.
8. ,, Govindaraghava Ayyar.	8. Mr. Richards.
9. ,, Siva Rao.	9. ,, Grieve.
	10. ,, A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
	11. Dr. Subbarayan.
	12. Mr. Periyanayagam.
	13 ,, Anbineda Prasad.
	14. ,, Appaswami Nayudu.
	15. ,, Arunachala Mudaliyar.
	16. ,, Ellappa Chettiyar.
	17. ,, Ethirajulu Nayudu.
	18 ,, Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar.
	19 ,, Narasimha Raju
	20 ,, Narayanaswami Reddi.
	21 ,, Natesa Mudaliyar.
	22 ,, Patro
	23 ,, Ramalingam Chettiyar.
	24 ,, Ramayya Punja.
	25 ,, Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
	26 ,, Sarabha Reddi.

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Noes—contd.

27. Mr. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
28. „ Shanmukham Chettiyar.
29. „ Shanmukham Pillai.
30. „ S. Somasundaram Pillai.
31. „ Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.
32. „ Tangavelu Pillai
33. „ Tanikachala Chettiyar.
34. „ Venkatratnam Nayudu.
35. „ Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.
36. „ Guruswami.
37. „ Kesavalu Pillai.
38. „ Prabhakaran Tampan.
39. Md. Abdul-Razzaq Sahib.
40. „ Abdur Rahman Sahib.
41. Munshi Md. Abdur Rahman Sahib.
42. Ahmad Maran Sahib.
43. Mr. Bavotta Sahib.
44. Saiyid Ibrahim Ravuttar.
45. Muhammad Usman Sahib.
46. Mr. Namberumal Chettiyar
47. „ Venkatrangayya.
48. Rev. Mr. Macphail.
49. Mr. Kesava Pillai
50. „ Ramachandra Rao
51. „ Narasimhacharlu.
52. Dr. C. R. Rama Rao.
53. Mr. Sadasiva Bhat.
54. Srimati Sasi Bhushana Rath.
55. Mr. Seshagiri Rao.
56. „ Suryanarayana.
57. „ T. Desika Acharyar.
58. „ T. Arumainatha Pillai.
59. „ Arputaswami Udaiyar.
60. „ Devadas
61. „ Mascarenhas.
62. „ Palmer

The motion was declared lost, 9 voting *for* it and 62 *against*

The motion of Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO—

2. That in the demand under 31-B (a), Education—the lump provision (Rs. 70,000) for revising the rate of boarding grants in European schools be reduced by Rs. 35,000

was then put to the vote.

A poll was taken with the following result:—

Ayes.

1. Mr. Adinarayana Reddi.
2. „ Balaji Rao Nayadu
3. „ Gopalakrishnayya.
4. „ Gopala Menon
5. „ Muniswami Nayudu.
6. „ Ramalingam Chettiyar.
7. „ N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai.
8. „ Sivasankaram Pillai.
9. „ Venkatasubba Rao
10. „ Tangavelu Nayakar.
11. „ Venkataratnam Nayudu.
12. „ Kesava Pillai
13. „ Ramachandra Rao
14. „ S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
15. „ Krishnan Nayar.
16. „ Govindaraghava Ayyar.
17. „ Krishna Rao
18. „ Siva Rao.
19. „ Biswanath Das.
20. „ Narasimhacharlu.
21. Dr. C. R. Rama Rao.
22. „ U. Rama Rao.
23. Mr. Sadasiva Bhat.

Noes.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.
2. „ Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
3. „ Md. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.
4. „ Mr K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
5. „ Mr Subbarayulu Reddiyar.
6. „ Mr Ramarayangar.
7. „ Mr. Venkata Reddi Nayudu.
8. Mr. Richards.
9. „ Grieve
10. „ Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
11. Dr Subbarayan
12. Mr Periyanayagam.
13. „ Ankineau Prasad.
14. „ Appaswami Nayudu.
15. „ Arunachala Mudaliyar
16. „ Ellappa Chettiyar.
17. „ Ethirajulu Nayudu.
18. „ Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar.
19. „ C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.
20. „ Narayanaswami Reddi.
21. „ Natesa Mudaliyar.
22. „ Patro
23. „ Shanmukham Chettiyar.

Ayes—cont.	*Noes—cont.*
24. Sriman Susibhushan Ruth.	24. Mr Soundara Pandia Nadar
25. Mr. Seshagiri Rao.	25 „ Sarabha Reddi.
26. „ Setturatnam Ayyar.	26. „ Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
27. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	27. „ Ramayya Punja.
28. „ T. C Srinivasa Ayyangar.	28 „ Suryanarayanamurti Naydu.
29. „ Suryanarayana.	29. „ S. Somasundaram Pillai.
30. „ Venkatarama Ayyar.	30. „ Shanmukham Pillai.
31. „ Govindoss Chaturbujadoss.	31. „ Tanikachala Chettiyar.
32. Ahmad Mirza Sahib.	32. „ Tangavelu Pillai.
33. Mr Prabhakara Tempan.	33. „ Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.
	34. „ Guruswami.
	35. „ Kesavulu Pillai.
	36. „ Desika Acheriyar.
	37. „ Arumainatha Pillai.
	38 „ Arpudaswami Udaiyar.
	39. „ Devadas.
	40. „ Mascarenhas.
	41. „ Palmer.
	42 Rev. Mr. Macphail.
	43 Mr. Venkatrangayya.
	44 „ Namberumal Chettiyar.
	45. Muhammad Usman Sahib.
	46. Munshi Md Abdur Rahman Sahib.
	47. Md. Abdur Rahman Sahib.
	48. Abdul Razzaq Sahib.

The motion was declared lost, 33 having voted *for* and 48 *against*.

Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI:—"I am very glad that the world-wide reputation, which India has earned for charity to the poor, has been saved."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member is quite out of order."

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. P. Siva Rao was not moved:—

3. That under the head 31 (b)—Secondary (Reserved) the lump provision of Rs. 2,92,000 for the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School may be omitted.

The motion was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn.

Mr. BISWANATH DAS then moved the following motion:—

4. That this Council recommends to the Government to reduce the demands of Rs. 1,30,000 for building grants in detailed account No. 31-B (a) (1) Education—Secondary, by Rs. 80,000 (Budget, page 126).

In doing so, he said:—"Sir, I am very sorry that during the discussion of the last motion much was spoken of the racial prejudice. It is natural, Sir, when Anglo-Indians and Indians move together as brothers in a family and one brother, specially with the weapon of reservation at his back, is rolling on the lape of luxury—it is natural that there should be some grumbling from the other side. Sir, we are gathered here Anglo-Indians, Indians, Brahmans, and non-Brahmans, and when the discussion of questions from a communal standpoint are allowed to be discussed, I do not think there would be much trouble or much to be complained of in the name of race prejudice when questions relating to the curtailment of luxurious grants are discussed. Well, Sir, we are by this time convinced of the fact that Anglo-Indian education has unfortunately been very costly. As my friend Mr. Somasundaram Pillai said, Anglo-Indian students should learn to adjust themselves to circumstances and I am sorry they have not. Reference has also been made to my figures given out on my observations on the budget on the last occasion and I must say here that from a close working out of the figures I have found out that while Rs. 13 is spent per head of Indian students, Rs. 183 is spent per head of Anglo-Indian or European students. Certainly, Sir, these ways do not speak well of the community especially when they are destined to live with us and to be educated along with us. I should say that in the interests of Anglo Indian community themselves it would be better for them to come a bit to our level or at least just try to meet us half way in the cost of education. When these are the circumstances, it is for this House to decide if they would allow again another luxury of heavy grant for costly buildings

5-15 p.m. "I quite repudiate the unwarranted saying, of the Rev. Macphail that European students do not receive any help in the matter of education. I find from the educational reports of 1919-20 that Anglo-Indian and European students as also Indian students read together in the same institutions and I believe that money spent in these institutions is also spent on the education of the European students. Therefore I do not know how the Rev. Macphail believes that not a pie is spent in the education of European students."

24TH MARCH 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi Nayudu; Mr. Biswanath Das; Mr. Grieve; Mr. Namberumal Chettiyar; Mr. Venkataramayyar; Mr. Krishna Rao; The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.)*

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"I think, Sir, there is some mistake there. The Hon'ble Member Mr. Macphail stated that since all rich Europeans are educated in England, nothing goes towards their education."

MR. BISWANATH DAS:—"I must say that money is also spent on the education of poorer European students. So, I believe that the statement of Mr Macphail is not correct. Secondly while realising that the education of the European and Anglo-Indian students is becoming more and more costly, we must not allow them more grants for more luxurious buildings as we find in Demand under 31-B (*a*) (i) in which 1·30 lakhs has been demanded for building grants. Sir, I find from the reports that for the last three years much money has been allowed for building grants. For instance in 1919–20 I find in the educational reports that a good amount was allotted and that the whole amount could not be utilized as payment was not mature during that year. Again I find from the budget estimate for 1920–21 that a sum of Rs. 77,100 was allowed. This year a further provision of about 1·30 lakhs has been made.

"I submit, Sir, that the cost on this head is growing more rapidly than it ought to have been and for myself, I believe, that more money spent on buildings is money mis-spent. I therefore submit that it is not proper for us to vote such a huge amount as Rs 1·3 lakhs and I therefore appeal to the House that in view of the financial stringency and in view of the difficulties in the different branches of education felt that a sum of Rs. 80 thousand should be deducted from the demand of 1·30 lakhs."

MR. R. C. GRIEVE:—"Mr President, I should like to say that if the grant is reduced we shall not be in a position to meet our obligations in the coming year. It is also worth while mentioning that part of 1·30 lakhs is transferred from the Imperial to Provincial funds. It is not all coming out of the Provincial budget. We have also a liability of 1·40 lakhs and apart from this we have three schemes on hand in connexion with the Lawrence Memorial School which is provided from Imperial funds, with Civil Orphanage asylum and with the St. George's Homes. In all these schemes applications for building grants have been sanctioned already. In other words you cannot cut down so as to meet your liability."

RAO BAHADUR T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTIYAR:—"This is not the time for starting new buildings, as the prices of materials and labour have advanced considerably. Another reason is that in the Revised estimate for 1920–21 only Rs 77,100 was allotted and there seems to be no justification for the increased demand now made. I therefore support its reduction by Rs. 30,000."

RAO BAHADUR K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"With regard to building grants, the Hon'ble Member Mr. Namberumal Chetti stated that it was a bad time but the time is becoming already worse. Every year the Public Works Department has to revise the schedule of rates and the Local Fund department has also to revise the schedule of rates. If the building is postponed it will cost us 1·50 lakhs next year. There can be absolutely no objection to provide buildings for the schools and I believe building grants are the grants with which nobody should interfere."

The motion for closure moved by Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar was carried with two dissentients.

The original motion was then put to the Council and declared lost.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO then moved—

5. That in the demand under 31-B (a) (1) Education—Secondary—Direct Grants to non-Government Secondary Schools, the provision (Rs 20,000) for additional fixed grants (Rs. 5·40 lakhs less Rs. 5·20 lakhs) to European schools be reduced by Rs. 10,000 (Budget, page 126).

In doing so, he said:—"It will be found that under the head of Direct Grants to non-Government secondary schools a sum of 5·40 lakhs is demanded as against a provision of 5·20 lakhs in the budget estimates for the current year and 4·90 lakhs in the revised estimates. Without going into further details, I can say that the provision is in excess of that for the previous year. Also there is a lump provision under the head of additional fixed grants. I am not satisfied with the information placed before the House in regard to this item nor as to the necessity for this provision of Rs. 20,000."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I think I can satisfy the Honourable Member with regard to the difficulty raised by him. We find in the budget under 'Fixed grants' two amounts—

		Rs.
For boys		1,32,000
For girls		1,13,000
Making a total of ...		2,45,000

"If we add to this the proposed additional fixed grant of Rs. 20,000, the result is Rs. 2,65,000.

"Again, if the Honourable Member will turn to the revised estimates for 1920-21 he will see two figures, namely—

	Rs.
For boys	1,39,800
For girls	1,26,100
Making a total of ...	2,65,900

"In other words the provision we are making for 1921-22 including the additional fixed grants is less than the probable actuals of this year. I may tell Honourable Members that Rs. 20,000 does not represent what I asked for or what the Director proposed as the addition requisite under this head. What we both asked for was Rs. 58,000, but owing to the strain on the finances of the State reluctantly agreed to a reduction to Rs. 20,000. This additional fixed grant will not meet the additional expenditure really necessary to improve the conditions of the staff in some of these European schools. It will merely go some way towards that end."

The motion was by leave of Council withdrawn.

Demand XV for a sum not exceeding 10·29 lakhs of rupees for European education was then put to the Council and was granted *nem con.*

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Before we disperse for the evening, I would mention to Honourable Members that the last day for the budget motions has passed and any motion received after this day cannot come up because the last day allowed by His Excellency the Governor for the budget is the 31st March. Also it is open to the Honourable Members to table interpellations and motions but I would appeal to the Honourable Members to consider, as it is clear that this session is nearing its close, whether any useful purpose would be served by putting in any more interpellations or any more resolutions. A large number of them have come in and I think it will be our endeavour to finish the work on hand and not increase the volume of work. I therefore appeal—I have no right to interfere with the discretion of the Honourable Members that in view of the fact that the chances are that motions, or resolutions or interpellations coming hereafter cannot possibly be dealt with in this session, I appeal to Honourable Members to stop sending in notices if they feel that they can conscientiously adopt that course."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"If the copies of the budget had been put into our hands some time earlier we would have given notice of the resolutions long before the last day fixed for it and there would not have been any the slightest inconvenience to the Government. But as it was, we were given copies of the budget only the day immediately preceding the discussion and it was very difficult for us to send the resolutions earlier."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I am not aware that anybody has found fault with us for that. The Honourable Members are not bound to give more than six days' notice. If motions or resolutions are sent out of time, I am here to deal with them; so that we are all working within the rules and therefore no apology is needed. I only made that suggestion in view of future contingencies and in view of the desirability, which I am sure is shared by all sections of the House, to clear the work on hand."

The House then adjourned to 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 26th day of March 1921.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Council.

Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

The following Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council received the assent of the Governor on the 28th February 1921 and that of the Governor-General on the 30th April 1921 and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

MADRAS ACT No. I OF 1921

An Act to provide for the salary of the Deputy-President of the Madras Governor's Legislative Council

WHEREAS by the Government of India Act provision has been made for the determination of the salary of the Deputy-President of the Governor's Legislative Council by Act of the Local Legislature; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Deputy-President's Salary Act, 1921.

2. There shall be paid to the Deputy-President of the Madras Governor's Legislative Council a salary of Rs. 5,000 per annum.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Law (Legislative) Department.

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